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Chaitra 30, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 20, 1983/Chaitra 30, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Now Questions. Mr. Lakkappa. Today also we are starting with Mr. Lakkappa. I do not know; there must be something in it. Furthermore Mr. Gulsher Ahmed is not present here. I think he has manoeuvred it, just a friendly persuasion.

Assassination and Kidnapping Attempts on N. A. M. Delegates at Palam Airport

*704. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some assassination/kidnapping attempts were made on the N.A.M. delegates at Palam Airport;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Government is not aware of any such incident.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My question is based on a newspaper report, which appeared in THE HINDUSTAN TIMES of 6th March, 1983 under the caption 'Drama at Palam'. The newspaper report says :

> "High tension drama was witnessed in the early hours of today when an Iranian military cargo aircraft made an unscheduled landing at Palam airport.
>
> The airport authorities sounded a red alert as the aircraft crew refused to identify themselves despite requests from the control tower.
>
> The aircraft is learnt to be American made C-130 with 14th military personnel on board. The plane brought a bullet-proof car, 3 motor cycles and some arms."

I would like to know whether there is any truth in this news item. Was there any attempt by the extremist elements to disrupt the successful Non-Alignment Conference, which took place in this country, under the able leadership of born leaders ? I would like to know whether there is any truth in it and, if not....

MR. SPEAKER : If not, why not ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is he referring to Shri Morarji Desai ?

MR. SPEAKER : If the Minister denies it, still he will not believe it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Was any investigation made on this reported news item ? Has any effort been made to find out the truth ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Before I answer the supplementary of the hon. Member, I would like to place on record the wonderful work done by the security staff in ensuring the security arrangements and smooth functioning of the biggest conference over held in the country, in making a success of NAM and also Asiad.

Coming to the supplementary put by my hon. Friend, it is not factually correct. It is a fact that a plane did land at the Palam airport. It was intended to augment the security arrangments that were being made by us for the VIPs of those countries. When the Head of the State goes to another country, it is customary in certain countries for them to take along with them the security staff. The other things which are mentioned by Shri Lakkappa are not borne out by facts.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I would like to add that the matter was sorted out at the Palam itself by contacting the concerned Embassy and only 30 security people were allowed to get down and about 200 were asked to go back.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What was the name of that country ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said it.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Sir, is, it a fact...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Anbarasu, what is there more in it ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Sir, is it a fact that the students of pro-Khomeini were armed with sophisticated weapons at the time of NAM to thwart the attack by the anti-Khomeini or by Iraqi commandoes ? If so, will the Home Minister tell us whether the Government of India found such...

MR. SPEAKER : That does not come out of this question.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU :...sophisticated weapons at the time of NAM ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with this question.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Sir, they have smuggled weapons...

(*Interrupitons*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is not relevant to this question. Now, Questions No. 705-Shri Giridhar Gomango.

Commissioning of Rolling Mill and Fabrication Unit by NALCO

*705. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Ltd. has started work on the Rolling Mill and Fabrication unit based on aluminium to be produced by Angul Smelter in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the location of such units and total investment required for the units;

(c) what are the items of aluminium end-products to be fabricated in these units; and

(d) the expected date of commissioning of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has commissioned the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC) for a market study for down-stream products

of aluminium to be produced in the Orissa Complex. NIDC has submitted a part report on the demand of the electrical sector. The final report, covering all products, is expected shortly. It is only on receipt of the final report that it will be possible for the Company and Government to determine the pattern of down-stream products.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, the first part of my question is about the rolling mill and the fabrication units. But the Minister has said that they have constituted a Committee. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have made up their mind to have the rolling mill in the public sector and some of the down-stream products to be produced by the Government of India, *i.e.*, by NALCO, and what steps they have proposed to take, apart from having constituted a Committee, to lay emphasis on the public sector as well as private sector to produce the end-products of the alumina complex and the end-products of Aluminium plant at Damanjodi.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, so far as the first part of the question is concerned, we have to make up our mind to instal rolling mills for semi-fabricated products and fabricated products down-stream. So far the Government's sanction for investment ends with this smelter plant. But we have through NIDC undertaken market study and based on the report of the NIDC would prepare feasibility study for erection of down-stream products including rolling mills and fabrications. I assure the hon. Member that depending on the market study NALCO would be going in for the rolling mills.

So far at the second aspect is concerned, about the end-products, normally the rolling mills come up to sheets. We are also going to fabricate aluminium foils.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : You have not replied about Damanjodi Alumina plant. You have replied about aluminium, but what about the alumina plant ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : They are going to manufacture alumina at Damanjodi and at the smelter plant at Angul.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : My second question is this. There are a number of components for the product and the very important question is the infrastructural facility to bring the alumina from Damanjodi to Angul smelter plant. I would like to know whether the Government of India in coordination with all the concerned Ministries has taken measures to complete all infrastructural facilities for the development of the region which are essential for the plant including the railway line from Koraput to Raigada. I would also like to know what are the measures taken to complete all components of the project to be commissioned in 1985 and also to utilise the end-product of the aluminium to be produced by the Aluminium Smelter Plant by the NALCO authority in Orissa for which this project is intended to be set up in Orissa.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : There are four main components of the project :

1. 2.4 million tpa Bauxite Mine at Panchpatmali.

2. An 8,00,000 tpa Alumina plant at Damanjodi.

3. A 218,000 tpa Aluminium Smelter at Angul.

4. A captive power plant for supply of 400 MW firm power to the smelter at Angul.

The system arrangements to support this complex include a coal mine/washery to be set up by Central Coal-fileds limited and a link rail line between Koraput and Rayagoda to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways. We are going ahead with the project

and we expect that the first phase will be ready by December, 1985 and the second phase by September, 1986 and the full production by 1986-87.

यूरेनियम उत्पाद में आत्म-निर्भरता

*706 प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता :
डॉ० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश को यूरेनियम उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए कदम उठा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ; और

(घ) देश को यूरेनियम में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने हेतु उसका कुल कितना वार्षिक उत्पादन किया जाएगा ?

THE MIINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCCAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a), (b), (c), and (d) We are self sufficient in natural uranium.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे आपकी सुरक्षा चाहिये ।

डॉ० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आणविक सुरक्षा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्रमाण चाहिये आपको ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वाडी गार्ड इनको दिया जाये ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : एक प्रश्न के जवाब में मैंने यह कहा था कि जब प्रश्न हिन्दी में किया जाये और उत्तरदाता अगर हिन्दी जानते हों तो इतनी शिष्टता तो होनी चाहिये कि उसका जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी इच्छानुसार हम दोबारा कह देते हैं ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मेरा कोई दुराग्रह नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्सिस्टेंस कोई नहीं है, सिर्फ आग्रह है ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : हम प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हैं ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : आप प्रश्न देखेंगे तो मैंने सिर्फ इतना पूछा है कि सरकार देश को यूरेनियम उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आत्म-निर्भर है ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : हम प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हैं । हमने सिर्फ यूरेनियम पूछा । उसका अर्थ था कि प्राकृतिक हो या समृद्ध यूरेनियम हो, लेकिन शब्दजाल में उलझाकर, जितनी सूचना देनी चाहिए थी, उसको रोकने का प्रयास किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप शब्दजाल से निकलवाकर पूछ लीजिए ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : यदि मंत्रालय को हमारा प्रश्न स्पष्ट नहीं था तो मुझसे

स्पष्टीकरण मांगा जाना चाहिए था प्रश्न में मैंने यूरेनियम का पूछा। आपने जवाब दिया प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम। अगर सब यूरेनियम में आप आत्म-निर्भर हैं तो सारे संसार में हाथ क्यों पसार रहे हैं, कभी अमेरिका के सामने और कभी फ्रांस के सामने और उनकी शर्तों को स्वीकार करते हैं ?

प्रधानमंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : हाथ किसी के सामने पसारा नहीं है, बहुत आत्म सम्मान से मांगा है, जैसे हरेक देश के बीच सम्बन्ध रहते हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जब आत्म-निर्भर हैं तो मांगने की जरूरत ही क्या है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : आप ठीक से जवाब सुनिए तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा।

दूसरी समस्या पर आप इतने प्रश्न कर चुके हैं, इतनी चर्चा कर चुके हैं, फिर उसी को जानना चाहते हैं तो कह देंगे।

डॉ० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : बोल दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : बोलिये पाटिल साहब, आत्म-निर्भर हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, अनाधिकार चेष्टा मैं नहीं चलने दूंगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is fission even in the supplementary.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मुझे बड़ा संतोष है प्रधानमंत्री के जवाब से कि उन्होंने हाथ नहीं पसारा है, पूरी प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जो मिला है, वह लिया है।

यूरेनियम के सम्बन्ध में हम आत्म-निर्भर हैं, लेकिन समृद्ध यूरेनियम के मामले में हमें दूसरे देशों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है। जब तारापुर में ईंधन का संकट उपस्थित हुआ था, तो हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने एम ओ एक्स, मिक्स्ड आकसाइड फ्युअल, विकसित किया था। किन्तु 1983 तक हमें ईंधन की सुविधा मिल गई है, इसलिए हमने अपने वैज्ञानिकों को कितना निरुत्साहित किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारे वैज्ञानिक निरुत्साहित नहीं हुए हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, प्रश्न सिर्फ यूरेनियम के सम्बन्ध में था और यूरेनियम का जो मतलब यहां पैदा होता है, वह हमने लिया और उसका जवाब दिया। अब पूछा गया है कि समृद्ध यूरेनियम के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। हमारी नीति यह है कि प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम उपयोग में लाकर हम एटामिक एनर्जी निर्माण करने का प्लान बना रहे हैं। हमारे पास एक ही प्लांट है, जिसमें समृद्ध यूरेनियम का उपयोग होता है और उसके लिए हमको जितना समृद्ध यूरेनियम चाहिए, उतना हमको मिल रहा है और उससे हम काम चला रहे हैं।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रकार के यूरेनियम, एम ओ एक्स फ्युअल, बनाने का सवाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ दूसरे स्टेप्स लेना जरूरी होता है। वह अलग बात हो जाती है। मगर आज हमारी नीति नेचुरल यूरेनियम और हैवी वाटर की मदद से एटामिक एनर्जी तैयार करने की वजह से हम उसी दिशा में जा रहे हैं जो प्लांट हमारे पास है, उसके लिए जो आवश्यक है, अपने देश की प्रतिष्ठा को कायम रखते हुए, जैसे दूसरे देश एक-दूसरे की मदद करते हैं, लेते देते हैं, उसी प्रकार से उसको लेने और प्लांट को चलाने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मैं जानना चाहता था कि क्या हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को निरुत्साहित किया गया है या नहीं और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। उसका जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगले प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब भी दे देंगे।

अभी हाल में हमारे वैज्ञानिकों का एक दल एनटार्क्टिका गया था, जिसके मुख्य उद्देश्यों में एक यह था कि अगर वहां पर यूरेनियम का डिपाज़िट हो, तो वह उसका भी पता लगाएगा। उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि थोरियम से यू-33 निकालने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : माननीय सदन और सारे देश को विदित है कि आज की सरकार किस प्रकार से वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन देती है। वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन देने की वजह से ही हम एस० एल० वी०-3 भेज सके हैं। वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन देने की वजह से ही हम एटामिक एनर्जी निर्माण में 80 प्रतिशत तक काम अपने बल-बूते पर कर चुके हैं। जो भी सुझाव हमारे वैज्ञानिकों की तरफ से आते हैं, अगर उनको उस परिस्थिति में मान्य करना सम्भव होता है, तो उन्हें मान्य किया जाता है।

जहां तक एनटार्क्टिका में यूरेनियम की खोज का प्रश्न है, हमारे देश में यूरेनियम इतना है कि हम अपनी जरूरत उससे पूरी कर सकते हैं। दूसरी जगह यूरेनियम की खोज करने की हमें जरूरत नहीं है। वहां पर हमारी एक्सपीडीशन दूसरे प्रकार के साइंटिफिक एक्सपेरिमेंटेशन के लिए गई थी, यूरेनियम के लिए नहीं गई थी। मैंने कहा है कि नैसर्गिक यूरेनियम में हम आत्म-निर्भर हैं और 2000 तक ही नहीं, उससे आगे के लिए भी हमारे पास यूरेनियम है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you will have to give me protection because I am asking this question.

Ever since the Janta Government went out of power, the nuclear scientists have been verry unhappy.

AN HON. MEMBER : What happened ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not allowed, Sir !

MR. SPEAKER : You give something.

DR. SUBRAMNIAM SWAMY : The scientists were happy during the Janata regime.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They were publicly scolded for doing the wrong thing—that too in another country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will take up this point later. I need notice for that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Publicly you are doing it or privately ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Notice to refer to which country ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Hon. Minister has already misinformed the House on one point. He said that we are using enriched uranium for only one reactor that the Tarapur. Actually they need enriched uranium for two reactors one in Tarapur and the other for fast breeder test reactor in Kalpakkam. If you do not know, please check up. We need highly enriched uranium for that and low enriched uranium for the Tarapur. He has come with bad briefing.

I am going to ask a straight question. Since Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre is in my Constituency, therefore, I know what is going on. There is frustration in the scientists because the Government is preventing research in some areas. Just now he said they are not interested in enriched uranium because there was one reactor and that was all. But there are two reactors for which they want enriched uranium. Now the scientists feel that the new processes that have come out, such as the centrifuge which even Pakistan has got, that centrifuge and use of laser techniques, these are ways by which quickly we can get at cheap cost enriched uranium and the Government is preventing our scientists from breaking this area.

I want to know whether you have any plan whatsoever for using either laser or centri fuge for the purpose of development of enriched uranium.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If Mr. Swamy is frustrated because scientists are not frustrated, I cannot help it. As far as my answer to the question is concerned. I was answering those questions which related to the plants which are existing today.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : FBTR is there.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am not answering the questions relating to the plants which are going to come up in future.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is also misinformation. Please correct your answer. Otherwise, I will give notice under Rule 117.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The strategy which we are following is a strategy of producing atomic energy by using natural uranium and heavy water.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is what the frustration is about.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We feel that this is going to help our country. As far as the fast breeder reactor is concerned, what has to be done, how it has to be done.........

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I did not ask it. I asked do you have any plans for enriching uranium by using centrifuge or laser.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Today, this ecrichment of uranium requires a certain kind of technology and even if that technology is available to produce it, for producing energy out of it the developed countries like Japan have taken about 20-21 years. That is altogether a different question.

I am not answering hypothetical questions. I am answering only questions relating to the present circumstances, the present facts. If something has to come up after 2,000 years or after that, I cannot answer that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Are you allowing the use of centrifuge and lasers or not ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I will sit down. You can formulate the question again. I can answer all your questions.

For the time being, our requirements to produce the atomic energy by natural uranium and heavy water can be met.

The question of using some other kind of atomic energy for some other kind of reactor which is going to come up after 2,000 years, is not a question which can easily be answered by me at this juncture.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I asked a specific question. Are you preventing the use and research of lasers and centrifuge for enrichment of Uranium ? I am asking this question and he is giving me wrong information saying that FBIR has not come up. It has already come up. We are getting

uranium from France for it.

This question should be answered. Unless he is going to answer it, then, I can understand what is going on.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If this is the second supplementary, I will answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed only one supplementary. He wants to know whether there are any schemes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is the only supplementary.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The question is quite big.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Laser is specific. Centrifuge is specific.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If experiment has to be done in the laboratory, where you have reached a production stage ....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY I am asking for research.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I will sit down. He can formulate his question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The uestion is very simple, whether we can pduce enriched uranium and by what time.

MR. SPEAKER : Scienc is for research. This is a never ending question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Has the question been formulated ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is very simple.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : What I am sayin8 is this. In the laboratory or in the University a professor studying it or a scientist studying, it is a different question. But the point is whether we are intending to produce it now. We have planned for the production of atomic energy upto 200 year. Our efforts are in that direction. If you are interested in academic efforts to produce enriched uranium, that is a different case. (*Interruptions*) In our country using centrifugal method or any other method for producing the knowledge which is required for this purpose cannot be banned. We are not going to ban it. (*Interruptions*) I am answering his question. I am saying for academic purposes, studies will go on in universities and other places. But is that our aim ? What is our aim ? Our aim, as I have already said, is to produce it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Say 'yes' or 'no'. Are you allowing or not ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is hardly any question in the world which can be answered with 'yes' or 'no'...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why not ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Yours is certainly not in that category.

The plain fact, as y colleaguu has tried to express at the House, is that at this moment we have a plan for the use of atomic energy and in that plan we need only natural uranium, as he has explined, except for Tarapur. Now so far as research and other maater are concerned, to my knowldge, we have not stopped research. But researchg has to be linked with what we are going to do. If it is, as Shri Patil has said, academic research, well, naturally it can go on in any area. Our scientists are usually taken in to confidence when these plans are made at different labotories and different research centres. With our limited resources, we have to have a plan. Taken we see what we need for that plan. At this moment we do not need

enriched uranium, except for Tarapur.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have come across very disquieting reports that large quantities of uranium are being pilfered from Jadiguda uranium mines in Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this pilferage that is taking place has been taking place for quite some time and whether it is being smuggled out to a neighbouring Country which is very inimical to us ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : At present I do not have information about that. But we will certainly look into all these matters and if any step is to be taken for protecting it, we shall certainly do it.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The answer has done definitely disservice to the question because the point is not about some political suspicion. The point is, technological apprehensions are there because in India the quantity of uranium ore is less, only about 35,000 toones, and the quality of the Uranium ore is poor. Even today the cost of production of natural uranium concentrate is more than the international price. These are certain technological difficulties involved in the Indian natural uranium. Natural uranium is used in the Rajsthan Plant and you will find that Plant is continuosly running at a loss. What is the reason fog this, that your Tarapur Plant is making profit but your Rajasthan power plant based upon natural uranium is incurring loss ? I want to know......

MR. SPEAKER : This is not regarding functioning of Plants.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I want to know whether you are using indigenous natural uranium in your Rajasthan power plant or natural uranium is imported for that. Please enlighten us about all these things and also about the cost of production of natural uranium in the country and also abroad.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In Tarapur we are using natural uranium which is produced in our country and we not importing...

SHRI A. K. ROY : That is wrong. Actually you are using...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am sorry...I am speaking about Rajasthan-Kota plant. We are not using imported uranium; we are using indigenously produced uranium....

SHRI A. K. ROY : From Jaduguda.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That is the only mine where we are producing uranium now.

MR. SPEAKER : He is only concerned about the malfunctioning of the plant.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That is a different question....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That was discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I say. We have discussed it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If the hon. Member is saying that our uranium is costly and that is why the cost of electricity is high, that is not correct. There are certain other difficulties. It would not be correct to say that because of the cost of the natural uranium the cost of production of electricity there has gone up.

Setting up of a Mining Corporation For Delhi

*707 SHRI RAM VILASPASWAN : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Mining Corporation for Delhi;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the Corporation will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISERY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) A proposal to set up a separate Mineral Development Corporation is under consideration of the Delhi Administration. The details arey et to be finalised.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के माइन्ज तथा उनमें हुई दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में पिछले दिनों सदन में काफी चर्चा हुई थी। उस दिन साल्वे साहब नहीं थे, लेबर मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने बतलाया था कि दिल्ली स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने 1975 में इन माइन्ज को अपने हाथ में लिया था, इसलिए कि प्राइवेट कान्ट्रेक्टर्स मजदूरों का शोषण करते थे तथा सेफ्टी आदि पर ध्यान नहीं देते थे। लेकिन कारपोरेशन के अपने हाथ में लेने के बावजूद इल्लीगल माइनिंग चलती रही, सेफ्टी पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, और मजदूर मरते गये। इस सम्बन्ध में डायरेक्टोरेट आफ माइन्ज ने आरोप लगाया है कि वहां सेफ्टी रूल्ज की खुल कर अवहेलना की जाती है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं—जब ये सारी घटनाएं घट रही है, मजदूर मर रहे हैं, सेफ्टी रूल्ज पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इल्लीगल माईनिंग हो रही है, रात को लालटेन जलाकर माइंज खोदी जा रहीं हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक माइंज कारपोरेशन नहीं बन जाती, इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? आप ने कहा है कि यह मामला अण्डर-कन्सीड्रेशन है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कब से अण्डर-कंसीड्रेशन है ? क्या खान-कांट्रैक्ट सिस्टम आपने टोटली एबालिश कर दिया है या अभी भी चल रहा है ?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : मान्यवर, जो सवालात किए गए हैं दरअसल मेरे मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध उनसे बहुत सीमित है, क्योंकि ये जो खदानें चलाई जाती हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन हैं। वहां पर क्लेन्डेस्टाइन-माइनिंग होती है या नहीं, यह दिल्ली प्रशासन, जो गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है, बतलाएगा। जहां तक सेफ्टी मेजर्स के डिस-रिगार्ड का सवाल है उसके बारे में लेबर मन्त्रालय बतला पाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह बतलाईये कि माइनिंग कारपोरेशन कब बनायेंगे ?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना वाजिब है कि यहां पर एक्सीडेन्ट होते आए हैं, जनवरी में तीन हुए हैं, फरवरी में एक हुआ है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर कालिंग-अटेन्शन करवाया था।

श्री एन० के० पी साल्वे : इसी वजह से ये खदानें बन्द कर दी गई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप माईनिंग कारपोरेशन बनवा दीजिए।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : माइनिंग कारपोरेशन सेठी साहब बनवाएंगे, दिल्ली प्रशासन बनवाएगा। मेरे मन्त्रालय के अधीन नहीं हैं लेकिन यह एक अहम मसला है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : That will be done by the Mining Department.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am agreeable, respectfully.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बच्चे के बाप को तलाश करने के लिए कोई सहारा लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण इसलिए चाहता था कि लेबर मिनिस्टर ने भी उस दिन कालिंग अटेन्शन के समय कहा था कि यह मेरी ड्यूटी नहीं है, खान मन्त्री की ड्यूटी है। खान मंत्री कहते हैं कि मेरी ड्यूटी नहीं है, होम मिनिस्टर की ड्यूटी है, होम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर का काम है, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर का काम है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहेंगी कि मैं तो चली गई।...(**व्यवधान**)...इस बात को सीरियसली लीजिए। यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वे इसका जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सीरियसली लिया है, तभी बाप की तलाश शुरू की है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहूंगा। जब सवालों का जवाब नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर सवाल करने का क्या फायदा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन सवालों के करने से ही यह होगा कि असली बाप की तलाश हो जाएगी। आप बैठिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : किसी का सिर, किसी का धड़, किसी का पैर और आदमी बना दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : जैसा आप आदेश दें। आपका आदेश सर-आंखों पर। अगर आप कहें कि सब बातों का जवाब दूं, मैं दे देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : माननीय सदस्य ने जो मसला उठाया है, वह गम्भीर है। काफी लोग इस खदान में मर चुके हैं। इस वजह से खदान की वर्किंग पूरी बन्द कर दी गई है। मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कब तक विचाराधीन रहेगा और कब से विचाराधीन है ?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : सवाल यह है कि जनवरी में ये दुर्घटनाएं हुई, फरवरी में भी हुई और उसके बाद खदान बन्द कर दी गई।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उसके पहले भी हुई है।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : उसके पहले भी हुई थीं। डी० एस० आई० डी० सी० का वर्किंग अनसेटिस्फक्टरी बताया गया है। इस वजह से यह सुझाव विचाराधीन है कि दिल्ली मिनरल्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन को ये खदानें सौंप दी जाएं और जिन बातों की वजह से सेफ्टी मेजर्स का डिस रिगार्ड हो रहा था और जिसकी वजह से दुर्घटनायें हो रही थीं, उन बातों पर विचार किया है और पूरा ख्याल करके डेवलपमेंट आफ माइन्स का तौर-तरीका क्या हो, यह सब किया जाएगा। कितना समय लग जाएगा, अगर मेरे पास इसकी सूचना होती, तो मैं देखकर बता पाता। हम लोगों की मीटिंगें जल्दी-जल्दी हो रही हैं क्योंकि हम वहां पर मजदूरों को किसी तरह की असुविधा नहीं होने देना चाहते और जल्दी से जल्दी नया डेवलपमेंट

कारपोरेशन बनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्सन चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि यह मेरे डिपार्टमेंट की बात नहीं है, उनकी मिनिस्ट्री से यह सम्बन्धित नहीं है और कहा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से इसका सम्बन्ध है। मन्त्री महोदय इस पोजीशन में नहीं हैं जो यह कह सकें कि इसे जल्दी से जल्दी करवाएंगे। यह वही मिनिस्टर कह सकता है, जिसकी मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर में यह आता है। उस मिनिस्ट्री की यह फुल रिस्पोंसबिलिटी होगी। तो होम मिनिस्टर कह सकते हैं कि हम इसको करवा रहे हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन मेरे जिम्मे है और अगर होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम नहीं है, तो प्लानिंग मिनीस्ट्री के लिहाफ पर कलेक्टिव रेपोंसबिलिटी लेकर आप को जवाब देना चाहिए और आप सदन को यह बताएं कि कितने दिनों के अन्दर इसको करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हो गया है। आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी है कि आप इस बात को कबूल करते हैं कि डी. एस. आई. डी. सी. बिल्कुल फेल्योर रही है, आप इस बात को कबूल करते हैं कि प्रशासन और ठेकेदारों की तालमेल और सांठ-गांठ से सारा करप्शन हो रहा है और आप इस बात को मान रहे हैं कि इल्लीगल माईनिंग चल रही है।... (व्यवधान)... श्री टाईटलर ने भी यह आरोप लगाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिए बहस मत कीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब तक कारपोरेशन नहीं बन जाता है, तब तक क्या आप खान और कोयला मंत्रालय के अधीन इसको करके, उसके रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशन्स के मुताबिक इसको गवर्न करेंगे और तमाम करप्शन जो चल रहा है, उसको चलने नहीं देंगे।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सवाल है क्योंकि मैं भी मीटिंग में जाता रहा हूं, इस वजह से यह कह सकता हूं कि हम लोग इस बात के लिए बहुत एन्कशस हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी कारपोरेशन बन जाए। मेरी जानकारी में क्योंकि यह है, इस लिए मैंने यह निवेदन किया है। दूसरे मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं जानता हूं कि इल्लीगल माईनिंग हो रही है। आप ने कहा था कि रात को वलेंडेटाइनली माईनिंग हो रही है। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो इस की जानकारी दिल्ली प्रशासन को और पुलिस को दें।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Labour Minister is on record to say...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I do not .okwn

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You must know.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I am only clarifying that I have not said that there is illegal mining. Nor have I said that there is any collusion between Delhi Administration and DSIDC to help such sort of mining which is in disregard of all safety rules. Thirdly, I assure the House that we are exceedingly anxious that due regard must be given to every safety rule and regulation...

Unless that is done, we are determined not to allow any mine.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Stop the

working of these illegal mines.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर कहते हैं आई विल नाट अलाऊ। लेकिन यह अलाऊड है और चल रहा है, अभी तक ब द नहीं किया है। यह रोज हो रहा है और मिनिस्टर कहते है कि अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए राम विलास जी।

(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the viability of the Corporation be taken into account on the basis of the fact that the turn-over of the quarries, specially the stone quarries, run into crores with the increasing Construction activities at Delhi and round about; and also on the basis of the fact that it will meet the alleged complaints regarding the Industrial Development Corporation indulging in illegal mining etc. If so, can the Minister at least indicate tentatively when the proposed Corporation will be set up, if not in definite terms ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The hon. Member is absolutely right. Because of massive augmentation of construction activities in Delhi and round-about Delhi, there is a large scale requirement of stone quartzite, sand and china clay.

National Committee For the Development of Backward Areas

*708. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) wheather it is a fact that a National Committee on the development of backward areas was constituted to review the on-going programmes concerning the development of the backward areas and to recommend strategies for effectively checking/tackling problems of such areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee and their effects ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the Report is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-6429/83). The effects of the recommendations can be assessed only after final decision of the Government on these recommendations.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : We are appointing committees after committees to consider the question of development of backward areas; but we find, in substance, the development has not yet been made. To quote an instance, as far as the Konkan belt in Maharashtra is concerned, in all these 35 years, not a single industry has come up. I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the report submitted by the Pandey Committee and the Wanchoo Committee which were considered by the Ministry; and finally, a direction was given by the Planning Commission to select the sites. This very question was asked in this House on 20th October 1982, to which the answer was given that the Government was considering this report. The report has been laid on the Table of the House. Sometime in October, 1980. May I ask the hon. Minister as to when the Government will be in a position to take decision ? How many year more will it take, and whether before you start the implentation, is one more committee going to be appointed ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There are eleven reports which the Sivaraman Committee has submitted. And before we take a final view about the recommendations in the report, the administrative Ministries at the Centre, the State Governments and the Union Territories have got to be consulted. Unless we get comments from all those who are concerned, I think it is going

to be rather difficult to take any final view about the recommendations made by the Sivaraman Committee.

There are about 1546 recommendations which this Committee has made. Unless we get the comments from all those who are, in fact, connected with the implementation of these different recommendations, it will be difficult for the Planning Commission to take a view. But, at the same time, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that if the administrative Ministries and State Governments are taking rather too long submit their comments, Planning Commission is interested in calling a meeting of all these officers, and thereafter trying to find out what their problems are ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Till a decision is taken on the recommendations of this Committee, I would like to know from Government as to the criteria followed for the selection of the centres; and whether Government proposes to permit states to select the centres ?

Whether Government propose to start giving employment benefits for the manufacturing agencies to persons from those areas ? The secondary benefits that flow out of the individual industry development are availed of by local entrepreneurs. The persons from other States come into the backward areas and advantages are taken by them; and the local persons do not get the benefits. Till the recommendations are approved or whatever decisions you have taken, what steps Government propose to take in these two matters ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the industrial dispersal report of the Sivaraman Committee is concerned, it is at the final stage. Unless a final view is taken, I think it is going to be some kind of an interim arrangement. Most probably, while replying to the debate on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Industry, the hon. Minister incharge will be able to enlighten the House.

Setting up of Industries by large Industrial Houses in the areas reserved for small Sector

*710. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some large industrial houses have established industrial capacity in the areas reserved for small sector;

(b) if so, whether these houses have obtained licences from government for the same;

(c) whether there are any houses who have not obtained licences; and

(d) if so, the names of such houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) According to the Government policy no new licences are being granted to large houses, in areas reserved for the small sector, except on the basis of a minimum export of 75% of production.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : According to government reply, licences have been granted to large private houses on the basis of minimum export of their production. May I know the areas and items for which such licences have been granted and the names of those houses ? The government has not replied to parts (c) and (d) of my question. Is government not aware of any case of a large private houses entering small sector without a licence ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The reservation for small scale sector was in practice since 1967. The statutory reservation was resorted to in 1970; and the reservation was made to help small scale sector from unhealthy competition from big business houses. But the fact which has to be reckoned with is that till the statutory reservation was made, certain capacities were created in this country and steps had been taken to

plug those capacities at a particular level; and since then, no licence or registration is being allowed to big business houses.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know the names of the houses.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : There are a number of houses, some of the top business houses. (*Interruptions*) The question is whether any licences have been given ? I said, it is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : you can provide the information. He can give it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You ask him to give information later on.

MR. SPEAKER : He will give it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Despite he fact that no licences have been given, certain top business houses are setting up industries and expanding their capacity other wise. What are the n mes of those big industrial houses, concerns who are without licences ? Not only that, I make an allegation that in the backward areas also in the name of so-called development of backward areas, only the big business houses with sophisticated plants are setting up factories, not the private sector and the small scale sector. Everything is done by the big business houses. What are the name of those top houses who have set up those factories illegally, when and why and not others ? What favour do you want to show to them ? What else, what more ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप छोटे को छोटा न समझ लेना।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SPUPLIES : (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : देखन् में छोटा लगे, घाव करे गंभीर।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, the House will appreciate that in 1978, about 807 items were reserved for the small-scale sector.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By the Janta Government.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : And then in 1980, the list expanded to 837, so like that there have been certain variations in the reservation of items depending upon so many other circumstances. I can assure the House that it is the endeauour of the Government that it will not allow any big business houses to come in the areas exclusively reserved for the small-scale sector. I can share the information with the House that recently the whole concept of the reservation was questioned in the Bombay High Court. The High Court has held under Section 29B of the Act that the Government does not have the authority to reserve certain items for the small-scale industries. Sir, we have taken up the matter in appeal with the Bombay High Court and a stay has been obtained.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Why is he shy of mentioning the name of big and top houses which have set up industries, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, you will get the information. There is nothing in it.

दस्तावेजों का द्विभाषीय रूप में जारी किया जाना

*711 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1982 में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में अपेक्षित विभिन्न दस्तावेज कितने निकाले गए;

(ख) उनमें से कितने दस्तावेज अंग्रेजी

तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में निकाले गए और कितने दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए;

(ग) जो दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए उन्हें नियमत: अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में न निकालने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि ऐसे सभी दस्तावेज राजभाषा अधिनियम की उपयुक्त धारा के अनुसार द्विभाषी रूप में निकाले जाएं ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) As would be seen from the statement laid on the Table, all the documents were issued both in Hindi and English by the Planning Commission. The Department of Statistics issued 145 documents only in English. This was done as the orders were required to be issued urgently. Efforts are being made to ensure that all such documents are issued bilingually.

Statement

Planning Commission

Type of papers/documents	Total No. Issued	No. issued bilingually
(i) General orders, Circulars etc. (ii) Notifications, Resolutions, Rules etc. (iii) Administrative and other Reports and papers laid before both the Houses of Parliament.	896	896
Total :	896	896

Department of Statics

Type of papors/documents	Total No. issued	No. issued bilingually	No. issued in English
(i) General orders, Circulars etc. (ii) Notifications, Resolutions, Rules etc. (iii) Administrative and other Reports and papers laid before both the Houses of Parliment.	734	589	145
Total :	734	589	145

ten the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3(3) के मुताबिक 15 आइटम्स ऐसे निर्धारित किये किए गए हैं, जिनको बाइ-लिंगुअल होना ही चाहिए। उनमें कोई छूट नहीं हो सकती कि कुछ होंगे या कुछ नहीं होंगे। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जहां तक मंत्री जी ने योजना आयोग के बारे में जवाब दिया है, तो वहां शत-प्रतिशत जो 15 आइटम्स हैं, उन्हें द्विभाषी किया गया है। इसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। लेकिन, जो आपका आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने वाला स्टेटिस्टिक्स डिपार्टमेंट है, वहां के लिए आपने कहा कि जल्दी में काम करना था इसलिए 145 दस्तावेज अंग्रेजी में ही भेज दिए। क्या वह उसी समय इतना अत्यावश्यक था ?

आपका विभाग काम करता है या नहीं, यह तो मुझे आज ही मालूम हो रहा है। एक-आध दिन रोक कर क्या उसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं कराया जा सकता था ? ऐसी जल्दबाजी क्यों हो गई कि तुरन्त ही आपने अंग्रेजी में भेज दिया, जबकि, आपके यहां ऐसा लगता है कि अनुवादकों की काफी संख्या है। इसीलिए, आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन में सारा करवाया और यहां आपने ऐसा किया, यह उचित मालूम नहीं पड़ता। ऐसा क्यों हुआ, इसकी गारन्टी आप भविष्य में देना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। इसमें कोई छूट नहीं हो सकती। बाई-लिंगुअल होना जरूरी था। आज ही सुबह मैंने आफिसर्स के साथ बातचीत करते हुए उनसे कहा कि इसके अन्दर कई आप्शन नहीं मिल सकती। जल्दबाजी में आपने अंग्रेजी में निकाल दिया है तो चार-आठ रोज के बाद उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद निकालने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती। हमारी कोशिश होगी कि जितनी जल्दी हो बाइ-लिंगुअल तरीके से सेक्शन 3 (3) का इम्पलीमेंटेशन स्टेटिस्टिक्स डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से भी किया जाए। यह होना जरूरी है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अब हो तो गया है और पूछकर क्या करेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप लोग हिन्दी वाले हैं, कम से कम सुनिए तो सही।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : शास्त्री जी, ठीक कह रहे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अंग्रेज चला गया। रस्सी जल गई, पर ऐंठ नहीं गई।

अध्यक्ष जी, दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके कमीशन और डिपार्टमेंट में भी हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पद और अनुवादकों के पद पूरे-पूरे भरे गए हैं अब तक कि नहीं ? अगर कुछ पद बचे हुए हैं तो उनको आप कब तक भर लेंगे ? यह सवाल इसलिए पूछ रहा हूं कि इनके बिना द्विभाषी काम होना मुश्किल है।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है वह बराबर है। उसके अन्दर सीनियर ट्रांसलेटर्स की 7 सेंक्शन्ड पोस्ट्स थीं......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करवा दीजिएगा।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : 5 लोगों को भर्ती किया गया, 2 लोग अभी काम पर नहीं आ सके हैं।......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है पूरी भर्ती करवा दीजिएगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

Production of Commercial Vehicles

*712 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of commercial vehicles in the Sixth Plan;

(b) the achievement made in the production of commercial vehicles in the existing Plan period so far; and

(c) the steps taken for the achievement of target in the production of cammercial vehicles in the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTARY OF INDUSTARY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) It is estimated that the demand for and production of commercial vehicles by 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Plan would be about 1,30,000 Nos. per annum.

(b) Over 71,000 vehicles in 1980-81 and 91,000 vehicles in 1981-82 were produced as compared to about 57,000 only in 1979-80. The production in 1982-83 was over 86,000 vehicles. The industry is capable of manufacturing over 1,00,000 vehicles during the current year. The production currently caters adequately to the actual demand.

(c) Government have licensed adequate additional capacity through expansion of existing units and establishment of new units and provided the requisite input support for raising production and meeting the anticipated demand. A capacity for the productoin of over 1,50,000 vehicles is expected to be installed by 1984-85.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order please. What is this ? This seems to be a full before the storm.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister has stated in the reply that in the Sixth Plan, the annual production of commercial vehicles is expected to be about 1,30,000. But if we look at the figures furnished, it is found the number of vehicles produced in 1981-82 was 91,000, and in 1982-83 it was 86,000. Therefore, I would like to know from him the reasons for the shortfall in the production while the target to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan is 1,30,00 ? I also further want to know whether they have accepted the offer of some other manufactures who want to establish new units and which are those manufacturers ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The projection was by 1984-85 the total number of vehicles to be produced would be about 1,30,000 and by 1989-90 it should be about 2,15,000. That was the prajection. The main units which were licensed are Telco, Ashok Leyland, Hindustan Motors, Premier Automobiles, Simpson group of companies for heavy commercil vehicles. M/s Mahindra and Mahindra, Standrad Motors, Bajaj Tempo for the Light commercial vehicles...they are all under production.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is ever.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :

Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition in Private Sector

*709 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleas d to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed the manufacture of arms and ammunition in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details there of and to whom licences have been issued so far in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received some application/representations from the private sector/individual concerns/private parties to obtain licences to manufacture arms/guns and ammunition in the private sector ; and

(e) if so, the number of applications/representations received and the action taken thereon so far;

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) Government's policy regarding manufacture of arms and ammunition by private agencies was formulated in the light of Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. According to this policy manufacture of arms & ammunition would be Central Government monopoly. However, the existing units in the private sector who were already licensed for manufacture, of arms and ammunition were allowed to continue such manufacture, subject to the following conditions :

(i) revolver, pistols and rifle weapons and ammunitions used in such weapons are not to be manufactured;

(ii) the strictest security precautions are observed so as to prevent any diversions of the products of such factories to unauthorised hands;

(iii) the operations of such units should be strictly restricted to the items already manufactured by them;

(iv) no expansion of their activities through widering the range of their production and/or increasing the capacity of the items in the production by them is to be undertaken without the prior sanction of the Government of India; and

(v) the breach loading shotguns should be proof tested as per approved regulations of the Government of India.

No fresh licences for manufacture of arms and ammunition were to be granted, subject to the following exceptions :

(i) there would be no objection to the manufacture of percussion caps and air-rifles/air-guns by private firms till this work can be undertaken in ordnance factories ;

(ii) there would be no objection to licences being issued to private parties for the purpose of repairs of arms and ammunition and fabrications of components and parts of such articles for the purpose of carrying out such repairs, subject to the conditions that such components/parts etc., are not manufactured for the purpose of, or utilised for, assembling into complete arms/ammunition.

Government of India have become the licensing authority for manufacture of arms and ammunition after October 1962, on enforcement of Arms Rules, 1962, but the State Governments are the authority for renewal of licences. The list of private licence holders based on the available information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Pleaced in Library See No. LT-6430/83)

(d) and (e) Government have received 39 applications/representations for manufacture of arms and ammunition from private parties. Some of these relate to restoration of licences given for manufacture of arms and ammunition before 1956 and some relate to manufacture of air riflegs/air-guns, blank cartridges lead shots other ammunition, revolvers and pistols. These applications are at various stages of processing.

Casualties of Oriyas in Assam Agitation

*713 SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some casulties of Oriyas in the agitation in Assam on the foreign nationals issue during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of Oriyas killed and the efforts made by Government to protect the lives and properties of Oriyas living in Assam; and

(c) whether any communications have been received by Central Government from Orissa Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) All Sections of society have suffered in the wake of agitation in Assam over the foreigners issue. No Statistics according to place of origin or linguistic origin of Victims have been maintained and hence it is not possible to give the details.

(c) No communication has been received from Orissa Government in this regard during the last two years.

Gold Mines in Bihar

*714. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to discover gold mines in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details, specially the estimated amount of gold and the total area having underground gold reserves discovered; and

(c) the measures undertaken for its protection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Geological Survey of India has carried out preliminary investigations for gold in Sonapet area and Kunderkocha in Singhbhum District of Bihar in the vicinity of old workings for gold.

(b) Some sporadic high gold values have been reported from some prospects but no consistent zone of gold mine ralisation has been encountered so far. High priority has been given to underground exploration in Kunderkocha prospect with the assistance of Mineral Exploration Corporation. The extent of underground gold reserves will be known only when these investigations have been completed.

(c) The question of taking protective measures for these deposits will arise, when the areas for exploitation have been demarcated.

Up to Date Technology in Production of Steel

*715. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian technology adopted in the field of steel production is far behind the technology adopted by advanced countries in the same field;

(b) whether it is a fact that our sinter burden is the lowest in comparison with Japan and USSR;

(c) whether performance efficiency of energy uses in India is much below the world average and the consumption of refractories in our plants is the highest; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to adopt upto date technology in production of steel in our steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) It would not be correct to say

that technology adopted in integrated steel plants in India is far behind that adopted by advanced countries. We adopted what was modern technology at the time of establishment of these steel plants and since then technological updating has been taking place to the extent, it was technically and financially feasible.

It is correct that the sinter burden in the Indian steel plants is lower than in Japan and USSR.

The performance efficiency of energy uses in Indian steel plant is lower than in some plants in the advanced steel producing countries. The consumption of refractories is also higher. These parameters vary from plant to plant and depend on a variety of technological factors.

Technological updating and improvement is a continuous process. Efforts of our research and development organisation and collaboration with other countries helps in this process.

Taking over of K. E. W., Dhanbad

*716. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1835 on 2 March, 1983 regardingt aking over of Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Dhanbad and state :

(a) The nature of the clarification sought from Bihar Government;

(b) the date on which the clarification was sought;

(c) whether he is awrae that each day's delay is costing one life of starving workers in this unprecedented drought; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) : The first cammunication which related to certain legal and financial issues, was sent to the State Government in November, 1982. Certain correspondence has been exchanged with the State Government thereafter. The latest letter to the State Government relating to certain financial aspects was sent on April 4, 1983.

(c) and (d) Government is aware of the hardship to the workers due to the closure of the Company. The Bill is under the active consideration of the Government in consulation with the State Government and efforts are being made to settle he matter as soon as possible.

Setting up of industries in Tribal areas of Rajasthan

*717. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up medium and major industries in tribal areas of Rajasthan during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the estimated cost of each of those industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) In Rajsthan, tribal areas cover districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and parts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts. The primary responsibility for formulation of Schemes for industrial development of any region, districts/areas is that of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements such Schemes of State Governments through the instrument of licencing and fiscal and financial incentives for setting up industrses in the various districts/areas. The Central investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of

such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations and comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of such projects.

During the years 1982-83 (upto March, 1983) 10 letters of intent and 3 industrial licences were issued and 10 Schemes were registered with DGTD in these tribal districts/areas in Rajsthan (List enclosed).

Statement

List showing deta'ls of letters of intent/industrial licences issued for setting up of industr'es in Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Siroh' district of Rajasthan during the years 1982 and 1983 (upto March).

LETTERS OF INTENT

Sl. No.	Name of the undertaking type of LI and location	Item of manufacture & annual capacity	LI No. and date
1	2	3	4
1/411	Hindustan Agro Chemicals Ltd. Udaipur, Rajsthan (NA/SE) (Teh. & Distt. Udiapur, Rajasthan)	Sulphate of Aluminium (New Article) =18,600 tonnes Oleum (New Articles) =10,000 tonnes Sulphuric Acid (Substantial expn.) =33,000 tonnes.	LI : 386/82 dt : 8-6-82 (384/82-IL)
2/543	J. K. Industries Ltd. New Delhi (SE) (Kankroli--Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan)	Automobile Tyres and Tubes (excluding scooter tyres and tubes) =6.25 lakh nos. (exis.) =10.25 lakh nos. (after expn.)	LI : 537/82 dt : 28-7-82 (1138/81-IL)
3/640	Pesticides India Props : Mewar Oil & General Mills Ltd., Udaipur (NU) (Girwa-Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan)	Formulation of Isoproturon =1,205 tonnes p.a.	LI : 647/82 dt : 28-8-82 (859/82-IL)
4/799	J. K. Industries Ltd. New Delhi (SE) (Teh. Kankroli, Udaipur, Rajasthan)	Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped tyres =6.25 lakh nos. (exis.) =11.25 lako nos (after expn.) Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped tubes =6.25 lakh nos. (after expn.)	LI : 778/82 dt : 20-10-82 (820/81-IL)

1	2	3	4
5/926	H ndustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur (SE) (Teh. Girva-Udaipur, Rajasthan)	1. Zinc Metal =45,000 tonnes (exis.) =49,000 tonnes (after expn.) 2. Cadmium Metal =190 tonnes (exis.) =250 tonnes (after expn.)	LI : 958/82 dt : 31-12-82 (1491/82-IL)
6/989	Rajasthan Glyoxal Ltd. Udaipur (SE) (Teh. Girwa-Udaipur-Rajasthan)	Glyoxal =990 tonnes (exis.) =1,500 tonnes (after expn.)	LI : 975/82 dt : 31-12-82 (1618/82-IL)
7/135	J. K. Synthetics Ltd. Kanpur (NU) (Nimbahera-Rajsthan)	Asbestos Cement Sheets =36,000 tonnes	LI : 131/82 dt : 26-2-82 (189/81/IL-9CS)
8/918	Mr. S. Ram, Calcutta (NU) (No Industy Distt. of Sirohi-Rajasthan)	Steel Pipes and Tubes =25,000 tonnes	LI : 899/82 dt : 15-12-82 (813/82)
9/921	Mr. A. N Goenka, New Delhi (NU) (No Industy Distt. of Sirohi-Rajasthan)	Steel Pipes and Tubes =25,000 tonnes	LI : 903/82 dt : 15-12-82 (1458/82)
10/1036	Jan Laghu Cement Udyog Ltd. Sikar, Rajasthan (NU) (No Industry Distt. of Sirohi in the State of Rajasthan)	Portland Cement =66,000 tonnes	LI : 955/82 dt : 31-12-82 (1582/82-IL)

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

11/93	J. K. Industries Ltd. New Delhi (SE) (Kankroli-Udaipur-Rajasthan)	Automobile tyres and tubes =4 lakhs nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes (exist.) =6.25 lakh nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes (after expn.)	CIL : 53/82 dt : 6-2-82 (989/78-IL)
12/389	J. K. Synthetics Ltd. (Div. J. K. Cement Works) New Delhi (SE) (Nimbahera-Chittorgarh-Rajasthan)	Ordinary Portland Cement =11,40,000 tonnes.	CIL : 313/82 dt : 22-10-82 (310/79-IL)

LIst of schmes registerd with DGTD duing the year 1982-83 (upto 31-3-1983 in the tribal districts/areas of Rajasthan.

S. No.	Name and address of the party	Location viz. Tahsil/ Distt.	Item of manufacture
1.	M/s. Ritu Minerals Industries (P) Ltd., 8, Camac Steet, Calcutta.	Udipur	Marble slabs
2.	M/s. Udaipur Phosphet & Fertilizer Ltd., 53/57, Laxmi Insurance Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.	Khemli, Mavli, Udaipur	Sodium Silico Fluoride.
3.	M/s. Veni Chand Chuni Lal, N-1078, Textile Market, Ring, Road, Surat.	Udaipur	LPG Cylinders
4.	M/s N. K. Kapoor, 208-A, Mewar Indl. area, Udaipur.	Industrial area, Banswara	LPG Cylinders
5.	M/s. R. P. Anand & Sons (P) Ltd. GL-1, Ansal Bhavan, Kasturaba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-1.	Kotra Sand-mariya Kotra, Udaipur.	Portland Cement
6.	M/s. N. K. Jhunjhunwala, 2, Ram Road, Udaipur.	Madri, Girwa, Udaipur.	Starch, corn oil and animal food.
7.	M/s. Rajasthan Glyoxal Ltd., 199, Mewar Industrial area, Udaipur.	Madri, Girwa Udaipur.	Auxiliary chemical & resin binders based on glyoxal
8.	M/s. Banarsi Marble & Granitte Ltd., D-2, Defence Colony, Ground Floor, New Delhi.	Bhuana, Udaipur.	Marble slabs
9.	M/s. Mahendaa Kumar Nalwaya, Mehta Fateh Lal, Jiki Bari, Nalwaya House, Udaipur.	Mewar Indl. area, Udaipur'	Empty hard shell gelatine capsules.
10.	M/s. Banarsi Minerals Industries (P) Ltd., B-72, Greater Kailash-I New Delhi.	Bhuvana, Udaipur.	Marble slabs.

Date Bank on Investment Schemes

*719. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have built up a data bank on the progress of various licensed/registered investment schemes as proposed in the statement on Industrial Policy of 1980;

(b) if so, details of the data bank; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) It was mentioned in the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980 that Government would evolve a system of monitoring the implementation of the letters of intent and industrial licences. Pursuant to this, monitoring groups have been set up in the administrative ministries to review the progress of betters of intent and industrial licences and take steps for weeding out those which have not been implemented or where the progress is unsatisfactory. The monitoring units are expected to take into account the points such as settlement of foreign collaboration terms, clearance of import of capital goods, arrangements for financial requirements, clearance regarding location, adoption of pollution control measures, tie-up with the financial institutions etc. Apart from this, DGTD also receives industrial data. This data relates to production and relative performance like growth achieved and variations. This data is compiled, collated and a monthly monitoring report is prepared for 184 selected industries.

Besides, Monitoring/Data units are also functioning in Department of Industrial Development for monitoring progress of letters of intent/licences and maintaining essential data regarding these letters of intent/licences.

Setting up of Industries of non-resident Indians

*720. DR. KRUPASINDHU-BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Investment Centre has been designated as a nodal agency for receiving applications industries or want to invest in India;

(b) if so, the response from non-resident Indians in this direction; and

(c) how far this will go in taking speedy decisions on their applications ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Non-resident Indians intending to start new industries or make investment may send their applications to the offices of the Indian Investment Centre located abroad or to its Head Office at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) A Special Cell has been set up on 12.1.83 in the Secretariat for Industrial. Approvals to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians. The Cell has so far received fourteen applications, out of which, five have been approved.

Adoption of Villages by Industrial Houses

*721. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appealed to industrialists whose products are used in villages to adopt some villages for setting up industries;

(b) if so, whether this has been done purely on an informal basis or some formal appeal has been sent; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the

industrialists to this appeal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) This Ministry has issued no such specific appeal to industrialists whose products are used in villages to adopt some villages for setting up industries.

Manufacture of Harvesting Combines by Punjab Iractori Limited

*722. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-WALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Industrial Development has given licence for manufacturing self-propelled harvesting combines to only one public sector unit. Punjab Tractors Limited, SAS Nagar (Mohali) in Punjab as per the recommendation of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of that decision Escorts Ltd. has been given permission to import self-propelled harvesting combines from West Germany;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one harvesting combine has been sent to Budni T. T. T. C. in Madhya Pradesh for test for the purpose of manufacturing the same and, if so on what basis;

(d) whether Government have deviated from their earlier decision and, if so, on what grounds; and

(e) when combines were permitted in Punjab and its surrounding areas only on limited scale, why Escorts is allowed such import ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No licence has been issued to any firm so far for the manufacture of self-propelled harvester combines. M/s. Punjab Tractors Ltd., are registered with DGTD for the manufacture of the same.

(b) to (e) M/s. Escorts Ltd. are reported to have imported two harvester combines from West Germany for Research & Development purposes under Open General Licence. One harvester combine has been sent to Budni TTTC in Madhya Pradesh for commercial testing.

Government have not issued any industrial licence to M/s. Escorts Ltd. for manufacture of combine harvestors.

Gold Deposits in Kerala

*723. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of gold have been found in Nilambur and Chaliyar in Kerala in a survey conducted by the Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to mine gold on commercial basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Investigations have been conducted by Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project to assess the grade and reserves of gold bearing channel gravels in Punnapuzha, a tributory of Chaliyar river in Nilambur valley. Preliminary studies have indicated the total volume of river gravels in Punnapuzha and Chaliyar river channels at 30 million cubic meters with average gold content of 0.07 gramme per cubic meter.

Investigatian have also indicated primary gold mineralisation in Nilambur valley in a stretch of gold bearing quartz of 1 Km. length and variable width of 50 to 100 meters. Detailed work to prove the extent and grade of the reserves is continuing.

(b) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation contemplates to set up a pilot plant for recovery of gold from the above river gravels. Commercial mining of these deposits will depend on the results achieved in this pilot plant.

रानीबाग (नैनीताल) में एच० एम० टी० यूनिट

*724 श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रानीबाग (नैनीताल) में निर्माणाधीन एच०एम०टी० परियोजना के कितने सहायक एकक स्थापित किए जाएंगे;

(ख) क्या इन सहायक एककों के स्थापना स्थलों का चयन करते समय अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के विभिन्न पहाड़ी नगरों और उपनगरों के नामों पर, जिनकी जलवायु इस उद्योग के लिए अनुकूल है, विचार किया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या इस उद्योग के लिए अपेक्षित तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए निकट भविष्य में कोई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भी खोला जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और उस स्थान का नाम क्या है जहां इसे खोलने का विचार है ?

उद्योगमंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की एजेंसियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित स्थानों में पहले ही स्थापित किए गए एच०एम०टी० सहायता प्राप्त पुर्जे जोड़कर घड़ी बनाने वाले सहायक एककों को रानीबाग घड़ी कारखाने से सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाएगा;

(1) भोवाली (उ० प्र०)

(2) दार्जिलिंग (पश्चिम बंगाल)

(3) शिलांग (मेघालय)

(4) गंगटोक (सिक्किम)

उन उदयमियों के आवेदनों पर गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा जो अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जैसे पर्वतीय कस्बों और क्षेत्रों में एच०एम०टी० द्वारा मंजूर सहायक एककों की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) घड़ी कारखाने के अहाते में ही 1984 में एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाएगा।

Deterioration in condition of Cycle Factory near Asansol, West Bengal

8044. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the taking over of a cycle factory near Asansol (West Bengal) the condition of factory is deteriorating;

(b) whether a section of management in collusion with a section of workers and with the help of unsocial elements are attacking the workers and officers who want to develop the factory;

(c) whether a section of management is refusing to utilise the full production capacity, violating the bilateral agreements;

(d) whether the management is refusing to appoint new workers against vacancies;

(e) whether the workers are not getting the accounts of their provident fund;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether Government would look into the affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. has reported that there are some elements in the management/staff and other categories who, possibly dissatisfied by the strict dicipline and control being enforced by the present management, are not cooperating with the management. Some workers and management staff with the help of anti-social elements try to jeopardise the top management's efforts to improve the performance of the company. There has been a set back in the physical and financial performance of the company in the year 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82.

(d) The unit is already overstaffed.

(e) and (f) The company has reported that it does not maintain the PF accounts of the workers but those are maintained by the Provident Fund Authorities.

(g) The performance of the company has been constantly under review and steps are being taken to improve the working of the company.

राज्यों के कांसटेबलों के वेतनमानों में विषमता

*8045. **श्री रामप्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का मैट्रिक पास कांसटेबल शुरू में 225 रुपये का ग्रेड पाता है जबकि पंजाब में उसके जैसा कांसटेबल 400 रुपये का ग्रेड पाता है, बिहार में 425 रुपये तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 515 रुपये का ग्रेड पाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में हैड कांसटेबल शुरू में 260 रुपये का ग्रेड पाता है जबकि उसके जैसा कर्मी पंजाब में 450 रुपये और बिहार में 480 रुपये तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 575 रुपये पाता है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में हैड कांस्टेबलों के ग्रेड में पाई गई ऐसी विषमता को दूर करने के लिए यदि कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है तो वह क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली पुलिस के कांस्टेबल का प्रारम्भिक वेतन 225-308 रु० के वेतनमान में 225 रु० और हैड कांस्टेबल का प्रारम्भिक वेतन 260-350 रु० के वेतनमान में 260 रु० है। दिल्ली पुलिस के कार्मिकों का वेतनमान 1-1-1973 से तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया था। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित राज्यों के पुलिस कार्मिकों के वेतनमान उसके बाद निर्धारित किये गए थे और संशोधन में मंहगाई भत्ता आदि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है। चतुर्थ केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग गठित करने का निर्णय पहले ही घोषित कर दिया गया है और प्रस्तावित वेतन आयोग इस मामले पर विचार करेगा और अन्य के साथ दिल्ली पुलिस के कार्मिकों के लिए नए वेतनमान का सुझाव देगा। जहां तक अन्य राज्य सरकारों का संबंध है, पुलिस कार्मिक राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं और वेतनमानों को संशोधित करना राज्य सरकार का कार्य है।

Keral Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977

8046. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) when the Kerala Casual Temporary and Badli Workers (wages) Bill, 1977 was submitted for the assent of the President;

(b) the reasons for the delay in giving the assent; and

(c) when the assent is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Kerala, Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977 was received in October, 1977. Some provisions of the Bill involve important policy issues having wider implications.

The Bill is under considerations. No specific date can be indicated by which it can be cleared.

Number of Doctors Sent Abroad

8047. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of doctors who were allowed to go to foreign countries through the Department of Personnel of the Ministry of Home Affairs during the last three years, ye. r-wise;

(b) the period for which they were sent to foreign countries and how many of them have since returned after the completion of that period;

(c) how many doctors are on the waiting list with the Department of Personnel as on 31 March, 1983 for being sent to foreign countries ;

(d) whether it is the policy of the Government not to allow doctors to go to foreign countries and if so, the reasons why the doctors are bening sent to foreign countries through the Department of Personnel of the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the last three years the number of doctors sent abroad is :

1980	—	146
1981	—	86
1982	—	90
	Total	322

(b) Doctors are sent on foreign assignments initially for a period of 2 to 3 years, extendable upto a maximum of five years. Since they go from their parent organisations such as State Governments etc. and return there directly, information in this regasd is not maintained by this Department .

(c) The number of doctors on our waiting list for foreign assignment; as on 31.3.1983 is 9242.

(d) There is no specific ban on the doctors to go abroad except in a few 'scarce categories' listed by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Setting up a Committee on Research Planning

8048. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee on research planning has been set up by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarthy of Delhi University;

(b) if so, the exact terms of its reference along with functions and powers;

(c) whether the Committee has so far identified any specific areas of research essential for realistic planning for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or have invited suggestions of appropriate research topics from the concerned scholars and institutions;

(d) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) whether the question of establishing a Central Research and Training Institute for SCs. and STs. which was under Government's consideration since the Fourth Five Year Plan would now be given high priority for facilitating the work of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : A Committee to advise the Planning Commission on research in areas relating to planning has been set up under the chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty.

(b) A copy each of the Resolution constituting the Committee and of the notifications indicating subsequent changes is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT—6431/83)

(c) and (d) The Committee has identified certain broad areas of research from the point of view of overall planning. It is essentially concerned with the promotion of integrated and coordinated research, sharply focused on the requirements of planning, with a view to helping the Planning Commission in the formulation and implementation of Plans. Studies relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, which have a direct bearing on Plan formulation or implementation, could also be sponsored as part of the overall research programme.

(e) The question of establishing a National Institute for Research and Training on Tribal Development has been recently taken up for examination by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Adoption of Tribal Sub-Plan Concept

8049. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the concept of tribal sub-plan conceived earlier has neither been adopted nor implemented by States and Union Territories;

(b) whether tribal sub-plans ideas of integration of various Departments and Ministries under one umbrella have been achieved;

(c) whether various Ministries and Central Government Departments have participated in the development of tribal areas;

(d) if so, the contribution made by each Ministry or Central Government Department ever since its conception from the year 1975 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The concept of tribal sub-Plan has been adopted and implemented in 17 States and 2 Union Territories.

(b) The triable sub-Plan is to be prepared by pooling resources from (i) outlays from State Plans (ii) investment by Central Ministries (iii) Special Central Assistance of the Home Ministry, and (iv) institutional finance. In addition to the attempt at such financial integration, administrative integration is sought to be achieved at the ITDP level by involving representatives of various development departments. In some States, Such integration has been, by and large, achieved.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Central Ministries/Departments started quantification of funds since 1978-79 for the tribal areas. A statement showing the contribution made by them is enclosed.

Statement

Quantification of Funds by Central, Ministries Departments

Name of Ministry/Department	Amount Quantified (Rs. in lakhs)				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation.	961.90	755.00	124.92	479.30	698.95
2. Ministry of Civil Supplies	—	—	—	41.45	26.45
3. Ministry of Commerce.	—	—	—	93.00	—
4. Ministry of Communication (Postal Services)	—	—	67.65	81.15	228.39
5. Ministry of Education and Culture	31.80	328.00	127.00	464.43	717.25
6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1144.10	972.86	1119.29	1037.65	841.71
7. Deptt. of Industrial Development	—	—	131.10	—	—
8. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	810 00	850.00	1350.00	1280.00	1364.00
9. Ministry of Irrigation	—	—	16.70	89.00	—
10. Ministry of Rural Development	43.66	43.26	—	—	—

SC & ST Employees in Bokaro Steel Plant

8050. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees belonging to SC and ST communities in Bokaro Steel Ltd., who have been suspended or dimissed since 1977 to 1982 year-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the details of the rural development scheme taken by the Bokaro Steel Ltd., if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inter-State Restrictions on Recognition of Scheduled Tribes

8051. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-state restriction for the recognition of Scheduled Tribes in Assam has been lifted;

(b) the tribals who have been included in the list ;

(c) the details of Government policy to provide facilities to all tribals of India ;

(d) the steps being taken to impress upon the State Governments to grant

recognition to all tribals in India on national basis ; and

(e) if they cannot be recognised level, the reasons there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir. Inter-State restriction for the recognition of Scheduled Tribes in Assam has not been lifted. Even within the State of Assam there are two lists of Scheduled Tribes-one pertaining to the autonomous districts (Hill Districts)) and another pertaining to the Plains Districts.

(b) The upto-date list of specified Scheduled Tribes is given in the Mannual Election Law, 9th Edition issued by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Department of Legal Affairs.

(c) The Government policy for tribal development is based on a twin approach, namely protection of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes through legal and administrative support and promotion of developmental efforts to raise their level of living. The tribal sub-plan approach adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan period (1974-79) continues to be the main instrument for tribal development. The thrust of tribal development programmes during the Sixth Plan is more towards programmes and schemes which aim at effecting socio-economic improvement of the individual tribal family. It is envisaged that at least 50 per cent of Scheduled Tribe families below the poverty-line be raised above that line during the Six'h Plan period 1980-85.

(d) and (e) The Constitutional position does not permit to grant recognition to all Scheduled Tribes on all India basis. Article 342 envisages specification of communities as Scheduled Tribes only in respect of each State and Union Territory and not in respect of the whole country.

Meeting of 'Financing of Industrialisation of India'

8053. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain suggations were made during the meeting on "Financing of Industrialisation of India" organised by the Delhi Study Group at the YMCA Tourist Hotel to speed up production so that the plan targets could be achieved; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No suggetions on this subject have been brought to the notice of Ministry of Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Fuel Economy and Energy Conservation in DGTD Units

*8054. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to achieve fuel economy and energy consevation in DGTD units and in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its achievements during 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) and (b) After the price hike in petroleum products in 1974, several steps have been taken by the industrial units, both in the private and public sector, to economise in consumption of fuel. These steps include improvement in design of energy consuming equipments like boilers, furnaces kilns, etc. Certain industries have revised the norms of consumption and have also taken corrective steps to actually reduce consumption. The DGTD makes allocation of petroleum products to industrial units on the basis of past performance and norms of consumption. The DGTD is associated with the survey in industrial units conducted by Petroleum Conservation Research Association for the year 1982, on the basis of which appropriate recommendations were made to them, details of which are given below :

(kilo litres)

	Units surveyed	Savings achieved	Annual F. O. consumption	Recommended Savings
Phase I & II	314	142713	1305631	201416
Phase III	565	89054	1401717	129803
Phase IV	308	3271	343324	34411
	1187	235038	3050672	365630

Slippages in Steel Plants

8055. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been considerable slippages in some of the steel plants and that production programme is likely to be slowed down;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the period of deyay in each of the steel plants and the anticipated cost escalation as a result thereof; and

(c) the circumstances under which there are slippages in these steel plants and the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) There have been slippages in the implementaion of some steel projects. Information about delays and cost escalation for each project is given in the Annexure.

The slippages will not affect production programme from the existing capacity. Delays have occurred mostly on account of failure of construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep to the time schedules. Both Steel Authority of India Limited and Government closely monitor the performance of implementing agencies who have been asked to augment their resources for speedier execution.

Statement

Project	Commissioning Date		Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	
	Original	Likely	Original	Revised
1. **Bokaro Steel Plant**				
(i) —4 MT Expansion Excluding Cold Rolling Mills (CRM)	June 1979	Nov. 1983	947.24 (1974 mid)	1637.55 (April 1982)
4 MT Expansion with CRM	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1984	Included above.	
(ii) Meghahataburu Iron Ore Project	March 1981	Dec. 1983	51.39 (1st. Qr. of 1977)	*116.46 (April 1982)
2. **Bhilai Steel Plant**				
—4 MT Expansion Phase I	Sept. 1981	March, 1984	937.70 (1st Qr. of 1974)	1600.50 (4th Qr. of 1981)

* Estimates yet to be approved.

1	2	3	4	5
Phase II	June 1983	Dec. 1984	Included above.	
3. Rourkela Steel Plant				
—Silcon Projcot	Jan. 1981	Sept. 1983	109.73 (1st Qr. of 1976)	154.81 (April'81)

Higher growth rate In Industries

8056. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the major industries or group of industries which registered higher rate of growth than the average;

(b) the assessment regarding the estimated rate of growth during 1981-82;

(c) the details regarding the average profit before taxes made by the industry during the previous year and 1980-81; and

(d) the details regarding the average rate of reinvestment of profit during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the provisonal index of industrial production (Base : 1970=100) compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation the "Mining" and "Electricity" Sectors registrered higher rate of growth than the growth rate of the general index of industrial production during 1982-83 (April-December) over the corresponding period of 1981-82. The major industry groups of the "Manufacturing Sector" which registered growth rate higher than that of the general index during the same period are : food manufacturing industries except beverage industries beverage industries; tobacco; manufacture of rubber products; manufacture of products; petroleum and coal; basic metal industries; manufacture of metal products except machinery transport equipment. The growth rate of industrial production during 1981-82 over the previous year has been provisionally estimated at 8.6 percent.

(c) and (d) A study of finances of large Public Limited Companies for 1979-80 and 1980-81 is published in the August 1982 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

Gold Traces In Himachal Pradesh

8057. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that gold traces have been found in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the deposits found ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Traces of placer gold have been reported in stream sediments in some parts in Himachal Pradesh. Field investigations have been taken up to locate source of these placers. It is not possible at this stage to give an estimate of the quantity of the gold deposits.

"Decay Of Flowers In Uttrakhand Region"

8058. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the renowned valley of

flowers in the Uttrakhand region of Uttar Pradesh is in a state of decay and losing its richness, fragrance and charm; and

(b) the measures proposed to preserve and develop the rare plant species, wildlife and forests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Valley of Flowers in the Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh has been declared a National Park under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. As a result, action has been initiated to regulate the entry of visitors and livestock and to prepare a management plan for scientific management of this park, so that further degradation and loss of floral species of this unique ecosystem is prevented and natural regeneration is allowed to take place.

Facilities For Research And Development Of Electronics

8059. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that electronic industry has not so far been able to make use of the facilities given by Government for research and development of electronics;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) the details of the facilities provided by Government for the progress of the electronic industry in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey By G. S. I. In Orissa

8060. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India in Phulbani District of Orissa; and

(b) If so, when was the survey conducted and what are its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Geological Survey of India has conducted surveys from time to time in the Phulbani District of Orissa according to its field season programmes.

(b) As a result of the surveys carried out so far, reserves of major mineral deposits located in Phulbani district include 30 million tonnes of bauxite of metallurgical grade-3, about 800 tonnes of China Clay and 193,000 tonnes of Graphite of plus 40 per cent fixed Carbon.

Transfer Of Licence By The Scooter India

8061. SHRI C. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whater the Scooters India Ltd. has proposed to transfer its licences for manufacture of PUCK moped with Swedish collaboration to Tacoi-Scooters Ltd.;

(b) whether the TSL has agreed to take it; and

(c) whether the TSL getting such other private collaborations also ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of J & K had approached the Government for transfer of the licence held by Scooters India Ltd. for the manufacture of mopeds along with any know-how or technical collaboration arrangement entered into to M/s. Tawi Scooters Ltd. The J & K Government has been informed that if TSL is interested in the manufacture of mopeds, they may apply for the grant of an Industrial Licence and the application would be considered on merits. No proposal for foreign collaboration has been received from M/s. Tawi Scooters Ltd.

Promotion To Grade IV Of Indian Statistcal Service

8062. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether zone of consideration followed by Departmental Promotion Committee, held in November 1982 for promotion to grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service was in accordance with para 3 (a) of Office Memorandum No. 22011/3/76-Estt (D) dated 24 December, 1980 issued by the Department of Personnel;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether the feeder list to grade IV of the ISS from which the select list of 63 candidates was drawn, was circulated to all concerned for inviting comments' objections;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the year-wise select lists were drawn for the vacancies of grade IV of the ISS upto 30 September, 1978; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard and steps being taken by Government to prepare the select lists year-wise in accordance with para No. 4 (b) of O.M. referred above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first 189 officers in the order of their ranking in the integrated eligibility list of feeder post holders, as on 30th September, 1978, were considered for the Select List of 63.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The intergrated eligibility list containing particulars of feeder post holders who had comleted four years of regular service as on 30th September, 1978 in the feeder posts, the crucial date fixed for the purpose, was sent on the 1st May, 1981 to all the ministries/ departments for circulation amongst the concerned officers for inviting objections in respect of factual arrors, if any. This list was finalised in th light of the factual errors brought to the notice of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(e) No, Sir. It was not necessary under the Indian Statistical Service which are statutory, to prepare select lists on an annual basis.

(f) Does not arise.

Instruction Re - Coming Into Contact with M. Ps by Government Servants

8063. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry issued sometime in the past some instructions regarding coming into contact with Members of Parliament/politicians by Government servants

and taking their help in the matter of exposing corrupt, anti-social anti-consumers, black-marketeers, economic offenders etc.

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the table of the House; and if not issued whether it is un-becoming conduct on the part of the Government servant to expose the above type of persons, if so, how; and

(c) the circumstances and probabilities under which Rule 20 of CCS (Conduct) Rules stand violated, with Government orders/instructions, issued if any, on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As no instructions have been issued, the question of placing a copy of the same on the table of the House does not arise. Government servants are not debarred from bringing to the notice of appropriate investigating authorities any material in their possession which may help in the matter of exposing corrupt and anti-social elements.

(c) The relevant Conduct Rule itself indicates the circumstances under which it will stand violated, *viz*. if a government servant brings, or attempts to bring, any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interest in respect of matters pertaining to his service under the government.

Reservation for SCs/STs In Raw

8064. SHRI T. M. SAWANT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether roster for SCs/STs is being maintained in the Research and Analysis Wing; and

(b) what is the percentage of SC/ST employees in each group, including deputationists in that department ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) In view of the special nature of the work of this organisation, reservation orders are not applicable to it. However, it has been laid down that the Head of the Organisation shall, subject to the requirements of the Organisation, make every effort to observe such orders in spirit. However, it is not in the public interest to furnish details.

Rotation of Personnel Dealing with I. E. S./I. S. S. Services

8065. SHRI G. S. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether stay of an officer and staff dealing with the Officers belonging to various All India Services other than I. A. S./I. P. S. and other services controlled by Ministries other than Home Affairs in one Section/Branch has been prescribed;

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether continued stay in one seat/section develops vested interests;

(d) whether the personnel dealing with IES/ISS Services in his Ministry are working in that Section for the last one decade or so and if so, the reasons for not rotating them; and

(e) whether in pursuance of P. Ms. recent directive to tone up administration, he will give necessary instru-

ctions to rotate all these persons to ensure healthier administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) Except against a deputation post or tenure post, no person is appointed for a fixed period against a post in the Central Secretariat. However, rotational transfers are made in Departments/Sections which deal with the public with a view to ensuring clean and efficient administration. At present, there are only two such officers dealing with IES/ISS for more than ten years. As soon as feasible, keeping in view the efficient working of the Section, these officers will be rotated.

Facilities For Setting Up Of Industries In Bihar

8066. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5857 on 6 April, 1983 regarding facilities for setting up of industries in Bihar and state :

(a) the respective figures of registered and unregistered units in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga out of the total numbers for the last three years and also for the year 1982-83;

(b) the cause for sharp decline in the year 1981-82 as compared to the previous two years, particularly, in the district of Madhubani and Darbhanga and the steps taken to restore the tempo and speed up the same;

(c) whether all the units are still in production; and

(d) if so, whether any investigation to find out the reality and improve the situation at least in the two districts is to be made with elected representatives ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Information for the years from 1979-80 to 1981-82 in respect of registrations done during these years is given below. Most of the artisan-based units are unregistered. Information for 1982-83 will be available from District Industries Centres after May, 1983.

Item	Madhubani			Darbhanga		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Registrations done during the year	148	362	617	448	96	82

(b) The units established in these districts predominantly include artisan-based units. In the initial years of the programme hereditary artisans were generally brought into the fold in large numbers. The pace of establishment of units declined after that group is covered.

(c) Madhubani DIC has not reported closure of any unit during the last two years where as Darbhgana DIC

has reported the closure of one unit in 1980-81 and 15 units in 1980-82.

(d) The matter could be considered by the District Advisory Committees.

Ad-hoc Quasi-Permanent and Permanent Postings in Government Service

8067. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2921 on 16 March, 1983 regarding ad-hoc quasi-permanent and permanent postings in Government Service in which it was stated that instructions exist for holding regular D.P.C. and, in case D.P.C. has not met annually, the committee when it meets should prepare separate panel for each year to which the vacancies related and state :

(a) whether such panel was prepared in S.I.D.O. for promotion; if so, the details for last five years for economic and chemical trades; and

(b) the details of regular promotions through D.P.C. and posts filled through U.P.S.C. for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Instructions regarding preparation of panels for promotion through D. P. C. according to the year of occurrence of vacancies were issued by DP & AR on 24th December, 1980. After this date, 1 panel of 3 officers in Economic trade and 1 panel of 5 officers in Chemical trade were drawn up by DPCs.

(b) During the period 1.1.78 to 31.12.82, 187 Officers were promoted on regular basis through D. P. C. and 359 posts were filled up by direct recruitment through UPSC covering various trades in S. T. D. O.

Arbitration Fees Charged From H. M. T., Srinagar

8068. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools, Srinagar, has been charged rupees ten thousand as payment to the Registrar, Srinagar High Court, by way arbitration fee in a labour dispute; and

(b) if so, why the dispute could not be arbitrated free of charge by the labour tribunal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) HMT Limited paid a fee of Rs. 10,000 to the Registrar, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, who was appointed by the State Government of J & K, to arbitrate the dispute, as adjudication of the dispute by Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal was considered time consuming.

रेलवे लाइन पर मृत्यु

8069. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 18 दिसम्बर, 1982 को नागलोई क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन पर चार व्यक्ति मृत पाए गए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मृत्यु के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन कारणों से देश में कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होती है और उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों की इस तरह मृत्यु हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य क्या ब्यौरा है?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) 17 दिसम्बर, 1983 को मुडकागांव के नजदीक रेलवे लाइन पर चार शव पाए गए थे।

(ख) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 के तहत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। शवों की अन्तड़ियों को केन्द्रीय अपराध विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला को भेजा गया है, जिनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है। केन्द्र अपराध विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर और जांच करने पर मृत्यु के कारणों का पता लगेगा।

(ग) जब इस केस में मृत्यु का कारण सिद्ध हो जाएगा तो इसी कारण हुई मौतों की संख्या के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जाएगी।

Spurious Refills

8070. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware as to how on a large scale spurious manufacturers of ordinary refills and jotter refills cheat the innocent public by marketing inferior type of goods including "Wilson"; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to ensure that spurious articles are not marketed and the public is not cheated?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No Sir.

(b) In the light of reply given to (a) above, does not arise. However, it is stated that Sections 78 and 79 of the trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 already contain penal provision for the offences of applying false Trade Marks or false Trade Descriptions and for selling goods to which a false Trade Mark or Descriptions are applied.

Scholarships To The Wards Of Class IV Employes

8071. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether wards of Class IV employees of Government offices, public undertakings and other organisations are ineligible for prematric and post-matric scholorship in Delhi due to income limit;

(b) whether House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and allied allowance are being computed as part of salaries of Government employees for the purpose of drawal of scholarship by the Principals of the schools and Scholarship Branch, Delhi Administration just to debar their wards;

(c) whether Educational institutions of Union Territory of Delhi are debarring people of Scheduled Cast communities from drawing scholarships of their wards on the pretext that more than two of their children have already drawn the scholarships in the preceding academic years; and

(d) whether any representations have been received by the Education Department of Delhi Administration against the above irregularities and if so, the details thereof and remedial steps taken by Government this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Delhi

Administration all students whose parental income is upto 6000 per annum are eligible for cash grant at pre-matric Stage.

In the case of post-matric scholarship the income limit is Rs. 12000/- per annum.

(c) Students at pre-matric stage are not debarred on this account.

(d) Only one representation has been received from General Secretary, Delhi Scheduled Caste Welfare Association, Delhi and same is being looked into by the Delhi Administration.

Business Done By Guest House Of Centre For Cellular And Molecular Biology, Hyderabad

8072. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Guest House of the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad is the property of the Director General, C. S. I. R; and

(b) if so, whether the office had taken permission to enter into this business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The building in question is the property of the wife of Director-General, Scientific & Industrial Research.

(b) Permission has been given to to the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad to hire the above premises for a temporary period. The rent is to be assessed by the local P. W. D.

Estimated Demand For Acrylic Fibre

8073. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had estimated the demand for acrylic fibre at 53,000 tons per year;

(b) whether the demand has subsequently been increased to 100,000 tons per year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the quantity for which licences have been issued by D. G. T. D.; and

(e) What will be the effect it more capacity is created ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commision had tentatively estimated the demand for acrylic fibre in 1989-90 at 30,000 tonnes. The question is under discussion with the Department of Petroleum.

(d) Licences for a capacity of 16,000 tonnes have been issued.

(e) The creation of additional capacity will depend on a realised assessment of the need for it.

Harassment To Indian Passengers Coming From Abroad At Delhi Airport

8074. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that immigrant staff at Delhi Airport is unnecessarily harassing the Indian passengers comming from abroads; and

(b) How many complaints have been received from the passengers during the last 6 months; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to redress the grievances of the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Three complaints were received, of which one was from an Indian passenger. Her clearance by the immigration authorities took some time as she did not carry her passport and it had to be fetched from the city residence. While some inconvenience may have been caused to the passenger, it was not a case of harassment. The remanining two complaints are being looked into by authorities.

(c) An Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police is posted round the clock for supervision. Surprise inspections by senior officers are also made. There are standing instructions for the immigration staff to show all courtesies to the passengers and clear them as speedily as possible. They are also briefed appropriately in this regard from time to time.

Funds Provided To States Under Special Component Plan

8075. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided to the States under special component plan and their utilization during the last three years;

(b) the total plan outlays under the special component plan for 1981-82 and 1982-83 and State-wise break-up thereof;

(c) how much amount was utilised and with what results and how much of the funds remained untilised during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(d) the departments which utilised the funds and those which could not utilise in Uttar Pradesh and other States, State-wise, year-wise; and

(e) the reasons there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RHNJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The required information is furnished in the statement placed below.

(d) and (e) The Special Component Plan of a State/Union Territory being a part of the State Plan, the periodic review and assessment of progress physical as well as financial in concerned sectors/departments are done by the respective State Governments/U.Ts.

Appraisal of the Special Component Plan is however done annually to review the physical and financial achievements of the States/U.Ts by the Planning Commission and also by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is also Supplemented by field visits by senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	S. C. P. 1980-81		SCP 1981-82		SCP 1982-83	
		Outaly	Expenditure 1980-81	Outlay	Expenditure 1981-82	Outlay	Expenditure 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4410.00	3667.41	4929.48	3812.23	6200.67	
2.	Assam	174.46	133.56	306.65	294.40	400.31	
3.	Bihar	3818.00	3207.00	4951.30	2719.70	5800.77	
4.	Gujarat	2382.00	1351.93	2506.01	2176.00	1700.52	
5.	Haryana	2851.00	2760.99	3266.37	3079.73	2400.68	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	679.00	630.28	1098.50	1102.73	1000.16	
7.	Karnataka	5995.00	4619.93	5223.30	4868.60	6500.39	
8.	Kerala	1728.00	1463.65	2016.47	1644.45	1500.59	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4028.72	3124.77	4118.14	3327.61	4600.71	
10.	Maharashtra	2276.00	1289.56	4101.08	2356.59	3100.01	
11.	Manipur	49.41	46.42	82.47	60.00	90.00	
12.	Orissa	1598.76	1417.32	2811.13	2113.58	1100.45	
13.	Punjab	2857.00	2162.02	1925.17	1798.41	2000.14	
14.	Rajasthan	4010.00	3041.81	3799.09	3666.28	3000.73	
15.	Sikkim	1980-81 SCP 1980-81 not prepared		27.01	27.01	41.00	
16.	Tamil Nadu	6775.00	2876.59	7889.24	7085.12	8900.77	
17.	Tripura	190.30	151.02	291.41	286.21	499.61	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6112.00	5482.61	9585.04	8663.25	12100.00	
19.	West Bengal	3851.00	2156.64	4244.30	4257.62	2900.17	
20.	Delhi	1044.00	506.08	1010.11	984.45	1100.91	
21.	Chandigarh	1980-81 SCP 1980-81 not prepared		53.39	50.04	99.00	
22.	Pondicherry	155.28	122.94	225.57	200.58	200.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	30.00	
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	86.00	
	TOTAL :	54784.93	40912.53	64561.14	54574.57	66100.65	

Note : *1. Actual Expenditure for the year 1982-83 is not available at present.

2. The State of Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu prepared special Component Plan (S. C. P.) Since 1982-83 on wards.

3. Since final figures have not been received from all States/U.Ts there may be some marginal changes.

उत्तर प्रदेश से होकर बहने वाली दो प्रमुख नदियों के जल के बारे में विशेषज्ञों का विचार

8076. **श्री रतनसिंह राजदा :**
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
प्रो० अजीतकुमार मेहता :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर-प्रदेश से होकर बहने वाली दो प्रमुख नदियों के जल के बारे में विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्यक्त इन विचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यह जल नहाने तक के लिए ठीक नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई विशेष जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हां, उत्तर-प्रदेश से होकर बहने वाली दो प्रमुख नदियां नामतः, गंगा और यमुना मुख्य शहरों की सीमा के अनुप्रवाह के निकट प्रदूषित हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण का केन्द्रीय बोर्ड दोनों नदियों की जल गुणवत्ता के लिए निरन्तर प्रबोधन कर रहा है। केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के आधारों पर, यह पाया गया है कि गंगा नदी की प्रदूषित सीमाएँ कन्नौज, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, पटना और कलकत्ता के अनुप्रवाह हैं, और यमुना नदी की प्रदूषित सीमाएँ दिल्ली, मथुरा और आगरा के अनुप्रवाह हैं। नदी में इस प्रदूषण का मुख्य कारण घरेलू बहिःस्रावों का उत्सर्जन है तथा कुछ सीमा तक उद्योग हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Transport Of Coal Through Pipe Line

8077. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore Kudermukh mines in Karnataka State is transported thryugh pipe line to Mangalore Port;

(b) has the Planning Commission undertaken any study or project for exploring the possibility of transporting minerals, specially coal, through pipe line; and

(c) if so, the achievements so far made in this direction with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An Inter-Ministerial Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission in October 1980 to examine the possibilities of introduction of the coal slurry pipe line transportation system in the country as per policy, guidelines outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Working Group recommended that M/s. Engineers India Limited (EIL) may be entrusted with preparing a comprehensive feasibility study on a system of transport of coal slurry by pipeline from coal field to thermal power stations in the Northern and Westhern regions of the country. The Techno-Economic Feasibility Study on Coal Slurry Pipelines has been recently received from E. I. L. The examination of this report has not yet been completed.

Empanelment of SC/ST Officers For The Post Of Director And Above For Deputation To Various Ministers

8078. SHRI SOMJITBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for the empanelment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers for the post of Director and above for deputation in various Ministries;

(b) category-wise number of officers empanelled in 1982-83;

(c) number of SC/ST officers category-wise, working as Directors, Joint Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Secretaries in the Ministry of Home and Finance;

(d) whether the officers belonging to above categories are adequately represented at above levels; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction during 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A minimum length of 14 and 17 years of service has been uniformally prescribed, both for SC/ST and others for consideration for empanelment for the posts of Director and Joint Secretary respectively. However, the pay scales are also taken into account for determining the eligibility of Group A Central Services Officers, with the object of keeping the size of the panels within a reasonable limit, linked to the number of vacancies. While no specific period of service in any grade is prescribed under any rule for the posts of Additional Secretary and Secretary the experience and performance at different levels in a person's previous career is duly taken into consideration for making selection for appointment to these posts.

(b) 21 IAS Officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes have so far been empanelled for the posts of Directors and Joint Secretaries during the year 1982-83.

(c) and (e) Officers belonging to IAS and other Central Group 'A' Organised Services hold posts at the level of Director and above for specified periods of tenure, on the expiry of which they normally revert to their parent cadres. There is no quota prescribed for any particular Service for such posts nor is there any reservation for SC/ST Officers in such tenure posts. However the claims of available Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe Officers are duly considered along with other eligible Officers.

According to the available information, seven SC/ST IAS Officers are presently serving at the level of Director and Joint Secretary in the Ministries of Home and Finance.

Economic Upliftment Of Sikkim State

8079 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
SHRI BAIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the withdrawal of exemption from excise duties had compelled several industries like matches, pan masala etc. to withdraw from Sikkim with an apprehension of about ten thousands people going unemployed; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government for generation of employment, economic stability, industrial prosperity and raising living standards of that Himalyan State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Extension of Central Exercise & Salt Act 1944 with the concurrence of the State Government of Sikkim w.e.f. 1.2.83 is only a measure to bring the units produding goods in the State at par with those in rest of India.

The whole of Sikkim has been identified as industrially backward and the units set up there are eligible to fiscal and financial incentives such as concessional finance, Central Investment Subsidy (Central Investment Subsidy has been raised to 20% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs w.e.f. 1.3.81 in the State of Sikkim), Transport Subsidy, Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials.

All the four districts in Sikkim have been identified as No-Industry Districts having no large or medium scale industries and Government have decided to accord over-riding priority in matters of granting licences and registration of schemes with technical authorities.

All these four districts have been covered under the Nucleuls Plant Programme. A Task Force consisting of Central and State Government Officials hrs since submitted its report identifying there in the project possibilities that could be taken up for the industrialisation of the State. The report has been remitted to the State Government for examining the techno-economic feasibility of the recommended projects.

Population of Ganga in West Bengal

8080. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4080 on 23 March, 1983 regarding pollution of Ganga in West Bengal and state :

(a) the schemes drawns up by the Central and the State Boards and measures adopted to prevent pollution of Ganga waters from industrial and domestic wastes; and

(b) the results of such measures taken and the places or sites where such

measures have been taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) The schemes drawn up by the State Governments and measures adopted to prevent pollution of Ganga Water from Industrial and Domestic Wastes are as follow :

1. A scheme to divert the dirty water of two drains upstream of Kanpur and pumping it on to the sewage farm has been prepared under Phase—I. Preparation of further Schemes are proposed to be taken up under subsequent.

2. Legal prosecution case was launched by the Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board against Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika. Orders to take adequate measures within 6 months for the diversion of dirty waste water meeting the river was given by the Chief Judicial Magistrate. The Nagar Mahapalika, however, has filed a revision against this judgement.

3. Proposal for generating biogas from domestic sewage of major towns on the banks of the river has also been got prepared. This would not only help in control of water pollution but would also by one of the sources of energy in the shape of Methane gas.

4. In order to control pollution due to the tannery effluents at Kanpur, its collective treatment has been suggested by the State Pollution Board of U.P. and a feasibility report has already been prepared.

5. A scheme for protection of ghats and control of pollution of River Ganga at Varansi was prepared and its execution is in progress.

6. In order to control the disposal of dead bodies into the river an electric crematorium is proposed to be constructed at Varansi and Kanpur. The crematorium at Kanpur is nearing completion.

7. Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) are implementing a scheme for 100% coverage of the metropolitan city's core area by sewerage and sewage treatment with the World Bank Assistance.

8. The water quality of the Ganga river in the three States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, is being monitored at 45 locations on the Ganga reverine system by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

9. The U.P. State Board has prosecuted 10 industries while, Bihar and West Bengal State Board have launched prosecutions against 5 and 2 industries respectively for their failare to comply with the Board's directives.

10. The State Boards are continuously pursuading pollutionally relevant industries to install effluent treatment Plants. As a result, out of 317 industries in the states of U. P. Bihar and West Bengal, which are relevant to water pollution control, 77 industries have already commissioned or are operating effluent treatment plants, 37 industries have the treatment plants under construction or under planning stage.

11. Under the International Decade for water supply and Sanitation, the Government of India has targeted to cover 100% of Class-I cities for control of pollution from domestic sources by 1990.

Allocation Of Cement To Orissa In 1982-83

8081. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cement

allocated to the State of Orissa in 1982-83 ;

(b) the month-wise allocation of cement made by the Centre and the quantity of cement released by the Government of Orissa in 1982-93; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Allocation of levy cement to the States is made on a quarterly basis. Quarter-wise allocation and despatches of levy cement to State of Orissa during the year 1982-83 are as under :

(Allocation in tonnes)

Period	Basic	For Irrigation and Power projects	Additional ad-hoc
April-June '82	57,800	51,500	20,000 } @
July-Sept. '82	57,800	70,700	30,000 } @
			@ Cyclone relief
Oct.-Dec. '82	57,800	77,500	810 } *
Jan.-Mar. '82	57 800	76,800	810 } *

*For international drinking water supply and sanitation decade programme.

Information relating to the quantity of levy cement released by the Govt. of Orissa in 1982-83 is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overdraft By Visakhapatnam Steel Plant To Meet The Rutine Expenditure

8082. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant had to seek an overdraft of State Bank of India even to meet the routine expenditure of payment of salaries of the staff and other regular establishment charges of the project; and

(b) whether the concerned authorities are seriously thinking to cut the total size of the Project from about Rs. 4000 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Project for the capital cost during 1982-83 were more than the budgetary allocation. The project, therefore, obtained a loan from the State Bank of India to meet certain obligations which could not be postponed.

(b) No, Sir.

Review Of The Performance Of Steel And Power Sectors

8083. SHRI DHANTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to undertake the progremme to review the steel and power sectors;

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken by Government for that purpose; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission reviews the programme of various sectors including steel and power. These review meetings are taken at the level of Member, Planning Commission, every quarter, to assess the progress and performance of the industry and suggest measures to improve performance. During the Annual Plan exercise also a review of industries including steel and power sector is undertaken.

Coal Mining Equipment Manufacturing Units

8084. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mining equipment manufacturing units set up in the country so far;

(b) the names of the places where those manufacturing units have been set up;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more number of coal mining equipment manufacturing units in the country;

(d) if so, when those industries are going to be set up; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) and (b) Information is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The existing manufacturers can meet the bulk of the mining machinery requirement of the country

Statement

Name of the firm	Location
1. M/s Jardine Hendarson	Dhanbad (Bihar)
2. M/s Tata Robin Frazer	Jamshedpur (Bihar)
3. M/s Mcnally Bharat	Dhanbad (Bihar)
4. M/s H. E. C.	Ranchi (Bihar)
5. M/s MacNeill & Mager	Calcutta (W. Bengal)
6. M/s Hooghly Docking	Howrah (W. Bengal)
7. M/s Shalimar Works	Calcutta (W. Bengal)
8. M/s M. A. M. C.	Durgapur (W. Bengal)
9. M/s Usha Telehoist	Calcutta (W. Bengal)
10. M/s Burn Standard	Burnpur (W. Bengal)
11. M/s New Standard Engg.	Bombay (Maharashtra)

Name of the firm	Location
12. M/s Voltas Ltd.	Thana (Maharashtra)
13. M/s ACC Vickers	Shabbad (Karnataka)
14. M/s Chowgele Engineers.	Morgugod (Harbour Goa)
15. M/s Bharat Westfalia	Ranchi (Bihar)

Indo-UK Collaboration for Growth of Electronic Industry

8085. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a British delegation representing electronic industries visited India and was highly impressed by the standard of technical know-how achieved by India and the vast possibilities of expansion that exist in our country;

(b) whether the British visiting team had made any positive offers for collaboration to accelerate the growth of electronic industry which is fairly good at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the particulars of offers if received from any other foreign country in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The British companies represented on the delegation had discussions with some of our companies on the possibilities of technology licensing.

(d) Does not arise as no specific offers have been made.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

8086. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में मार्च, 1983 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान क्रमश: कितने प्रतिशत पद वास्तव में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों से भरे गए हैं तथा इनके लिए निर्धारित आरक्षित/प्रतिशत के अनुपात में यह प्रतिशत कितना है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : 31 मार्च, 1983 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि की सूचना विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इसलिए इसे इस अवस्था में उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा सकता।

Bhatt Committee report on Small Scale sector

8087. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhatt Committee on small-scale sector has mentioned that foreign companies and their subsidiaries even produce goods reserved for small-sector;

(b) whether such mention was also

made by Hathi Committee in their report;

(c) if so what is the present position in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to eliminate the presence of these companies in the small-sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Once an item is reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector, no new capacity in the large and medium scale is licensed to manufacture that item except in cases where the unit undertakes to export at least 75 percent of its total production. The Benefit of installed capacities on the basis of balanced line capacity is not available to large undertakings for items reserved for small scale industries except on the basis of certain prescribed level of export obligation.

Increase in Stock Yard Inventories of Steel

8088. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stock yard inventories of Steel have been steadily moving up during the year; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The stocks of saleable steel in the stockyards of the integrated steel plants on various dates during the year are given below :

As on	*Qty. in '000 tonnes*
1-4-1982	738.0
1-7-1982	902.8
1-10-1982	842.5
1-1-1983	1066.9
1-4-1983	1077.9 (Provisional)

Sales did not match increase in production resulting in increase of stocks.

Modernisation and expansion of N. E. P. A. newsprint company

*8089. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NEPA newsprint company has submitted a Rs. 30 crore modernisation and expansion programme for the approval of Government; and

(b) if so, the detail of the project and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepanagar (M. P.) has submitted a scheme of substantial expansion and modernisation involving an outlay of about Rs. 32.83 crores.

(b) The scheme envisages expansion and modernisation of the two paper machines, removal of imbalances and deficiencies in the pulping and other Departments of the mill and generation of additional power for captive consumption. Final investment decision on the proposal is yet to be taken by Government.

Meeting of Heads of Central and State Police and Intelligence Organisation to Deal With Communal Situation in States

8090. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether heads of the Central and State Police and inteligence Organisation who had a two-day meeting the udring month of March, 1983 were given directions by the Centre as to how to deal with the communal situations in several States;

(b) what were the other issues raised in the meeting and what suggestions have been made by the Union Government; and

(c) what steps have been taken to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (a) & (c) At the meetihg it was emphasised that the communal situaton in some States continued to be a matter of concern and called for vigilance of the highest degree on the part of the Police. The other subjects discussed in the meeting included prevention and investigation of crime. law & order, Police discipline and welfare, training and modernisation.

Mineral Exploration and Development Work In Kerala

8091. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mineral exploration and development work is conducted in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, whether the State is getting any foreign aid including that of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India is engaged in Geological mapping and exploration for minerals in Kerala while the Directorate of Mining and Geology. Government of the Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project undertake exploration and development of minerals in the State. Kerala Mineral Exploration and Development Project has been established in the State with UNDP assistance for developing known mineral occurrences in the State like iron ore, gold, graphite and gem stones and also to undertake-general exploratory survey over 15,000 sq. kms. especially selected for this purpose. The first phase of this programme ended in July, 1981, while the second phase is to end in March, 1984. UNDP has provided financial and technical assistance in the first phase and will also do so in the second phase.

Relaxation in Filling up Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes and Scneduled Tribes Advertised by U.P.S.C.

8092. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of posts advertised by U.P.S.C. and reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in 1981-82 and 1982-83 have not been filled so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the restriction for higher qualified candidates Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available;

(c) if so, whether any relaxation in educational qualification is proposed to be considered for those posts for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(d) when decision is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The position regarding the filling up of posts reserved for SC and ST candidates for which recruitment action was comple-

ted by UPSC in 1981-82 and 1982-83 was as follows :

Year	Number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates	Number of posts which could not be filled
1981-82	775	381
1982-83	945	426

In respect of the Assistants' Grade Examination, 1981, Combined Medical Services Examination 1982, Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination 1982, Indian Forest Service Examination 1982, the Civil Services Examination 1981, the U. P. S. C. could recommend the full quota reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates while for the Geologists Examination 1982, Indian Economic Service Examination/Indian Statistical Service Examination 1982, Stenographer's Examination 1982, the Commission could not recommend names to fill up the full quota. In respect of Grade I (Under Secretary), Limited Departmental Confirmation Examination for SC/ST, the Commission could recommend 48 SC/ST candidates as against 55 reserved for them.

(b) to (d) The minimum educational qualifications for various posts are prescribed taking into account the job requirements. Candidates having the minimum qualifications are eligible to be considered. While there is already a provision for relaxing the qualification relating to experience, where necessary and for judging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates by relaxed standards, no proposal to relax the educational qualifications for SC and ST candidates is under consideration.

Terms of Reference for Sarkaria Commission Appointed to Review Centre-state Relations

8093. PROF. MADAU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of reference for the Sarkaria Commission recently appointed to review Centre-State relations do not include recommendation of appropriate amendments to the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether absence of such a term of reference will not act as a constraint on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in regard to review of the Centre-State relations and augmentation of financial powers to the States; and

(c) if so, whether the terms of reference for the Sarkaria Commission will be revised suitably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (c) The terms of reference of the Commission are being finalised.

Suspension of Government Servants

8094. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SASTRI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5036 on 30th March, 1983 and state :

(a) whether an official is placed under suspension only for misdemeanour as mentioned in his Ministry's letter No. 43/56/64-AVD dated 22nd October, 1964 and generally not where his

continuance in office will prejudice investigation, trial or enquiry or there is an apprehension of tampering with witnesses or documents; where continuance in office may affect discipline etc. particularly in cases where all evidence is with Government or necessary precautions have been taken to that effect and subject matter of the inquiry, trial or investigation has nothing to do with his official duties;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the position and issue comprehensive instructions accordingly; if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) how Government propose limiting number of officials under suspension to the barest minimum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The power to place a Government servant under suspension is conferred by statutory rules. The instructions issued on 22-10-64 lay down that public interest should be the guiding factor in deciding to place a Government servant under suspension and the disciplinary authority should have the discretion to decide this taking all factors into account. According to these instructions, the circumstances in which the disciplinary authority may consider it appropriate to place a Government servant under suspension are where his continuance in office will prejudice investigation, trial or inquiry, or there is an apprehension of his tampering with witnesses or documents; where his continuance in office will seriously affect the discipline in the office; where he is involved in cases of moral turpitude, corruption or embezzlement etc.; where he is guilty of desertion of duty or refusal or deliberate failure to carry out written order of superior officers; where the preliminary inquiry into the allegations against him has made out a PRIME FACIE case justifying prosecution or institution of departmental proceedings and the proceedings are likely to end in his conviction, and/or dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement from service.

(b) These instructions are comprehensive and no need has been felt to review them.

(c) Government consider that suspension should be ordered only when necessary. However, the disciplinary authority will have to decide each case having regard to its circumstances and the guidelines contained in the instructions.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh under scheme of Liberation of scavangers from carrying night soil on Head

8095. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has allocated matching assistance under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Projection of Civil Rights Act 1955" to the Madhya Pradesh State for liberation of scavangers from carrying night-soil on head;

(b) if so, the matching assistance given to Madhya Pradesh during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-1983;

(c) how many dry latrines were converted to water-hygiene latrines in Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(d) whether the Madhya Pradesh State has planned to totally stop scavenging of night-soil on head during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans; and

(e) what machinery or monitoring agency has been appointed by the Central Government to secure the fundamental Civil Rights of freedom from night-soil scavenging by the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted the scheme for liberation of scavengers in the selected towns of Raipur, Shejapur and Bilashpur during 1982-83, only. An amount of Rs. 53.19 lakhs as Central Assistance has been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1982-83. No proposals were received during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(c) It is envisaged to convert 13286 dry-latrines into water-borne ones in the above towns.

(d) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India so far except the above proposal.

(e) A Cell in the ministry of HOME AFFAIRS has been set up for monitoring the schemes of effective Implementation of the P. C. R. Act, including the Scheme of liberation of scavengers.

Production of heavy water and achievement of Target

8096. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBASH YADAV :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of Heavy Water has been below target and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC, ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) There have been short-falls in the production of Heavy Water because of reduced power availability, fluctuations in the deuterium content in the feed gas of Heavy water Plants., lower gas availability and technical problems in the Plants. Steps are being taken to overcome the problems and to optimise Heavy Water production by improvements in on-streaming procedures and efficient operation and maintenance.

जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड, सवाईमाधोपुर का राष्ट्रीयकरण

8097. **श्री कृष्णकुमार गोयल** : क्या **उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड सवाई-माधो पुर के राष्ट्रीयकरण हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उपरोक्त उद्योग को सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया अथवा राजस्थान सरकार को सौंपे जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) मैसर्स जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड सवाईमाधोपुर के स्वामित्वाधीन सीमेंट एकक और अन्य परि-सम्पत्तियों के आगामी रूप के बारे में सरकार द्वारा अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Trade in Spurious Goods in Sadar Bazar

8098. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sadar Bazar, Delhi wholesale market with 1500 shops is trading in spurious goods worth several million rupees without any documents for purchase or sale;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into these activities of the Sadar Bazar wholesale Traders ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non Co-operation of Steel Plants in Rail Manufacturing

8099. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has received any communication from the Railways regarding non-co-operation of steel plants in rails manufacturing;

(b) whether they are not getting the required quality and quantity of rails to their satsfaction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Production Plan for manufactue of rails is prepared having regard to the demand of railways, and all efforts are made to meet their requirments. There is regular inter action between the railways and steel plants in this respect.

Electronics Components needed for Production of Colour T. V. Sets

8100. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has made any assessment of components needed for colour T. V. sets which can be manufactured in the country and how many components would have to be imported; and

(b) details thereof along with their valuation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) : Indigenisation of Colour T. V. (CTV) parts/components is a continuing exercise and is being carried out on a regular basis.

(b) Need for import of components would depend upon the designs adopted by various TV manufacturers. Therefore no specific date can be furnished.

वाहन तथा ट्रैक्टर उद्योग में मन्दी

8101. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदारता पूर्ण आयात किए जाने तथा घरेलु मण्डियों में क्रय शक्ति कम हो जाने के कारण वाणिज्यिक वाहनों, ट्रैक्टरों आदि जैसे उनके महत्त्वपूर्ण उद्योगों को भारी मन्दी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या देश के विख्यात अर्थशास्त्रियों ने भी एक गोष्ठी में इस स्थिति पर विचार किया है और सरकार को सूचित किया है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों या ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी है। आयात नीति का लक्ष्य स्वदेशी उद्योग की कारगर ढंग से रक्षा करना और देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है। उद्योग को भारी मन्दी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा है। लगभग सितम्बर, 1982 तक वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और ट्रैक्टरों की मांग में गिरावट आई थी। सरकार द्वारा किए गए

विभिन्न उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप जिनमें ऋण नीति में ढील देना भी शामिल है, वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और ट्रैक्टरों की मांग में वृद्धि हो रही है। सरकार को अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों, समूहों व्यावसायिक संघों, उद्योग और व्यापार मण्डलों आदि से आर्थिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर राय मिलती रहती है।

Increase in Gap of Per Capita Indebtedness of Rural and Urban People

8102. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have thoroughly examined the increase of gap percentage of per capita indebtedness of both rural and urban people in various States during the last two years;

(b) the steps taken by Government for improving their standard of living and extending credits to the needy poor people; and

(c) if so, how far it has been achieved, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The All-India Debt and Investment Surveys which give information on indebtedness on a national scale are conducted on a decennial basis. These surveys are undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation. The Report of the latest decennial survey conducted in January-December 1982 is not yet available as the data are being processed. Hence the required information for the last two years is not available.

(b) and (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan includes programmes for improving the standard of living of and extending credit to, the poor. Particular mention may be made of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The Achievements of these programmes during the past three years are as follows :

I. IRDP

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted	Total term credit mobilised (Rs. crores)
1980-81	2782755	236.63
1981-82	2829393	484.65
1982-83	2271215 (Feb., 1983)	482.45

II. NREP

Year	Employment Generated (million mandays)
1980-81	420.11
1981-82	354.52
1982-83	274.58 (upto Feb., 1983)

Theft in Central Government Employees Co ısumer Cooperative Society R. K. Puram, New Delhi

8103. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big theft has taken place in Sector IX, R. K. Puram branch store of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, sometime in the 1st week of January, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the loss suffered by the Society;

(c) whether the thieves have been traced/booked by now, if not the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether thefts have taken place in the branch stores in the past; and if so, the details thereof and the progress made in inquiries thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that a theft had taken place, but it was not a big one. The value involved was a cash of Rs. 5,500/- and goods valued at Rs. 550/- making in all a sum of Rs. 6,050/-.

(c) F. I. R. has been lodged with R. K. Puram Police Station and the matter is under investigation.

(d) Two thefts have taken place in the years 1981 and 1982 involving a loss of Rs. 4,897 and Rs. 1,580 respectively. All the branches of the Society are insured against theft. The Insurance company has settled the claim of the Society in respect of the thefit that took place in 1981. The claim of the Society in respect of the 1992 theft has been taken up with the Insurance company and is under finalisation.

Non-utilisation of industrial licences by big houses

8104. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study, recently made by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, has revealed that of the industrial licences issued to 17 large industrial houses as a group, 77 percent of them were either not used at all or used upto less than 60 percent of the licensed capacity;

(b) whether this study has highlighted the purposelessness of the industries licensing system which has failed to serve its basic function of channelising investment into the desired areas for the creation of the required production capacity;

(c) if so, which are those industrial houses and the particulars of the licences not fully utilised by them; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to make the industrial licensing system more purposeful apart from debarring these delinquent companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The authors have tried to argue that the industrial licensing system has not achieved the objectives for which it was designed. Government, however, do not agree with this. The obejctives of the licensing system are manifold and much wider than the terms of reference of this report which covers only utilisation of capacities. Underutilisation of capacity may arise out of a number of factors, internal as well as external.

(c) The details of the large industrial Houses and the companies covered by them are given in Table III. 10 and Appendix-III to the report, a copy of which is already availble in the Parliament Library.

(d) The working of the licensing system is being constantly studied and correctives, where necessary are applied.

Offer of Nickel Company of Canada to set up a unit in Indiaf or Nickel Production

8105. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Inco-Tech. a consulting farm of Internation Nickel Company of Canada had offered to set up a unit in India with equity participation for nickel production;

(b) the estimated cost of equipment and whether the same will be met by Ino-Tech;

(c) whether Inco-Tech is demanding total duty exemption for imported nickel which would mean a loss of revenue of about Rs. 40 crores per annum; and

(d) whether a compromise has been arrived at with the party on the question of duty exemption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost indicated in the preliminary proposal is USS 23.0 million for the main sections of the plant. INCO-TECH have not indicated that equipment costs would be met by them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

बिदे ी सहयोग से उद्योगों की स्थापना

8106. **श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :**

(क) 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्तावों सहित कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए तथा इन आवेदनों और प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान कितने आवेदनों को निपटाया गया और कितनों को अस्वीकार किया गया ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख) 1-1-1982 से 1-1-1983 की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए 172 मिश्रित आवेदनों सहित 2269 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी आवेदनपत्र औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में प्राप्त हुए। इन मिश्रित प्रस्तावों में से 152 आवेदन औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों और विदेशी सहयोग/पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने सम्बन्धी स्वीकृतियों, के लिए तथा शेष 20 आवेदन औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों तथा केवल पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने हेतु स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए थे। 2269 मामलों में से 702 प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति कर दिए गए हैं और आशयपत्र/औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स जारी कर दिए गए हैं तथा 1088 आवेदन रद्द कर दिए गए हैं अथवा अन्यथा निपटा दिए गए हैं। शेष 479 मामले वर्तमान में विचार-विमर्श की विभिन्न स्थितियों में पड़े हुए हैं।

इनके अलावा, विदेशी सहयोग और पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने संम्बन्धी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के 29 मिश्रित प्रस्तावों सहित विदेशी सहयोग के लिए भी 719 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से विदेशी सहयोग के 189 मामलों को प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अधीन निपटारे हेतु विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मन्त्रालयों को भेज दिया गया है। शेष 530

मामलों में से 442 प्रस्ताव निपटा दिए गए हैं तथा 82 आवेदन वर्तमान में विचाराधीन हैं।

State Councils for Science and Technology

8107. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various States have constituted State Councils for Science & Technology to give added impetus to the vital programme of harnessing energy to meet demands for power;

(b) whether this step has the approval of the Centre; and

(c) which States have formed these Councils, and how their work is being coordinated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Several States have constituted their State Councils for Science & Technology and/or have set up Departments of Science & Technology. The State Councils are expected to be the focal points in States for S & T Planning, S & T Policy Advice to the State Governments and for promotion of Science & Technology at State level through suitable Schemes. In the area of energy, the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy have requested the State Governments to assist it in its programmes of demonstation and installation of units such as : Water Heating Systems, Solar Driers, Photovoltaic Pumps and Lighting Units, Community Biogas Plants and Wind Mills. Some States are coordinating these activities through their State Councils for Science & Technology or their Departments of Science & Technology.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh have both State Councils for Science & Technology and Departments of Science & Technology.

States of Maharashtra and West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar have Councils for Science & Technology.

States of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have Departments of Science & Technology.

The North East Council has formed its Regional Committee on Science and Technology.

A mechanism for coordination is provided by the Department of Science & Technology scheme of promotion of formation of State Science & Technology Councils, participation in the meetings of Science & Technology Councils and providing catalytic support for initial establishment of State Science & Technology Councils. In addition, national workshops of State Science & Technology Councils, Departments and Committees are organised. The State level schems of Science & Technology are taken note of by the Planning Commission in the States' Annual Plans.

Modification in the Definition of Poverty Line

8108. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experts at a Seminar during the year 1982-83 have objected to any modifications on the concept/definition of Poverty line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government to these objections ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no information of any such seminar.

(b) Does not arise.

Restoration of Status quo ante for Inchek Tyres Limited, National Rubber Manufacturers Limited and Bengal Potteries Limited

8109. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to restore status quo ante in three nationalised industries namely Inchek Tyres Ltd., National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., and Bengal Potteries Ltd. soon by returning the management of these companies to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the compulsions in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The three units are being managed by the Authorised Persons under the provision of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Government are examining alternatives for final disposition of the assets of these units as per the policy quidelines announced in October, 1981. No decision has yet been taken.

Entrepreneurial Training to Unemployed Science and Technology Personnel

8110. SHRI ANAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started any programme for imparting entrepreneurial training to unemployed Science and Technology personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A phased programme for imparting entrepreneurial training to unemployed science and technology personnel, selected from each State/Union Territory, has been drawn up. Such training will be arranged through Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED), Ahmedabad and other established training organisations. The training of the first batch of 25 trainees has started from 21/3/83 at the Baroda Centre of CED. The main objective of the training is to motivate young unemployed/inappropriately employed S & T personnel for self-employment so that they are encouraged to set up their own manufacturing or service venture utilising their skills. The syllabus for training includes the following :

(1) Product Guidance & Project Consultancy.

(2) Achievement Motivation.

(3) Managerial Inputs.

(4) Project Report Preparation.

(5) Business Management Guidance.

(6) Information on Statutory agencies and requirements, procedures and formalities.

(7) Practical Training.

(8) Supportive Assistance.

बिहार के पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

8112. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में इन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों को औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ) बिहार में भागलपुर, चम्पारन दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, पलामू, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, सन्थाल परगना, सारन, नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद, नवादा, गया, भोजपुर, बेगूसराय और मुँगेर जिले अखिल भारतीय सावधि ऋणदायी संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त आयकर में राहत, लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनों की किराया-खरीद, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, ब्याज राज सहायता, और कच्चे माल का आयात करने के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ पाने के वास्ते पात्र औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए माने गए हैं।

उपर्युक्त जिलों में से भागलपुर, दरभंगा चम्पारन, पलामू, सहरसा और सन्थाल परगना को केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना के लिए भी पात्र माना गया है। केन्द्रीय निवेश राज सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत योजना के प्रारम्भ से लेकर 31-3-1983 तक इनका पता लगाए गए जिलों में स्थापित एककों को वितरित राजसहायता के रूप में बिहार राज्य सरकार को 2.28 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई है।

औरंगाबाद, भोजपुर, खगरिया (मुंगेर जिले से काटकर बना जिला), नालन्दा, पूर्णिया, सहरसा (माधेपुर सहित) जिलों का "उद्योग रहित जिलों" के रूप में पता लगाया गया हैं, जिनमें कोई भी बड़ा अथवा मझोला उद्योग नहीं है। सरकार ने इन जिलों का औद्योगिकरण करने के लिए तकनीकी प्राधिकरणों में योजनाओं का पंजीकरण करने और औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स देने सम्बन्धी मामलों में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय लिया है। वर्ष 1982 के दौरान इन जिलो में उद्योग लगाने के लिए 7 आशय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

बिहार सरकार की पहल पर पलामू और मधुबनी (दरभंगा जिले से काटकर बना जिला) जिलों का केन्द्रस्थ सन्यन्त्र कार्यक्रम के लिए पता लगाया गया है। औद्योगिकरण के लिए परियोजना की संभाव्यताओं का पता लगाने हेतु इन दोनों जिलों के लिए गठित कृतिक बल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। सुझाई गई परियोजनाओं की तकनीकी-आर्थिक-संभाव्यताओं के साथ-साथ उनके अनुषंगीकरण की जांच करने के लिए कार्रवाई आरंभ करने हेतु यह रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार को भेज दी गई है।

Recession in Industries

8113. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industries have been suffering from recession;

(b) if so, the details of such industries; and

(c) the extent of recession suffered by each ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) On the basis of C. S. O. index of

industrial production (provisional), the overal index has shown a rise of 4.3 percent in 1982 over the previous year. While industrial production has generally registered an increase, some short-term adjustments between supply and demand in certain industries may be deemed to be an aspect of a natural proces.

Upper Age Limit for Class III and IV Posts

8114. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to relax the upper age limit for entering into Central Government services for Class III and Class IV posts from the present age limit of 25 years to 35 years for general category and 30 years to 40 years for SC/ST candidates in view of the acute unemployment problem; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey to find out Minerals in Sirohi District of Rajasthan

8115. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey is being conducted to find out mineral deposits in Sirohi district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals found as a result of this survey and the quantum and value of minerals found;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the survey during the current financial year upto January; and

(d) the full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. So far the following reserves of various minerals have been estimated in this District :

S. No.	MINERAL	Total Reserves (In Million Tonnes)
1.	Copper Ore	5.40
2.	Lead and Zine Ore	2.90
3.	Tungsten Ore	2.30
4.	Wollastonite Ore (Sirohi, Pali and Udaipur districts)	2.73
5.	Calcite	4.50
6.	Garnet	5.00
7.	Limestone	239.15

(c) and (d) Both the State Government and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15.94 lakhs on the survey etc. from April 1982 to January. 1983. GSI which is also engaged in survey work in this district undertakes work of regional assessment of mineral resources and does not maintain accounts of expenditure on exploration of a particular mineral

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में बिक्री की तुलना में पदों की संख्या

8116. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन की नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता शाखाओं की बिक्री और विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विभिन्न पदों के संख्या के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन अपने सभी बिक्री भवनों की बिक्री और कार्य-भार के आधार पर अपने कर्मचारियों के पदों की संख्या और उनके ग्रेडों पर विचार करेगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के पिछले पांच वर्षों के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :

(करोड़ रुपये में)

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन

	नई दिल्ली	कलकत्ता
1977-78	3.11	1.54
1978-79	3.20	1.50
1979-80	3.29	1.50
1980-81	4.70	1.56
1981-82	4.85	1.92

पिछले पांच वर्षों में दोनों भवनों में विभिन्न ग्रेड के पदों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रमांक	पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या नई दिल्ली					कलकत्ता				
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	प्रबन्धक	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	लेखा अधिकारी	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	लेखाकार-I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	वरिष्ठ प्रभारी	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
5.	अधीक्षक	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6.	गोदाम प्रभारी	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
7.	प्रभारी	8	7	8	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
8.	लेखाकार-II	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
9.	कनिष्ठ प्रभारी	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
10.	वरिष्ठ कटर	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
11.	आर्टिस्ट	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
12.	प्रभारी (रेडीमेड)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
13.	निदेशक	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.	स्टैनो-I	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.	लेखाकार-III	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16.	लेखा लिपिक	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
17.	स्टोर क्लर्क	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
18. खजांची	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
19. बिक्रीकर्ता-I	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20. खरीद प्रभारी	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
21. सहायक प्रभारी	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
22. सहायक डेकोरेटर	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
23. कटर मास्टर	1	1	1	I	1	—	—	—	—	—
24. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	32	34	33	33	33	21	21	21	20*	20
25. बिक्रीकर्ता-II	22	23	25	24	23	16	16	16	16	16
26. कनिष्ठ सज्जाकार	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
27. बिक्रीकर्ता-III	37	34	38	38	37	12	12	12	12	12
28. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक	45	44	43	44	44	12	12	12	12	12
29. दफ्तरी	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
30. हैल्पर/पैकर	38	37	37	42	41	19	19	19	19	19
31. चपरासी	14	12	9	6	6	3	3	3	3	3
32. वाचमेन	2	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6
33. फराश	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
34. ड्राइवर	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
योग :	217	213	216	217	214	117	117	117	117	117

* उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के पद को समर्पित करके अधीक्षक के पद का सृजन अक्तूबर, 1980 किया गया। कर्मचारियों की स्थिति बिक्री पण्यावर्त पर आधारित है।

Cases of Corruption and Cheating Pending Investigation by CVC and CBI

8117. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to deal promptly with the cases of corruption and dispose them quickly;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) how many cases are pending investigation with CVC and CBI in regard to complaints against corruption, cheating etc. against the members of the public as well as Government officials and steps taken to expedite the finalisation thereof;

(d) whether the methods to root out corruption within the Administration as well as in public life have been reviewed so also the procedure for expediting departmental inquiries/cases; and

(e) if so, how and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent instructions provide that all pending inquiries/investigations/departmental proceedings should be conducted with a sense of urgency. The existing instructions also require the Heads of Departments to discuss with the officers of CBI measures for expediting pending inquiries/investigations/departmental proceedings.

(c) The CVC does not on its own undertake investigation into any complaint. As such the question of any case pending investigation with CVC does not arise. However, 1306 cases are pending investigation with CBI. These cases are reviewed periodically at higher levels to devise ways and means to expedite disposal.

(d) and (e) Government are fully alive to the need for removing corruption at all levels of public life and the matter is kept under constant review. Government in consultation with the CBI, chalks out an annual programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work which envisages concerted action by selected Departments and public Sector Undertakings in collaboration with CBI. Special emphasis is laid on collection of information about corruption and malpractices at various levels, keeping surveillence on corruption prone areas, conducting surprise cheks at select points and places, and corrupt persons are prosecuted and punished according to law.

As regards departmental inquiries/cases, the concerned authorities are also requested from time to time to expedite their disposal.

Amount Spent by HSCL on Daitari Steel Plant

8118. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 12 crores is going to be spent by Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited on civil works for the proposed Daitari Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what leads Government in a period of financial crisis, to invest a huge sum of this project in spite of Planning Commission's opposition to creating a new Steel capacity at a time when India is glutted with a huge surplus; and

(c) how far it is economically sound to make the Daitari Steel Plant an export-oriented one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a)

A final commitment for works involving this expenditure has not been made as yet.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This steel plant is not being planned on the basis of export orientation of its products.

Increase in Prostitution

8119. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of prostitutions in private and public places, posh hotels, restaurants and localities are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that came to light in Delhi, Gujarat and other states during the last five years;

(c) action taken against prostitutes and others involved in such illegal activities during the above period;

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to wipe out the evil;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Centre to rehabilitate them by creating jobs, employment, cottage and other industries so that they are not forced to go into such illegal activities for economic conditions;

(f) whether Government contemplate to being forward a bill in the near future to provide for strict punishment; and

(g) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (g) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of the provisions of suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 as amended in 1978. There is no specific information or report to conclude that cases of prostitution in private and public places, posh hotels, restaurants and localities are increasing in the country. No data in regard to the number of such cases in Delhi, Gujarat and other States during the last five years is compiled on all India basis as crime as a whole is a State Subject. The Act envisages a comprehensive scheme for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls by penalising the traffickers, controlling the activities of prostitues and rehabilitating those rescued from the vice. The Act also contemplates systematic measures to suppress the traffic, abolish the brothels and other forms of commercialised vice and is intended to be a supplement to the provisions of Indian penal code against kidnapping, sale, abduction, seduction and wrongful restriant of women and girls. It provides for a specialised machinery for the detention and apprehension of cases involved in the vice, and envisages the setting up of protective homes and corrective institutions for the care, protection, treatment, education and rehabilitation of the rescued women and girls

Decline in Per Capita Final Consumption Expenditure

8120. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in per capita final consumption expenditure in real terms since 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) if not, what is the real per capita expenditure since 1978-79, with State-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) According to the latest estimates pre-

pared by the Central Statistical Organisation, the per capita private final consumption expenditure in the domestic market in real terms, at 1970-71 prices, declined from Rs. 589.1 in 1978-79 to Rs. 554.6 in 1979-80. Thereafter it increased to Rs. 586.4 in 1980-81 and further to Rs. 591.7 in 1981-82. The decline in 1979-80 was mainly due to fall in the quantum of availability of cereals, edible oils and other food items during that year. The corresponding State-wise details of per capita final consumption expenditure are not available as the estimates are prepared on the basis of all-India data only.

Proposal to Standardise the Designs for Major Equipment Required for Atomic Power Plants

8121. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Department of Atomic Energy has proposed to standardise the designs for major equipment required for atomic power plants and place bulk orders to avoid delay in meeting project schedules;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the most important factors affecting the project schedules is the delayed delivery of major equipment; and

(c) if so, to what extent the delay has been in regard to the setting up of atomic power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (c) The designs of most of the major equipment have been frozen and to the extent possible bulk ordering would also be resorted to. This should eliminate one of the major factors in the delays that have been experienced and contribute significantly to shortening of construction schedules.

India-Sri Lanka, Cooperative Programme for Marine Resources

8122. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Co-operative programme for the development of marine resources in the Indian Ocean that has been reached between India and Sri Lanka recently; and

(b) whether the fishing disputes occurring frequently between the two countries would be resolved through this cooperative programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A recent meeting between the scientists and technologists of India and Sri Lanka has drawn up some proposals for collobora-tion in the sphere of ocean science and technology and these are being considered by the two concerned governments.

(b) The meeting was only concerned with scientific cooperation in ocean science and technology and hence it did not discuss other matters like fishing dispute.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान समाज कल्याण के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश को दी गई राशि

8123 श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में समाज

कल्याण के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल को कितनी राशि दी गई और इस राशि को व्यय करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को क्या मार्गनिर्देश जारी किये गए; और

(ख) इससे कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है और राज्य सरकार ने कितने व्यक्तियों के लाभ के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजा था ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए समाज कल्याण के अंतर्गत परिव्यय 198 लाख रु० है। इस धनराशि को खर्च करने के लिए राज्य को कोई विशेष मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी नहीं किए गए थे। योजना आयोग पंचवर्षीय योजना और वार्षिक योजना के निर्माण के समय प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करने के लिए सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी करता है।

(ख) समाज कल्याण के शीर्ष के अंतर्गत कई स्कीमें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। लाभग्राहियों की निश्चित संख्या केवल कुछ स्कीमों के संबंध में उपलब्ध है। कार्यशील महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों के निर्माण के लिए अनुदानों से 330 महिलाओं के लिए आवास उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। राज्य केन्द्र में 25 निवासी हैं। कृत्रिम अंग साधनों के लिए 13 व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और 42 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा छात्र वृत्तियां दी गई हैं। लगभग 50 व्यक्तियों के लिए मूक और बधिर सहायता अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य सरकार के प्रस्तावों में प्रत्येक स्कीम के अंतर्गत लाभग्राहियों की लक्ष्यित संख्या का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था।

Residental Schools in Tribal Areas

8124. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential schools established for educational development in the tribal areas in the State of Orissa so far;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to provide adequate hostel facilities at different levels;

(c) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance being given to the State of Orissa under the Centrally sponsored, Scheme for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls; and

(d) whether Government would also like to provide similar assistance for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 141 residential schools have so far been estiblished in the tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 10 lakhs for Scheduled Caste girls' hostels and Rs. 10 lakhs for Scheduled Tribe girls' hostels have been provided to Orissa during 1982-83 under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of this Ministry to enable the State Government to spend Rs. 20 lakhs on SC girls' hostels and Rs. 20 lakhs on ST girls' hostels.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Review of Tribal Sub-Plans

8125. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of Tribal Sub-Plans of States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, how many times, year-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons; why; and

(d) whether Government have evermade any review of integration, package of services under one umbrella, personnel policy and creation of one major Head ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tribal Sub-Plans are reviewed generally thrice in a year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The reviews referred to above are comprehensive and take into account all aspects of tribal development including delivery of services, integration of programmes, personnel policy, accounting and budgetary machanism. Most of the States have opened either separate demand or appropriate major and minor budgetary heads of account in the state budgets for the tribal sub-plan funds.

Setting up of Industries in Chotanagpur

8126. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the action being taken by Government to encourage the tribals of Chotanagpur to set up cottage, forest-based and other small scale industries in that area;

(b) the details of the training facilities and other incentives being provided to the tribals of Chotanagpur in th s regard;

(c) the details of the amount spent in this regard since 1978 till 1983;

(d) the details of results, if any;

(e) the details of the small scale and forest based industries in Chotanagpur, district-wise; and

(f) the total number of small scale industries set up by the tribal entrepreneurs in Chotanagpur, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (f) The districts of Chotanagpur of Bihar, namely, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbum have been covered in the Centrally sponsored District Industries Centres Programme under which all assistance and services as required by the entrepreneurs including those belonging to Scheduled Tribes for setting up of small scale, tiny, cottage and village industries at pre-investment, investment, post-investment stages are rendered under one roof as far as possible, Financial assistance is rendered by the Central Government in favour of State Governments and thereafter the State Governments allocate the funds among various DICs in their States as per their requirements. Under the programme emphasis is laid on development of units including forest based units on locally available raw materials. The annexed statement indicates the number of SSI and artisans oriented units as well as the number of SSI units set up by entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Tribes under DIC programme in various districts of Chotanagpur.

Statement

Statement showing number of SSI and artisan oriented units establ shed under DIC programme.

Name of DIC	1980-81 Artisans	SSI	Total	1981-82 Artisans	SSI	Total	Forest Based units out of total in 1981-82 Artisans	SSI	Total
1. Hazaribagh	504	96	600	527	78	605	201	7	208
2. Giridih	459	110	569	85	85	170	41	5	46
3. Dhanbad	810	135	945	62	132	194	—	N.R.	—
4. Ranchi	—	N.R.	—	224	267	491	11	30	41
5. Palamau	530	105	635	460	110	570	6	2	8
6. Singhbum	—	N.R.	—	857	203	1060	187	23	210

Number of SSI units set up by entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Tribes out of total SSI Units established under DIC programme.

Name of DIC	1980-81	1981-82
1. Hazaribagh	5	46
2. Giridih	14	2
3. Dhanbad	5	NIL
4. Ranchi	NR	65
5. Palamau	40	65
6. Singhbum	NR	358

N.R. : Not Intented.

Establishment of Tribal Culture and Language Centre

8127. SHRI SHIBHU SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken some interest in the establishment of tribal culture and language centre in any part of India;

(b) if so, the names of the places where centres have been opened by Government, Semi-Government or private institutions for teaching tribal language and for the research of the rich tribal culture of India;

(c) the details of exhibition of tribal culture in India and abroad with names of the persons or institutions whose advice has been taken by Government;

(d) the details of money spent on this account; and

(e) the details of other steps being

taken by Government for the promotion of tribal culture and language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Education and culture (Department of Culture) and the concerned departments in the State Governments take up programme for preservation, development and popularisation of tribal culture and language. The Sangeet Natak Akademi is implementing a scheme "Development of Tribal Culture" under the current Five Year Plan. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore undertakes programmes for development of tribal and other border languages. The Institute has been working on about 40 tribal languages to prepare Phonetic reader, grammar, dictionary and other instructional material for primary schools and adult education programme. In addition, Tribal Research Institutes in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal and Anthropology Department of universities conduct research on tribal problems, language, culture etc.

(c) and (d) During 1981-82 the Sangeet Natak Akademi organised festival of tribal art in the Dang region in Gujarat and at Awanghkul in Mainpur. During 1979-80 and 1980-81, the Akademi gave grants-in-aid of about Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 49,000 respectively, for promotion of folk tribal performing art to various institutions in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajastan, Utter Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu.

(e) The Department of Culture awards scholarships in the field of traditional arts in tribal areas. The Sangeet Natak Akademi undertakes conservation and promotion of folk and traditional art through (a) documentation, archival collection and research, (b) promotion and preservation of rare forms of performing arts, (c) development of tribal culture and (d) promotion of puppetry. The Akademi also financially supports cultural organisations engaged in imparting training in tribal art. The State Governments have schemes to impart training in tribal languages for personal posted in tribal areas.

गृह मन्त्रालय की फाइलों का गुम होना

8128. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या गृह मन्त्री असम पर फाइल के गुम होने के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2784 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक इस प्रकार मन्त्रालय की गुम हुई फाइलों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Survey During 1982-83 by Geological Survey of India

8129. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vassels being operated by the Geological Survey of India and names of the areas surved by them during the year 1982-83 and what are the findings;

(b) whether there is any proposal to purchase any more vessels, if so, whether any negotiation is going on in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (During the field season 1982-83 (September 1982 to October 1983), Geological Survey of

India has taken up study of shelf sediments, especially exploration of Mercury off Arnala Island near Bombay, and for this purpose has hired a fishing trawlor. Recently Geological Survey of India has also acquired a remodelled research vessel of its own.

(b) and (c) Geological Survey of India proposes to procure with assistance from the Netherlands Government two more research motor launches for geological survey in shallow coastal waters. Negotiations are under way with the Netherlands authorities in this regard.

Operation of Mines by Private Contractors in Bihar

8130. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 3971 on 23 March, 1983 regarding operation of mines by Private contractors in Bihar and state :

(a) the number and particulars of prosecution cases filed against some mine owners in Singhbhum district of Bihar;

(b) the particulars of the mine owners prosecuted and dates when the prosecution cases were filed;

(c) whether any of the mine owners has been punish ed so far;

(d) if so, the facts in details; and

(e) if not, steps taken on that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Surplus Labour in H. S. C. L.

8131. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of contractors working under HSCL and the contractual workers engaged by them as on 1-1-1983;

(b) the alleged number of surplus labour in H. S. C. L. as on 1-1-1983;

(c) the total amount paid to the contractors by H. S. C. L. in the last three years;

(d) the total loss suffered by H. S. C. L. in the last three years and the amount paid as wages to the alleged surplus labour for the same period with yearwise break-up; and

(e) the reasons for engaging contractors by H. S. C. L. after claiming to have surplus labour force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Option of Hindi Medium in Departmental Examinations

8132. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of departmental examinations held in his Ministry/ Department and its attached offices during 1982;

(b) whether option of Hindi medium was given in these departmental examinations and if so, the number of such examinations;

(c) the time by which examinees will be allowed to take the examinations in Hindi medium in all such examinations; and

(d) the steps being taken to make

proper arrangements in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Nil.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का विकल्प

8133. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग और संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में कुल कितने और कौन-कौन से प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) इनमें से कितने प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में हिन्दी माध्यम के विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की परीक्षाओं में भी हिन्दी माध्यम के विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा विकल्प कब तक दिया जाएगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन के क्षेत्रसंकार्य प्रभाग में 5 आंचलिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हैं। ये केन्द्र इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता, जयपुर, नागपुर तथा बंगलौर में स्थित हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन एवं संगणक केन्द्र में भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(ख) क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग के आंचलिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में इसके तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष औसतन 5 से 6 पाठ्यक्रम संचलित किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन कुछ तदर्थ प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक वर्ष 6 नियमित पाठ्यक्रम संचलित करता है। दिसम्बर, 1982 से संयुक्त राष्ट्र पारिवारिक सर्वेक्षण क्षमता कार्यक्रम के अनुसमर्थन में वे 2 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए दो पाठयक्रमों का आयोजन भी कर रहे हैं। संगणक केन्द्र में इलेक्ट्रानिक आंकड़ा विधायन विषयक प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) भाग लेने वाले प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की बहुभाषा प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखकर जयपुर, इलाहाबाद तथा नागपुर के आंचलिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में जहां तक सम्भव है, हिन्दी को माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। अन्य किसी भी पाठयक्रम के लिए हिन्दी माध्यम का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ) इलाहाबाद, नागपुर तथा जयपुर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को हिन्दी में उत्तर देने का भी विकल्प है। इन पाठ्यक्रमों की गहन तकनीकी प्रकृति के कारण तथा प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की बहुभाषी संरचना जिसमें विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थी भी सम्मिलित हैं, को ध्यान में रखकर बंगलौर तथा कलकत्ता के आंचलिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के प्रशिक्षण प्रभाग एवं संगणक केन्द्र में संचालित पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए इस प्रकार का विकल्प अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है।

राजभाषा नियम 1976 की धारा 10 (4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना

8134. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय/विभाग राजभाषा नियम 1976 की धारा 10(4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) अब तक उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग के कौन-कौन से सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालय कब-कब से उपयुक्त धारा के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किए गए हैं;

(ग) उपर्युक्त खंड "ख" में दर्शाए गए कितने कार्यालय अब तक उपर्युक्त नियम की धारा 8(4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट किए जा चुके हैं; और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों को अब तक विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है उसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे कार्यालयों को विनिर्दिष्ट करने की कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी कर ली जाएगी ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) योजना आयोग को तो अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है परन्तु सांख्यिकी विभाग को अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) **योजना आयोग** : योजना आयोग के अधीन कोई भी सम्बद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालय नहीं है। तथापि योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन के अधीन सात (7) में से निम्नलिखित छ: (6) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अन्तर्गत 2 अगस्त, 1979 को अधिसूचित किया गया था :

(1) क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन कार्यालय, कलकत्ता।

(2) क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन कार्यालय, बम्बई।

(3) क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन कार्यालय, लखनऊ।

(4) क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन कार्यालय, हैदराबाद।

(5) क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन कार्यालय, चण्डीगढ़।

(6) क्षेत्रीय मूल्यांकन, कार्यालय, जयपुर।

सांख्यिकी विभाग : 8 अक्तूबर, 1980 को 26 कार्यालय अधिसूचित किए गए। सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-6432/83]

(ग) योजना आयोग : कोई भी नहीं।

सांख्यिकी विभाग: कोई भी नहीं।

(घ) **योजना आयोग** : राजभाषा नियम के नियम 8(4) के अंतर्गत ऊपर (ख) में उल्लिखित कार्यालयों में से किसी भी कार्यालय को विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उनका मुख्य कार्य महत्वपूर्ण योजना कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन करने तथा ऐसे अध्ययनों की रिपोर्टें तैयार करने से सम्बन्धित होता है। अत: इन कार्यालयों को नियम 8(4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट करना व्यावहारिक नहीं होगा।

सांख्यिकी विभाग : इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि कौन-कौन से कार्य हिन्दी में किए जा सकते हैं। तत्पश्चात् सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों को राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 8(4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा।

Geological Survey in Andhra Pradesh

8135. SHRI ANATHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any geological survey has been made as regards the Mineral Deposits in the Cuddapah Basin in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the result of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Geological surveys for exploration of minerals have been carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Guddapah basin from time to time and this work is still continuing.

(b) As a result of the exploration carried out in the basin and surrounding areas of the State. following reserves of major mineral deposits have been estimated :

S. No.	Mineral/grade	Reserves estimated (million tonnes)
1.	Lead-zinc ore with an average of 3.81% lead and 1.09% zinc	17.62
2.	Copper ore with about 1.42 to 1.51% copper.	8.10
3.	Iron ore (haematite) with 58 to 68% iron.	12.04
4.	Limestone of all grades.	15,970.64
5.	Dolomite of all grades.	0.02
6.	Chrysotile asbestos	0.0125
7.	Barytes of all grades.	71.82
8.	China Clay	6.354
9.	Steatite	0.071

Licences for Fire Arms

8136. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister Of HOME AFFAIRS be Pleased to state :

(a) the total nnmber of licences of various types of peisonal fire arms in the country in 1948 as against their number today; and

(b) the arm-wise, State-wise and district-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIRTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Power for issuing licences for most categories of fire arms is with the State Governmonts and the district authorities. The record of licences issued in 1948 is not available. On the basis of available information a statement showing state-wise details of total number of licences for fire arms as on 31.12.75 is given in on 31.3.82 is given in Annexure. I and a statement showing State-wise details as on 31.3.82 is given in Annexure. II. The arm-wise and district-wise details are not compiled by Central Government

Statement-I

Statements showing State-wise details of total number of licensed Fire-arms in possession of the public on 31st December, 1975

S. No.	States/U. Ts	Totat Number of licensed Fire-Arms in possession of the public as on 31-12-1975.
1	2	3
STATES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25260
2.	Assam	44553
3.	Bihar	93438
4.	Gujarat	71326
5.	Haryana	31763
6.	Himachal Pradesh	71783
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9715
8.	Karnataka	61750
9.	Kerala	24072
10.	Madhya Pradesh	133169
11.	Maharashtra	89908
12.	Manipur	13385
13.	Meghalaya	12125
14.	Nagaland	5393
15.	Orissa	28659
16.	Punjab	59925
17.	Rajasthan	Not available.
18.	Sikkim	736
19.	Tamil Nadu	25421
20.	Tripura	903
21.	Uttar Pradesh	448025
22.	West Bengal	Not available.
	Total :	125009 (Excluding Rajasthan and West Bengal.)

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
23.	A & N Islands	445
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10489
25.	Chandigarh	565
26.	D & N Haveli	57
27.	Delhi	4124
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5217
29.	Lakshadweep	1
30.	Mizoram	220
31.	Pondicherry	2
	Total :	20238
	Grand Total :	1271547 (Excluding Rajasthan and West Bengal)

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise details of total number of licensed fire-arms in possession of Public as on 31-3-82.

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Total nmber of licensed Fire-arms in possession of public as on 31-3-82.
1	2	3
STATES		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not availlable.
2.	Assam	59621
3.	Bihar	82135
4.	Gujarat	96985
5.	Haryana	52851
6.	Himachal Pradesh	671073
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	46435
8.	Karnataka	113859
9.	Kerala	19957

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Not available.
11.	Maharashtra	101106
12.	Manipur	5684
13.	Meghalaya	13806
14.	Nagaland	30469
15.	Orissa	Not available.
16.	Punjab	193256
17.	Rajasthan	Not available.
18.	Sikkim	1869
19.	Tamil Nadu	36213
20.	Tripura	5625
21.	Uttar Pradesh	570603
22.	West Bengal	Not available.
	Total :	21,02,847 (Excluding Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, and West Bengal.
UNION TERRITORIES		
23.	A & N Islands	351
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10691
25.	Chandigarh	11327
26.	D & N Haveli	160
27.	Delhi	38197
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5452
29.	Lakshadweep	6
30.	Mizoram	862
31.	Pondicherry	871
	Total :	67,917
	Grand Total :	21,70,764

Discovery of New mineral of Commercial Value

8137. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to discover new mineral deposits of commercial value during 1982;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals, the place of deposit and their estimated value;

(c) whether any new mineral deposits have been brought under commercial exploitation during 1982; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when they are expected to come on stream ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following reserves of various important minerals have been estimated during the field season 1981-82 :

Name of the Mineral	(million tonnes)	Places
Coal	1413	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra-Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu.
Lignite	125	-do-
Copper	4.66 (with copper varying from 0.7 to 1.35% copper)	Rajasthan
	1.00 (with .7% copper)	Maharashtra
	0.49 (with 1.21% copper)	Bihar
Tungsten	0.110 (with 0.10 to 0.18% WO_3)	Balda area in Rajasthan
Tin metal	0.0002	Madhya Pradesh
Manganese	6.22 (with 46% manganese)	Dongri Buzurg area in Madhya Pradesh.
Limestone of flux grade	970	Bansagar area of Madhya Pradesh.
Gold ore	0.35 (with 4 grammes per tonne)	Chigargunta-Nandimadugu area of Andhra Pradesh.
	1.23 (with 1.62 grammes per tonne)	Hosur Block of Gadag Gold field of Karnataka.
Phosphorite	13.3 (with 20 to 33% P_2O_5)	Sagar Chattarpur district of Madhya
	4.5 (with 13.17% P_2O_5)	Beldih Block of West Bengal.

(c) and (d) I. Major deposits brought under commercial exploitation during 1982 are :

(i) Copper ore in Malanjkhand, Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh by Hindustan Copper Limited.

(ii) Lead Zinc deposits in Rajpura-Dariba in Rajasthan.

(iii) Sargipalli Lead deposits in Orissa.

II. Major deposit under development area :

(i) Lead-zinc ores at Rampur-Agucha and Baroi in Rajasthan.

(ii) Dariba-Chandmari Copper Ore in Rajasthan.

III. In addition, 87 new mines were opened in different states during 1982 for Bauxite, Calcite, Chalk, Chinaclay, Chromite, Dolomite, Fireclay Graphite, Gypsum, Limestone, Magnesite, Magnesite, Manganese ore, Mica, Quartz, Silica sand, Soapstone etc.

Licence For Producing Soft Drinks

8138. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company has applied for a licence for producing soft drinks in India ;

(b) if so, the names of these concerns ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for permitting them to establish their units in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Withdrawal Of Permission For Holding Rally Of Ex-Servicemen

8139. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for one rally of Ex-Servicemen permission was withdrawan recently;

(b) if so. the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the anguish of the Ex-Servicemen for this act of the authorities; and

(d) whether Government propose to find out who were responsible for this high-handed attitude and take proper action against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIHA)

(a) to (c) It is true, Sir that the All India Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association wanted to hold a rally at the Boat Club on the 29th October, 1982. They had applied for permission to hold the rally and to use loud speaker. In accordance with the decision taken not to allow any rally till the Asian Games were over, the permission to hold the rally at Boat Club by the Ex-Servicemen could not be granted.

(d) Does not arises in review of the reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question.

Effect of Duty Concession On Manufacture of Cars

8140. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of the recent customs and excise duty concessions given to help the manufacture of small cars and two-wheelers on their production;

(b) whether the manufacturers would also be asked to reduce the prices of small cars and two wheelers; and

(c) the steps to be taken for early supply of the small cars to the purchasers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c) the concessions accorded along with the establishment of the public sector unit Maruti Udyog Ltd. for the manufacture of passenger cars and the emergence of a number of new units for the production of two wheelers employing the latest technologies and volumes of scale in production are expected to assist in the increased production and sale of these vehicles at economical and competitive costs. Government have also impressed upon the automotive industry the need to maintain prices at reasonable levels. Maruti Udyog Ltd. is expected to commence production by the end of 1983 and build up production under a phased programme to about 1,00,000 vehicles by 1988-89 so as to adequately cater to customer demand.

Defects In Sartaj Tractors

8141. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the defects in Sartaj Tractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)

(a) and (b) One complaint was received from Shri Hukumdeo Narain Yadav. M. P. who had complained about Swaraj Sartaj tractor purchased by his relative in the year 1980.

(c) The matter was taken up with M/s. Punjab Tractors who deputed their Service Engineer for carrying out the repairs on 28.12.82. Shri Tej Narain Yadav, a relative of Shri Hukumdav Narain Yadav informed that the tractor is working satisfactorily. However, he has complained again and the matter is being looked into. The Assistant Manager Servicing, of the Company has also met Shri Yadav, M.P.

The Swaraj Sartaj model has been tested at the Tractor Training & Testing Station at Budni and the test results show that its performance is satisfactory.

E. R. R. P. Programme in Orissa

8142. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that Government of Orissa have started a scheme called Economic Rehabilitation of Rural poor during Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, since which year the scheme has been introduced and the total tribal population benefited by this scheme so far;

(c) whether his Ministry has approved to provide Special Central Assistance earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of that State to spend the money in E. R. R. P. scheme;

(d) if so, whether this was considered as Centrally sponsored schemes or State sponsored scheme; and

(e) why this decision was taken to provide the funds for from Special Central Assistance therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The scheme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (E. R. R. P.) was introduced in 1980-81. The number of tribal families benefited under this scheme was 14521 in 1980-81 and 19581 in 1981-82. The

number of families likely to be benefited during 1982-83 is 37154, thus making a total of 71256 families so far.

(c) Special Central assistance for the Tribal areas which is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs is available as an additive to on-going schemes in Tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved of a part of the assistance provided to Orissa under this head being spent on E. R. R. P. schemes.

(d) and (e) E. R. R. P. is a State scheme for which separate provision exists in the State Plan. The State Government is implementing this programme in conjunction with Central schemes meant for the amelioration of the economic conditions of special target groups. In view of this, the Ministry of Home Affairs have approved of the utilisation of Special Central assistance funds for this programme to help people in the target groups to cross the poverty line.

Subsidy under ITDP and ERRP Schemes in Orissa

8143. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the subsidy provided to beneficiaries under Integrated Tribal Development project schemes and Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Scheme;

(b) whether both the schemes are State Government schemes;

(c) if so, why there is disparity in subsidy made by that State in two schemes to implement in the same areas;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the IRD scheme provides 50 percent subsidy to the beneficiaries in the same area under Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not declaring both the ITRP and ERRP as Centrally sponsored schemes as the special Central Assistance from his Ministry is being provided to both the schemes therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The rate of subsidy under Integrated Tribal Development Project schemes for tribals is 50% for individual benefit schemes. Under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural poor scheme, the rate of subsidy for land-based schemes is 100% for animal husbandry schemes 75% and for other income-generating schemes 50%

(b) Both are State Plan Schemes of the Government of Orissa.

(c) There is disparity in the rates of subsidy under the two schemes because in ERRP the eligible beneficiary family is one who has no income-yielding asset, the principal means of livelihood being wage-earning and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1200/-. In the ITDP scheme, a tribal who owns land upto 10 acres is selected as beneficiary in Orissa.

(d) UNDER IRD scheme, subsidy is available at the rate of 25% for the small farmers, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ for the marginal farmers and 50% for the tribal beneficiaries.

(e) Both the schemes are State Plan schemes supplemented through Special Central Assistance from this Ministry alongwith many other development schemes. ITDP scheme covers almost all the sectors and is aimed at comprehensive development of the area with focus on tribals. Hence, it has not been treated as a Centrally sponsored scheme. ERRP scheme is a State Plan scheme and is being implemented only in the State of Orissa. Thereby, it has also not been included as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

Bills Relating To Land Reform Measures Pending For Presidentil Assent

8144. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Bills passed by State Legislatures realating to land reform measures are pending with Government of India for presidentail assent;

(b) details of such Bills indicating the name of the State Legislature which passed the Bill and since when each of them are pending for Presidentail assent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The following six Bills relating to land Reforms measures have been received from the State Governments for the assent of the President :

S. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Bill	Date of receipt.
1.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981	1-7-83
2.	West Bengal	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	21-5-81
3.	Bihar	The Bihar land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	21-4-82
4.	Bihar	The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill 1982	16-8-82
5.	Haryana	The Punjab Security of Land Tenure (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.	18-10-82
6.	Haryana	The pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.	23-10-82

These Bills are under consideration of the Government in consultation with the State Governments,

"Poaching of Sea Turtle"

8145. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have banned the poaching of sea turtles;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the unauthorised poaching of sea turtles is increasing in Orrissa;

(c) if so, the mesures proposed to be taken by the Centre to stop unauthorised poaching of the turtles in the sea of Orissa; and

(d) the scheme formulated by the Centre to study the behaviour pattern

and natural habits of the sea turtles available in the Bay of Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Sea turtles are included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and no hunting of this species is normally permitted.

(b) and (c) Some major initiatives have been taken by the Central Government for the conservation of sea Turtles. These are as follows :

(i) Regular watch is being maintained at the nesting site along the beaches and checkposts have been established on the highways along which the poached sea turtles are transported.

(ii) Special instructions have been given to the West Bengal Government to stop their sale in the Calcutta markets.

(iii) Help of the Coast Guard authorities has been taken in patrolling the coastal waters and in apprehending vessels of the poachers, Constant vigil is, thus, being maintained along the coast.

(iv) In addition, publicity is being given to the fact that the sea turtles are protected species and that their collection, hunting or sale is totally banned. Captive breeding programmes for the rehabilitation of the sea turtles has also been undertaken with technical assistance from the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

(d) No specific scheme has been drawn up for this purpose. However, studies on the breeding biology of sea turtles are being conducted. A specialist group is being set up which will also consider this matter.

Import of Cement

8146. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from where cement is being imported ;

(b) the quantity of cement being imported; country-wise;

(c) the demand of cement in the country for 1983-84 ;

(d) the production of cement in the country for 1983-84 ; and

(e) what steps are being taken for the enhancement of production of cement in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Countries from which imports were effected during the last three years include South Korea, D.P.R. Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan & Poland. The import of cement during the last three years has been as under :

Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes
1980-81	19.74
1981-82	15.98
1982-83	19.33 (Provisional)

(c) and (d) working Group on Cement Industry (1980-85) had on the basis of certain assumptions indicated a projected demand of around 35 million tonnes of cement within the country by 1983-84. The production of cement is expected to be of the order of 28 million tonnes in the same year,

(e) every effort is being made to increase production of cement in the country by making available infrastructure inputs to the extent possible.

Micro Project On Lanjia Soura in Puttasingi Area In Orissa

8147 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 4431 on 16 September, 1981 regarding project reports on most primitive tribal communities in Orissa and state :

(a) whether the Tribal and Harijans Research-cum-Training Institute, Bhubaneswar had been entrusted with the survey work of Micro project on Lanjia Soura in Puttasingi area and to prepare the project report;

(b) whether the project was to start during 1981-82 for family-wise survey and snbmit report to the Government to start implementation during 1982-83;

(c) when the other Micro-project has been approved and is under different stage of progress without the family-wise survey report prepared by the Tribal and Harijans Research Institute; and

(d) what are the reasons for entrusting only puttasingi Micro-project for such studies by Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for starting a micro project for the Puttasingi Lanjia Soura was initiated during 1980-81 and the Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute was requested to prepare a project Report on the basis of detailed family-wise survey,

(c) and (d) It is not a fact that study of only Puttasingi Micro project was entrusted to Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute. preparation of five other Micro-projects, namely, Gadaba. Lodha, Birhor, Erenga, Kolha, Kutia Kondh, Hill Kharia and Mankadia was also entrusted to the Institute for similar studies.

Micro Project For Puttasingi Primitive Souras During Fifth Plan In Orissa

8148. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had proposed to prepare Micro-project for Puttasingi Primitive Souras tribals during Fifth Plan and they have yet to prepare the project report though three Annual Plans of Sixth Five Year Plan are already over;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether it was being prepared by the Tribal Research Institute, Ehubaneswar, if so, the names of other Micro-Project Reports prepared by that Institute and approved by Government; and

(d) Since when the Institute started preparation of Micro-Project report for Puttasingi and when the said report will be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) proposal for starting a micro project for the puttasingi Lanjia Soura was initiated during the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute, Bhubaneswar was asked to prepare a project report on the basis of detailed family-wise survey. The project report has recently been received by the Government of Orissa and it has been sent to Collector, Koraput, for his comments by the State Government. The Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute, Bhubaneswar, has also prepared micro-project reports on Gadaba, Lodha, Birhor, Erenga, Kolha, Kutia, Kondh, Hill Kharia and Mankdia. These reports are under examination by the State Government.

(d) Preparation of the project Report was initiated in 1980-81 and the said report has since been received by and is under active consideration of the State Government.

Setting up of Industries By Fera Companies in the Areas Reserved For Small Sector

8149. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any FERA companies or their subsidiaries have created industrial capacity in areas reserved for the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) The break-up of such companies on the basis that they have been given licences for them or not ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) : As per industrial licensing policy of the Government, FERA Companies are eligible to participate in the industrtes listed in Appendix-I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973, as amended from time to time. Such companies are ordinarily excluded from the industries not included in this list except where the production is pre-dominantly for exports. They are permitted to participate in industries reserved for small scale sector subject to export obligation at a minimum of 75 percent. During the period 1-1-82 to 31-3-83, M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. has got one Industrial Licence for taking up the manufacture of one such item, Viz. Tooth Paste, at Kandla Free Trade Zone subject to the condition that the entire production of the item shall be exported.

Schemes For Conservation of Environment

8150. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement listing the important schemes launched during the Sixth Plan for conservation of environment and total area to be covered thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) :

The important schemes launched durihg the Sixth Plan for conservation of the environment include :

1. Setting up of Departments of Environment at the Centre and in the States eight of when have so far set up such departments.

2. Review of the National Forest Policy and preparation of the National Vegetation Map of the country.

3. Provision of tax incentives and accelerated depreciation @ 30% of the capital costs for equipment installes for pollution control and energy saving devices and waiving capital gains tax for shifting industries out of congested cities.

4. Eco-development programmes for extensive affore-station and soil conservation etc. through participation of 60,000 university and school students and voluntary agencies in 11 States. Doon valley pilot project covering 1820 sq. km. area is being implemented with the involvement of ecological Task Force of ex-servicemen.

5. Ecological improvement of Rajasthan Desert.

6. Conservation in National Heritage Areas.

7. Development & creation of protected areas to conserve wildlife and gene-pool resources.

8. Coordinated Action oriented research for eco-development by involvement of universities in the Himalayas, Western Ghats and the Ganga Basin.

9. Anticipatry action to incorporate environmental safeguards in development projects is being taken through environment assessment procedures, especially in industries, mining, thermal power, hydroelectricity and irrigation.

10. Co-ordination with other agencies of the Government in environmental planning.

11. Supporting voluntary action and research projects.

योजना आयोग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

8151. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय ने सन् 1982 में "क और "ख" क्षेत्र स्थित प्रत्येक राज्य को मूल रूप में कितने पत्र लिखे हैं और इनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों को अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी हैं;

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों को नियमानुसार सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में न लिखने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि ऐसे राज्यों को भविष्य में मूल पत्र केवल हिन्दी में लिखे जाएँ; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय में नियमानुसार हिन्दी के कार्य के किए जाने के लिए स्टाफ की समुचित व्यवस्था विद्यमान है, यदि नहीं तो इस व्यवस्था को बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अधार पर (1) योजना आयोग (2) सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए मूल पत्रों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

	कुल	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में
(1) योजना आयोग	11556	532	11024
(2) सांख्यिकी विभाग	325790	48071	187899

'क', 'ख' और 'ग' राज्यों के बारे में अलग से सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) हिन्दी अनुवादकों के अभाव, पत्रों का विषय-वस्तु तकनीकी प्रकार का होने के कारण और पत्रों को तात्कालिकता के आधार पर भेजे जाने के कारण मूल पत्र निर्धारित प्रतिशत के अनुसार हिन्दी में नहीं भेजे जा सके।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अधिक से अधिक संख्या में ऐसे पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे जाते हैं, प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) अतिरिक्त स्टाफ देने से सम्बन्धित मामला वित्त मंत्रालय/आंतरिक कार्य एकक के साथ लिया जा रहा है।

Robbery In Punjab National Bank Colony In Trans-Yamuna Area

8152. SHRI K. LACKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed robbery took place in Punjab National Bank Colony in Trans-Yamuna area in the month of November, 1982, or there about;

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) whether the culprits have been nabbed if so, the details thereof and if not, the efforts being made for the purpose; and

(d) the preventive measures adopted to prevent such incidents in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) On the night between

22/23-11-1982 an armed robbery was committed in the house of Shri Ashok Kumar in the Punjab National Bank Colony. The robbers decamped with Rs. 1500/- in cash & wrist watches, one Tape recorder, warm clothing and some gold/silver jewellery.

A case under section 397/458 IPC Police Station Shakarpur has been registered and is under investigation. No arrest has so far been made. Bad Characters, and known criminals are being interrogated.

(d) Following steps have been taken to check such crime :

(i) Increased Police Vigilance.

(ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted Motor Cycles.

(iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. against bad characters and criminals.

(iv) Continuous drives by the Special Squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad character by developing intelligence.

(v) Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in Commission of crime.

(vi) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.

(vii) Organisation of Thikri Pahra and Patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with Police patrol pickets.

(viii) Special watch on released criminals.

(ix) Posting of pickets at vulnerable points.

(x) Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places.

(xi) Stepping up of externment proceedings.

(xii) Inter-District meeting with the Police Officials of the other adjoining states.

Setting Up Of Police Protection Force In State

8153. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to help the States in the establishment of Protection Force if it is required to be set up by States;

(b) if so, whether any States have sought the help of the Center for the establishment of Police Protection Force; and

(c) the help provided or proposed to be provided by Government to such States in implementing the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rape Cases

8154. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the number of rape Cases in the country since February, 1983 State-wise;

(b) whether victims in such Cases were provided with legal and monetary

assistance, and if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) whether Government provide free legal assistance in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing laws relating to offences. No data in regard to the number of Rape Cases in the country since February, 1983 State-wise and the number of such cases where legal and monetary assistance were provided is compiled on all India basis as Crime is a State subject. The legal aid is given by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards, High Courts and District Legal Aid Committees instituted under the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes. Women and Children have been placed in a special category of people for whom legal aid is given without any consideration of income ceiling and they are entitled to get legal aid as and when such cases come for legal aid and advice.

Ban On Political Organisations Propagating Communalism and Violence

8155. SARI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of political parties, organisations and associations propagating communal hatred, casteism and violence in the country; and

(b) whether any steps to ban their activities are under contemplation, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to ban any political party or organisation of the type mentioned at present.

Ban On Circulation Of Books Etc.

8156. BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the books, periodicals, novels and other literary works are prohibited and their circulation has been banned;

(b) in how many cases the matter is under challange in the court of law;

(c) in how many cases the authors and writers are under prosecution giving details thereof; and

(d) whether uninorm guidelines are being followed in this regard or any States has different guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Powers for proscription under section 95 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, of publications containing matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A, 153-A, 153-B, 292. 293 or 295 IPC vest exclusively in the State Governments. Orders of such proscription are notified in the Official Gazette by the concerned State Government stating the grounds for such action.

(b) and (c) As orders of proscription under section 95 Criminal Procedure Code may be issued only by the State Governments; and as prosecution for offences under IPC have to be launched by the State Government, the information asked for is not available with the Central Government.

(d) Proscription of publication under Section 95 Criminal Procedure Code can be done only in accordance with the law.

Cases Of Immoral Traffic In Women

8157. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of immoral traffic in women which have been detected during the years 1980-81;

(b) how many women have been rescued during the aforesaid years;

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation in detail; and

(d) whether Government have any information of some five star Hotels indulging in such practices and if so the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The State Government and Union territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 as amended in 1978. No data in regard to the number of cases of immoral traffic in women which have been detected during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the number of women rescued during these years is compiled on all India basis as crime as a whole is a State subject. There is no specific information or report to conclude that some five star Hotels are indulging in such practices. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act already envisages a comprehensive scheme for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls by penalising the traffickers, controlling the activities of prostitutes and rehabilitating those rescued from the vice. Attention of State Government's and Union Territory Administrations is drawn to such offences for necessary action in accordance with the law as and when they are received.

Setting Up Of Industries in Rajasthan

8158. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names and number of medium and major industries set up in Rajasthan from 1980 to 1983;

(b) the names of the places where those industries have been set up;

(c) the estimated cost of each of those industries;

(d) how many of them have started commercial production; and

(e) the details of their production capacity annually ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use Of Foreign Aid Received By Organisations

8159. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Organisations are using aid received from foreign countries to flame up communal tension and weaken the national integration of the country; and

(b) if so, steps Government are taking to stop these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No specific instance has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Question does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Confirmation Of Employees Working In Andaman And Nicobar Islands

8160. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees working in the local Government

employees sector in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) how many of them are temporary and permanent; and

(c) steps Government are taking to make the temporary employees permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Socio-Economic Schemes For Tribals In North Eastern Region

8161. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any socio-economic schemes for tribals have been taken up by Central Government and the North Eastern Council for implementation for the tribals of North Eastern region (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Socio-economic schemes for development of the tribals are being funded by the Central Government through specia' Central Assistance for the tribal sub-plans in Assam, Tripura and Manipur. These are supplemental to the flow of funds from normal State Plans, which include development of both Hill & Plain areas. The State/UTs of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are predominantly inhabited by tribal people. Socio-economic schemes for tribal people in these areas are taken up through the State Plans which are largely, funded by Central assistance. The North Eastern Council also funds a number of schemes. These schemes are in the nature of regional development and constitute an area plane for the North Eastern Region as a whole, with no special State-wise component for development of tribals. The total Sixth Plan outlay of the North Eastern Council is Rs. 340 crores.

Statewise position of 7 constituent States/Union territories is given below with regard to State Plans tribal sub-Plans.

(i) ASSAM : The Scheduled Tribes population was 10.99 in the 1971 Census; In the Sixth Five Year Plan the total outlay for tribal sub-Plan is Rs. 140.48 crores (inclusive of Special Central assistance) The total State Plan outlay is 1115 crores for the Sixth Plan.

(ii) TRIPURA : The Scheduled Tribes population is 28.44% of the State (1981 Census), In the Sixth Five Year Plan the total tribal sub-Plan amounts to Rs. 73.77 crores. The total State Plan outlay is of Rs. 245 crores.

(iii) MANIPUR : The Schedued Tribes population is 27.30% (1981 Census). In the Sixth Five Year Plan the total outlay for tribal sub-Plan is Rs. 84.61 crores. The total Plan outlay is of Rs. 240 croros.

(iv) ARUNACHAL PRADESH : The percentage of Scheduled Tribes is 69.82% (1981 Census). The total Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay is Rs. 212 crores.

(v) MEGHALAYA : The Scheduled Tribes population is 80.58% (1981 Censues). The total outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 235 crores.

(vi) MIZORAM : The Scheduled Tribes population is 93.55% (1981 Census) and the total Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 130 crores.

(vii) NAGALAND : The Scheduled Tribes population is 80.58% (1981 Census) and the total Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 210 crores.

Detention Under E.S.M.A. And N.S.A.

8162. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many people were detained under ESMA and NSA during 1982; and

(b) what were the reasons for such detention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening Of More Shrines For Pilgrims By India And Pakistan

8163. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has agreed to open more shrines to Pakistan pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan has also agreed to open some more shrines for the Indian Pilgrims to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the arrangements made by the two countries for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) In addition to the five Muslim shrines in India which Pakistani pilgrims can visit according to the Indo-Pak Protocal on religious shrines signed in 1974, the Government of India have now opened the following places for such pilgrimage :

(i) Amritsar, Haridwar and Varanasi which are of interest of Hindus and Sikhs of Pakistan.

(ii) Quadian, Goa, Bombay and Udvara which are of interest of Quadians, Christians and Parsis.

(c) and (d) In addition to the eleven Sikh shrines in Pakistan which Indian Pilgrims can visit according to the Indo-Pak Protocal on religious shrines signed in 1974, the Government of Pakistan have opened Hayat Pitafi in district Sikkar (Sind) and Srikatas Raj in district Jhelum which are of interest of Hindu pilgrims from India.

No special arrangements have been made by either country for this purpose except that such pilgrimages are permitted only in groups consisting of persons upto 20 in number.

Extremists Crossing Over To Neighbouring Countries For Guerilla Training

8165. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Ministsr of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the parts of the country from which the extremists crossed over into neighbouring countries for guerilla training; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent such anti-national activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Government is aware that some extremists organisations in the North East have foreign links and have received foreign assistance including training facilities.

(b) The Meitei Extremist bodies as also MNF and its allied bodies have been declared unlawful associations. Security measures have been stepped up and strict vigil continues to be maintained on the border.

Alternative Process For Production Of Heavy Water

8166. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Departm nt of Atomic Energy is working alternative processes for production of heavy water;

(b) if so, what are the various processes experimented so far;

(c) the outcome of those experiments; and

(d) the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In addition to the diferent technologies adopted in the existing Heavy Water Plants, efforts are being made to develop alternative processes.

(b) to (d) The processes under consideration include ammonia water exchange, water-hydrogen exchange etc. Apart from basic studies, work on the setting up of pilot plants has also been taken up for collecting data and establishing the parameters for scaling up.

Advisory Committee On Pollution Of The Ganga

8167. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any Advisory Committee in view of the need for a co-ordinated and well planned policy on tourism and environment to inforce effectively penal measures against people polluting the river Ganga;

(b) whether Government have asked the concerned authorities of the State for formation of a squad to remove animal and human corpses floating in the water and to arrange their disposal through an electric crematorium; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the points stressed by the national forum on tourism and environment regarding the need in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Attention of the State Government has been invited by the Central Government on this problem.

(c) The national forum on tourism & environment at its meeting held on January 8, 1983 considered the environmental problem of Varanasi. Ministry of Tourism offered to participate in a trilateral arrangement between the Department of Environment, Ministry of Tourism and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in making a beginning for tacking the environmental problems of Varanasi as per the short and long term plans worked out by Varansi Mahapulika.

Regularisation Of Casual Labourers/ Muster Roll Employees

8168. SHRI RAMAPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms issued any order to all Ministries/Departments in August, 1979 that those casual labourers/muster roll employees who are engaged till 20 March, 1979 even otherwise through the Employment Exchanges may be regularised without insisting on the conditions of again being processed through Employment Exchanges at the time of regularisation; if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether these orders had not

so far been implemented by Ministries/Departments; if so, Ministries/Departments in which they have not so far been implemented and reasons for the same;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken any steps in respect of getting these orders implemented by all Ministries/Departments; if so, the details there of; and

(d) action Government propose to take against officials responsible in various Ministries/Departments for not implementing these orders of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Orders were issued on 10.10.1979 by the Department of Personnel & A.R. to the effect that casaul employees who were engaged till 20-3-79 otherwise than through Employment Exchange might also be regularised provided they fulfilled all other eligibility conditions as mentioned n the statement.

(b) to (d) All the Ministries/Departments etc. are required to implement the orders issued by the DP & AR scrupulously. The implementation of the orders regarding regularisation by different Ministries/Departments is however not monitored centrally by the Department of Personel & A.R.

Statement

Eligibility conditions for regularisation of casual employees engaged on daily wage basis in Group 'D' posts.

(1) A worker appointed on or before 20-3-79 on daily-wages should have put in at least 240 days of service as daily wage worker (including broken periods of (service) during each of the two preceding years. On the date of appointment against a regular Group 'D' post.

(2) A daily wage worker should be eligible in respect of maximum age limit on the date of appointment to the regular post. For this purpose, the period spent by him as daily-wage worker is deducted from his actual age.

(3) A daily-wage worker should possess the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the post.

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा लीबिया में त्रिपोली बिजली घर का निर्माण

8169. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ने लीबिया में पश्चिम त्रिपोली बिजली घर के निर्माण का ठेका लिया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितनी हानि अथवा लाभ हुआ; और

(ग) यदि हानि हुई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस संबंध में पूर्ण जानकारी क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) सिविल कार्यों की लागत में वृद्धि, मुद्रा विनिमय में परिवर्तन, ठेके का सीमा से आगे बढ़ जाना, भाड़े में कानूनी वृद्धि आदि जैसे कारणों से बी० एच० ई० एल० को ठेके में लगभग 23 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित हानि हुई।

जोधपुर में संगमरमर परियोजना का स्थापित किया जाना

8170. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर में संगमरमर तथा ग्रेनाइट की कटाई तथा पालिश के लिए इटली के तकनीकी सहयोग से एक आधुनिक हीरा, संगमोग परियोजना स्थापित की जाएगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) इस पर कितना विदेशी धन खर्च होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करना

8171. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कितने लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है और ऐसे प्रत्येक संयंत्र की लागत तथा उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी;

(ख) क्या उन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए आशय पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आशय पत्र किन तारीखों को जारी किए गए थे तथा उन संयन्त्रों की स्थापना के लिए चयन किए गए स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) प्रस्तावित सीमेंट संयन्त्रों का निर्माण कब तक शुरू किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के एक निगम कुमायूं मण्डल विकास निगम को नीचे दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार मिनी सीमेंट संयन्त्र स्थापित करने के लिए 4 आशय पत्र स्वीकृत किए गए है :

आशय पत्र जारी करने की तिथि	स्थापना-स्थल	क्षमता लाख मी० टनों में	आवेदनों में निर्दिष्ट निवेश (लाख रु० में)
1. 24-3-82	उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र	0.66	448.
2. 13-4-82	अल्मोड़ा जिला	0.66	448
3. 19-8-82	गंगोली हाट-I पिथौरागढ़ जिला	0.66	675
4. 31-12-82	गंगोली हाट-II पिथौरागढ़ जिला	0.66	683

प्रारम्भ में आशय पत्रों की वैधता अवधि 12 महीने है। ऊपर क्रम सं० 1 पर उल्लिखित आशयपत्र के बारे में अभी तक उसके कार्यान्वयन में पर्याप्त प्रगति की सूचना नहीं मिली है। यह बताया गया है कि ऊपर क्रम सं० 2 पर उल्लिखित आशय पत्र पर मिनी सीमेंट संयन्त्र की स्थापना करने हेतु भूमि खरीदने के लिए बातचीत प्रगति पर है। क्रम सं० 3 और 4 पर दिए गए आशय पत्रों के क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा सम्बन्धित राज्य प्राधिकारणों से प्राप्त होने पर सभापटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

8172. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में स्थापित किए गए उद्योगों का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें कुल कितने व्यक्ति नियोजित हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने जिला पिथौरागढ़ के सीमावर्ती आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर हथकरघा कालीन उद्योग स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं पर अध्ययन किया है;

(ग) क्या उनका मंत्रालय उस क्षेत्र के निर्धन ग्रामीणों को उनकी परम्परागत कला में अद्यतन तकनीकों तथा कुशलता के बारे में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए आयोग को वहां एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की सलाह देगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कहां और कब खोला जाएगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6433/83]

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग हथकरधा गलीचा उद्योग को इसके वर्तमान रूप में स्थापित करने की स्थिति में नहीं है इसमें मिल के धागे का उपयोग ताना बुनने के लिए किया जाता है। किन्तु आयोग इस उद्योग का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए मिल के धागे के स्थान पर हाथ से कते हुए धागे का उपयोग करने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) आयोग ने दो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों अर्थात् बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, लक्ष्मी आश्रम, कौसानी, जिला अल्मोड़ा जो ऊनी बुनाई में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है और प्यूपल्स कॉलेज, हल्द्वानी, जिला नैनीताल स्थित बहुविषयक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, जो खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग में प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है, की पहले ही स्थापना कर ली है।

Indigenous Colour T. V. For Rs. 3500/-

8173. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Electronics Limited has claimed that Indigenously designed colour T. V. sets could be had for as low as Rs. 3500/- a set including all taxes if Government were only to readjust the duties on picture tubes;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made in this direction; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Central Electronics Limited (CEL) is developing production technology based upon indigenous know-how to produce Colour T. V. set of 51 cm screen size. CEL has estimated that it could aim to make such a CTV set available to the consumer at a price of Rs. 3600/- including excise duty and sales tax provided :

(i) the customs duty of arround 148% which applies to the colour TV picture tube and other electronic components which have to be imported (as they are not made in the country today) is waived totally;

(ii) the excise duty rate is reduced from the prevailing level of 25% to 10%; and

(iii) manufacturers are issued industrial licences for a production capacity of 1 lakh CTV sets/year.

(c) At present Government has no proposal to reduce duties and taxes on CTV sets or on the imported components needed for the manufacture of such sets.

Dacoit Gangs In The Country

8174 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some satisfactory progress during the last six months in liquidating the dacoit gangs operating in Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Rajasthan and Delhi and other places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role played by the Central Government in the anti dacoit operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The Union Home Minister and Home Secretary have held meetings with the officials of the concerned State Governments to discuss measures to be taken to ensure utmost cooperation in combating the dacoity menace. Some major decisions such as activising the joint coordination committee of the concerned States, supply of wireless sets and high powered vehicles were taken in these meetings. The Central Government have also taken initiative to evolve an intensive special area programme for dacoit-prone districts of U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan with a view to bring about a tangible change in the socio-economic conditions of the area towards the permanent solutiron of the dacoity problem.

Curbing Anti Social Activities

8175. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deliberations of a meeting held on 24th March, 1983 in New Delhi organised by the Central Sociol Welfare Board condemning the anti Social activities including eveteasing on the university campus; and

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made at the meeting and the steps taken by Government in the light thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A meeting of some lady Members of Parliament and a few eminent social workers was held under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board on the 23rd March, and not on 24th March, 1983, to discuss various matters pertaining to the programme of the Central Social Welfare Board. In the meeting the question of atrocities on

women and eve-teasing came up for discussion.

(b) The meeting passed a resolution orging University/Police/Local Authorities to take prompt and effective action to prevent eve-teasing and harassment of women. The women's Voluntry Organisations were urged to help the local authorities in Planning and implementing the preventive measures and to mobilize public opinion.

A meeting was held on 9th April, 83 in the office of the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, to discuss the problems of eve-teasing. It was decide to set up a special Desk in the Police Control Room to receive messages relating to eve-teasing and other forms of harassment to women on telephone No. 100 and to initiate immediate follow up action. The Police Officers were also directed to keep liaison with the Principles of colleges and the DTC authorities. Instructions have been issued to the Police Authorities to take action in the light of these decisions.

Shortage Of Cement In Kerala

8176. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all works in all the branches of the Kerala Public Works Department have come to a standstill due to lack of cement;

(b) if so, whether Government will make some alternative arrangements to get cement for the Public Works and Irrigation Projects in Kerala urgently; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Kerala gets it supplies of cement mainly from Tamil Nadu. Due to imposition of power cuts on cement plants in Tamil Nadu during the past few months, production of cement by the factories in that State has been affected adversely thereby affecting supplies of cement to Kerala. To this extent possibility of some construction works in the State of Kerala being adversely affected cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c) To meet immediate requirements of cement for important works in Kerala as well as Tamil Nadu, a quantity of about 60 thousand tonnes of levy cement was diverted to these States in the Quarter January-March, 1983. However, with partial restoration of power in Tamil Nadu, supplies of levy cement to Kerala has also been resumed.

Setting Up Of Energy Saving Industries

8177. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for grant of licences to set up the industry;

(b) whether his Ministry is giving priority in setting up energy saving industry;

(c) if so, the number of industry set up in the country which consume less energy; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The factors such as policy frame-work, priorities and production targets of currenr Five Year and Annual Plans, demand and scope for further licensing, techno-economic considerations, viability of the project, export prospects and import savings, locational aspects keeping in view the need for wide dispersal of the industry, the competence of the entrepreneur, arrangements to ensure disposal of effluents and pollution oontrol etc. are taken into consideration while granting licences.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Industrial sector is the second largest consumer of total energy (commercial and non-commercial) accounting for about 30% of the total. 50% of this energy is used by six industries of steel, textiles, cement, fertilizer; brick burning and aluminium. Sectors other than the above, are generally treated as low energy consuming industries. There is no separate list of industries identified according to energy consumption.

Project Built With The Assistance of U.S.S.R.

8178. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial and other projects in the Core branches being built in the country with the assistance of U.S.S.R.;

(b) the details of those projects and the location thereof;

(c) the number of projects which have started commercial production so far; and

(d) the production capacity of each of those projects annually ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal To Take Over Bhati Mines In Delhi

8179. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take over Bhati Mines in Delhi :

(b) if so, when they are going to be taken over; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Permits for working the Bhatti Mines are being granted from November. 1975 onwards only to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking of the Delhi Administration.

Resources For Financing Of Remaining Period Of Sixth Five Year Plan

8180. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the position of resources for financing the remaining period of the Sixth Plan both in the Central and the State Sectors; and

(b) to what extent vital infrastructure requirements like Railways, power, coal etc, have been ensured augmented provision of funds during the coming two years of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) It is not possible to furnish the required information at this stage as the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan including re-assessment of financial resources is yet to be completed. However, on the basis of present indications, financial resources available for the Sixth Five Year Plan are likely to be higher than the original estimates in nominal terms.

(b) The Central Budget for 1983-84 indicated the provisions made for infrastructural requirements like Railways, Power, Coal, etc. for the year 1983-84. Every effort will be made to provide adequate resources for these sectors within the overall availabilityof resources.

Seminar On Production Of Indigenous Colour T. V.

8181. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on the production of indigenous colour T.V. sets has been held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions made to provide cheap indigenous colour T.V. sets in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Electronics Ltd. has suggested that, if Government readjust the duties on picture tubes a cheap indigenous colour T.V. is possible; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar on production of indigenous Colour T.V. technology was organised by M/s Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation (UPLC) in Delhi on March 26th, 1983.

(b) The suggetions that emerged from the Seminar as reported by the UPLC are:

(i) There is no necessity for foreign colloboration;

(ii) To protect indigenous effort, foreign collaboration should not be allowed to any party;

(iii) Government should cosider reduction of import duty on components, used in CTV sets, of the excise duty and other taxes on the CTV sets themselves, as this would substantially reduce the selling price of CTV sets to the consumer;

(iv) Foreign exchange of Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1000/- per locally made CTV set is required to start with. This can be brought down progressively; and

(v) There is need to improve the content of the TV programme;

(c) It has also been reported by UPLC that Central Elect.onics Limited (CEL) suggested at the Seminar that if Government readjusted import duties on picture tubes, a cheap colour TV is possible.

(d) At present Government has no proposal to reduce duties or texes on CTV sets or on the imported components needed for the manufature of such sets.

अप्रवासी भारतीय लोगों को उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए हिदायतें

8182. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीय नागरिकों के लिए देश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कोई विशेष नीति निर्धारित की है; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या इन व्यक्तियों को पूंजी निवेश, हेतु कुछ विशेष रियायतें दी गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या हैं?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख) सरकार ने भारत में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के इच्छुक प्रवासी भारतीयों के लिए समय-समय पर अनेक उदारीकृत निवेश सुविधाएं अधिसूचित की हैं। इस प्रकार दी गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं के अनुसार प्रवासी भारतीय वास्तविक संपदा व्यवसाय और कृषि/बागान कार्यों के अलावा किसी भी क्षेत्र में 100 प्रतिशत तक निवेश

कर सकते हैं, किन्तु उन्हें विदेश प्रत्यावर्तन का अधिकार नहीं होगा। वे किसी भी उद्योग में 40 प्रतिशत तक और कुछ प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों में कम्पनी के नए पूंजी निर्गम में प्रत्यावर्तन के लाभों सहित 74 प्रतिशत तक निवेश कर सकते हैं। 1983-84 की आयात नीति में यह प्रावधान है कि प्रवासी भारतीय विदेशों में अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा में की गई बचत और अन्य स्रोतों से प्रतिबन्धित वस्तुओं के अलावा व्यावसायिक उपकरण, कुछ प्रकार के जनित्रण सेट, कम्प्यूटर और आद्यरूपों आदि का आयात कर सकते हैं।

No Production Against Licensed Capacity By Tatas

8183. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies and units controlled by Tatas which have shown no production against licensed capacities;

(b) the action taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Production is reported to the technical Authorities/Administration Ministries when a licence matures into commercial production.

There will also be some licences which are under implementation. In their cases also half-yearly progress reports are being received and scrutinized by the Technical Authorities and Administrative Ministries. Licences can be revoked if satisfactory progress towanrds implementation is not reported.

No specific information can be given unless specific instances are indicated.

No Production Against Licenced Capacity By Birlas

8184. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies and units controlled by Birlas which have shown no production against licensed capacities;

(b) the action taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYANA DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Production is reported to the Technical Authorities/Administrative Ministries when a licence matures into commercial production.

There will also be some licences which are under implementation. In their cases also half-yearly progress reports are being received and scrutinized by the technical Authorities and Administrative Ministries. Licences can be revoked if satisfactory progress towards implementation is not reported.

No specific information can be given unless specific instances are indicated.

No Production Against Licensed Capacity By Mafatlals

8185. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies and units controlled by Mafatlals which have shown no production against licensed capacities;

(b) the action taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (c) : production is reported to the Technical Authorities/ Administrative

Ministries when a licence matures into commercial production.

There will also be some licences which are under implementation. In their cases also halp-yearly progress reports are being received and scrutinized by the Technical Authorities and Administrative Ministries. Licences can be revoked if satisfactory progress towards implementation is not reported.

No specific information can be given unless specific instances are indicated.

No Production Against Licensed Capacity by Goenkas

8186. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister Of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies and units controlled by Goenkas which have shown no production against licensed capacities ;

(b) the action taken ; and

(c) if, not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) production is reported to the Technical Authorities and Administrative Ministries when a licence matures into commercial production;

There will also be some licences which are under implementation. In their cases also half-yearly progress reports are being received and scrutinized by the Technical Authorities and Administrative Ministries. Licences can be revoked if satisfactory progress towards implementation is not reported.

No specific information can be given unless specific instances are indicated.

Theft Of Motor Vehicles In Delhi

8187. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister Of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vechicles/ moter cycles scooters/cars are being stolen from parked areas of Delhi City particularly with reference to premises of Lohia/ Pant/ Jaya Prakash/ A. I. I. M. S. hospitals during last two years :

(b) the number of cases registered and recoveries made, month-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent thefts of vehicles at important visiting places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the total No. Of Cars/ Scooters and Motor Cycles stolen and recovered during the year 1981 and 1982, month-wise, from the Premises Of Lohi/Pant, Jai Prakash Narayan Hospitals and All India Institute Of Medical Sciences, is attached.

(c) At all important visiting places, authorised and manned parking areas have been provided. The public are required to park the vehicles in the autho rised parking areas to prevent theft of vehicles. special squads in each District and in Crime Branch have been set up to investigate auto theft cases. patrolling has been intensified and surprise checkings are held. All vehicles suspected to have been stolen are seized and are released only when the bonofides of the owners are establised.

Statement

Motor Vehicles Thefts From the premises Of Lohia, pant, Jai Prakash Narain and AIIMS Hospitals,

JAI PRAKASH NARAIN HOSPITAL :

(i) No car was stolen in 1982.

SCOOTERS :

(ii) One Scooter in May, 1981, one in June, 1981, 2 in August 1981, one each in October, November, and December 1981, were reported stolen. Two out of them have been recovered.

Two in May, 82, 3 in June, 1982, 3 in July, 1982, 2 in August, 1982 and one in October, 1982, were reported stolen. Two out of them have since been recovered.

(iii) Motor Cycles—One in July, 1981, and one in September 1981, were reported stolen. One has since been recovered. One in September, 1982 and one in November, 1982 were reported stolen.

PANT HOSPITAL

(i) Car—One car was reported stolen in August, 1981. The same has since been recovered.

No car was reported stolen in 1982.

(ii) Scooter—No Scooter was reported stolen in 1981.

One in June and one in August, 1982. were reported stolen.

(iii) Motor Cycle—No motor cycle was reported stolen in 1981 or in 1982.

RAM MANOHAR LOHIA HOSPITAL :

(i) Car—One car was reported stolen in June, 1981 and no car was reported stolen in 1982.

(ii) Scooter—One in February, one in May, one in July, one in August, 3 in November and one in December, 1981 were reported stolen. Seven out of them have been recovered. One in March & one in August, 1982 were reported stolen. One out of them has been recovered.

(iii) Motor Cycle—No motor cycle was reported stolen in 1981 or in 1982.

AIIMS HOSPITAL

(i) Car—One car in March, two in April, one in May, one in June one in August, and one in September, 1981 were reported stolen. Four out of them have been recovered.

One car in February, one in April, one in May, one in June, one in July, one in September, one in October and two in November, 1982, were reported stolen. All of them have since been recovered.

(ii) Scooter—No Scooter was reported stolen in 1981.

One scooter in March, two in April, one in May, one in June, one in July, one in August, and one in September, 1982 were reported stolen. Seven out of them have since been recovered.

(iii) Motor Cycle—One Motor cycle in May, one in September and one in November 1981 were reported stolen. Two out of them have since been recovered.

No motor cycle was reported stolen in 1982.

Problems Of Steel Authority Of India

8188. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India is facing a great problem because of the mounting stockyard inventories of steel;

(b) if so, whether the situation has emerged as a result of shrinkage in demand of bulk consumers, import of steel and increase in domestic production;

(c) whether it is also a fact the enquiries revealed that the heavy industry has curtailed its demand by 75,000 tonnes; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in helping Steel authority of India which is facing this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) It is correct that the Steel Authority of India Ltd., is facing a problem of accumulation of large stocks of saleable steel. This situation is to a large extent the result of the increase in demand for these items not keeping pace with the increase in production by the steel plants.

(c) In November 1981, Heavy Industry Public Sector Units had projected to the Joint Plant Committee, a demand of 282,000 tonnes of steel for the year 1982-83, but after a review in June, 1982, it was revised to 207,000 tonnes.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Government and SAIL to stimulate sales :

(i) The end use declaration provision under Clause 7 of Iron and Steel (Control) Order, for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with.

(ii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed,

(iii) The system of registered traders has been abolished by SAIL and steel trade has been declared open to any one interested in trading in steel.

(iv) Credit facilities on a selective basis for certain items are being offered by SAIL.

(v) Old/damaged and non-moving stocks are disposed through tenders.

(vi) A new scheme has been introduced whereby HR Coils/Skelp and CR Coils/Sheets will be supplied at internationally competitive prices to those who surrender their duty free REP Licence and Advance Licences. It has also been made obligatory for import licence holders enjoying facility for import of such canalised items under various facilities to first approach SAIL for supply of such material.

(vii) Subject o prior sales, SAIL will make inter-stock transfer at their own cost.

In addition, the following steps have been taken to improve the general situation :

(i) Changes in the product-mix of SAIL Plants have been made so that they produce more of high demand items and less of low demand items.

(ii) Import Policy with respect to steel items has been made more restrictive so that avoidable imports do not take place.

Guidelines For Immigration

8189. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry on 9th November; 1982 issued new guidelines to the immigration authorities for the clearance of foreigners from non-commonwealth countries visiting India without a visa after the midnight of November, 9, 1982:

(b) if so, what were the new guidelines issued and whether all the persons, who visited India without a visa have left the country or are still in India; and

(c) if so, how many of the foreigners who entered India without visa are still in the country and what steps are

being taken to see that they go back to their respeciive countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The facility of granting thirty days' landing permits to foreign tourists arriving without visas at our Airports and Seaports was suspended from 6th November, 1982. It was subsequently clarified on 9th November 1982 that organised groups of foreign tourists sponsored and conducted by recognised Indian travel agencies could be granted, subject to usual checks, landing permits for specific periods as per itinerary presented to the Immigration authorities. Provision was also made for clearing foreigners coming on pressing; compassionate grounds. Arrival and departure of foreigners is a continuing process. No reports have been received that foreigners cleared for admission under the above mentioned arrangements are overstaying in India.

Setting Up Of Indo-Soviet Joint Groups For Distant Probing Of Earth, Space, Meteorology And Aeronomy

8190. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have decided to set up four joint groups for distant probing of the earth, space, meteorology and aeronomy;

(b) if so, whether the Soviet International Space Body, Intercosmos stated that experts of the two countries have already studied the programme for a fourth Indian satellite to be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome in 1985-86; and

(c) if so, what are the other programme that are being considered by the joint technical group ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) In the Joint Indo-USSR Seminar-cum-Workshop in Space Research held in February, 1983, both sides reviewed the progress jointly accomplished in the field of Space Sciences, Applications and Technology as well as areas of possible future collaboration and activities. Four workshops were held to discuss remote sensing, a mosphere sciences and meteorology, astronomy and optical tracking. A Joint Working Group on Space Meteorology and Aeronomy was also constituted to plan and implement collaborative programme in the area of Space Meterology, atmospheric sciences etc. A Protocol was signed at the end of the seminar-cum-workshop between ISRO and the USSR Academy of Sciences covering different aspects of future cooperation in Space Research in the areas of remote sensing, astronomy astrophysics, meterology and atmospheric sciences, optical tracking of satellites and satellite technology.

(b) An agreement was signed between Licensintorg (LIT) of USSR and the Department of Space under which the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-I) will be launched in 1985-86 by a USSR launcher.

(c) Several proposals were made by both sides for discussions to provide a frame-work for future cooperation, which included the possibility of using ground-based facilities both in India and in the USSR, for research in astronomy, the possibility of flying Indian payloads on the Soviet spacecraft for scientific studies, planning of Coordinated experiments for studies in upper atmosphere and ionosphere and joint scientific investigations of important problems of meteorology. The Possibility of using optical tracking network both in the Soviet Union and in India for precise determination of the trajectory of Halley's Comet was also discussed. The broad framework of cooperation drawn up following the meetings includes followup actions for expanding cooperation in space research between India and the Soviet Union. The Indian Space Research Organisation and the Intercosmos Council of the ASSR Academy of Sciences will further

strengthen the cooperation through the organisation of specific projects and programmes within the broad areas agreed to.

Working Of Burn Standard and Co. Ltd.

8192. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Advisers/Consultants appointed by the Burn Standard and Co. Ltd. of Calcutta, a Government undertaking, during 1981, 1982 and 1983, year-wise and in what specific areae they are engaged and their salaries and condition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company has awarded contract for disposal of steel scraps worth Rs. 27 lacs to M/s. Steel Complex, a black-listed firm;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ihe company has purchased computers for its Head Office at a total cost of Rs. 55 lacs without observing purchase procedures/Government approval and despite ihe protest of the workers of the Head Office;

(d) whether it is also a fact that lavish expenditure is being incurred for so-called social get-togethers, cutural programmes, pleasure trips and excursions and the quantum of such expenses during 1981, 1982 and 1983, yearwise; and

(e) the number of Officers of the company who ara allowed full-time use of cars, their designations and the the total expenses incurred for these cars in 1981, 1982 and 1983, year-wise ?

THE MINISTRR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The information is attached.

(b) Burn Standard Company Limited (BSGL) had awarded contracts for sale of steel scraps against which M/s. Steel Complex had linted scraps valued at about Rs. 21.75 lakhs in 1981 and Rs. 41.40 lakhs in 1982 and Rs. 19.30 lakhs in 1983. BSCL has neither blacklisted M/s. Steel Complex nor has any information of blacklisting of this company by any other brganisation. From 1-4-83 fresh arrangements have been made by BSCL for disposal of steel scraps through Metal Scrap Trading Corporation on'y.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No lavish expenditure is being incurred for social get-togethers, cultural programmes, pleasure trips and excursions. The quantum of expenditure on such items incurred during 1981, 1982 and 1983 is as follows :

	(Rs. lakhs)
1981	2.44
1982	3.76
1983	0,36

(e) The information is as follows :

Year	Number of Officers	Designation	Total expenditure
1981	10	Chairman & Managing Director/Directors/ General Managers	Rs. 1,95,004
1982	10	—do—	Rs. 1,91,326
1983	9	—do—	Rs. 48,831

Statement

Year	Advisers/ Consultants engaged	Area of Consultancy	Salaries
1981	4	For manufacture of tram cars and modernisation of refractory works	For individual consultants, the salary ranged from Rs. 1000/-per month to Rs. 2450/-per month. In case of organisational consultants, the lumpsum fees were Rs. 20,000/-and Rs. 22 lakhs.
1982	6	(i) Projects in connection with construction and structuring of bridges.	Salaries ranged from Rs. 1000/-per month to Rs. 3000/-per month.
		(ii) Survey requirements of sqares for steel plants	
		(iii) Cutting down fuel consumption and getting higher temperature for furnaces.	
		(iv) Wagon export	
		(v) Computerisation of stores system and inventory control.	
1983	2	(i) Modernisation and expansion of refractory project.	Salaries ranged from Rs. 1600/-per month to Rs. 2750/-per month
		(ii) Market survey on requirement of diesel loco overhaul.	

Corbett Park Too Small For Tigers

8193. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in 'Hindustan Times' dated 1 April, 1983, to the effect that the Corbett National Park has become too small for the tiger population;

(b) whetheu during the last two years some tigers have died fighting amongst themselves;

(c) whether one of the tigers has turned into a man-eater; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to deal with the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Although the population of prey animals in Corbett National Park is abundant and there is sufficient food for the tigers but because of the social organisation of the species which is territorial, the present extent of the Corbett National Park (520 sq Kms) needs enlargement by incrersing the buffer area substantially. This has been taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and is being pursued.

Assistance To Nigeria For Development Of Aluminium And Steel In That Country

8194. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has invited Nigerian delegation and offered the assistance in lhe development of steel and aluminium in that country;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed to be given to that country;

(c) what sorts of industry are proposed to be set up Nigerian Government in that country; and

(d) the details of the programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SARI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) A delegation headed by the Nigerian Minister for Steel Development visited India at the invitation of Government from 30th March to 5th April, 1983. The delegation held discussions for seeking technical assistance for their steel industry. It was agreed that the Nigerian Government will send a definite proposal specifying areas where they need technical assistance, and also the nature of assistance required. They also agreed to expedite the signing of an agreement between Steel Authority of India Limited and Ajaokuta steel Company Limited for training of Nigerian engineers, technicians and instructors by SAIL.

Nigeria have plans to set up a Steel Plant for production of flat products and an aluminium smelter. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Limited (MECON) made known to the Nigerian delegation the services they can offer for the design construction and operation of these plants. MECON already have an agreement with Delta Steel Company of Nigeria for training Nigerian personnel who will form the nucleus of their Design Bureau.

Setting Up Of Sponge Iron Plant In Orissa

8195. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sponge iron plants originally proposed to be set up in orissa both in private and public sectors in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) how many sponge iron plants have actually been set up so far; and

(c) the number of more sponge iron plants likely be set up before the end of the current Plan period in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) No target was fixed for creation of sponge iron capacity in the country during the Sixth Plan period. M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), a Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of Orissa has set up a sponge iron plant in Keonjhar District (Orissa). Another letter of intent has been granted to M/s. IPICOL for sefting up a sponge iron plant in the same district in joint sector.

(c) The proposals for licensing more units will be considered according to Government's declared policy on the subject.

Steel Plants In Tribal Areas

8196. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the major, medium and mini steel plants which have been set up in different belts of tribal areas in various States of the country since Independence;

(b) the tribals affected or uprooted by those projects;

(c) whether these tribals were rehabilitated in some fertile lands by allotment of lands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, project-wise/year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Two major steel plants under Steel Authority of India Ltd., namely, Rourkela Steel Plant in Orissa and Bokaro Steel Plant in Bihar are located in declared tribal areas.

(b) to (d) Information regarding number of tribals displaced by the construction of these projects and the amount of land allotted to displaced tribal people is not maintained by Steel Authority of India or this Department. Displaced persons are rehabilitated by allotment of land by concerned State Governments, Government policy is that the steel plants should provide employment to one able bodied person from each displaced family subject to availability of vacancy and suitability of the person. The total number of dispalced families at Rourkela is 2,610 and at Bokaro 11,946. Of these families, 4,551 persons have been given employment at Rourkela and 13,723 at Bokaro upto the middle of March, 1983.

बिहार सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों की भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में पदोन्नति

8197. **श्री भीखा भाई** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों की भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में पदोन्नति करने हेतु चयन समिति की बैठक प्रतिवर्ष 31 दिसम्बर से पहले करनी होती है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि 1983 में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए, 1981 की चयन समिति द्वारा तैयार की गयी चयन सूची के आधार पर सभी कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत किया जाए;

(ग) क्या यह चयन सूची केवल उन्हीं रिक्तियों के लिए वैध है जो दिसम्बर, 1982 तक हुई हैं और 1983 में होने वाली रिक्तियों के लिए वैध नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार के अधिकारियों की भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के बारे में अधिसूचना जारी किए जाने को रोकने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) नई चयन सूची के आधार पर 1983 में होने वाली रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक

सेवा (प्रोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियम; 1955 के विनियम 5 के उप-विनियम (1) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार चयन समिति की बैठकें सामान्यत: अधिक से अधिक एक साल के अन्तराल पर होंगी और वह समिति राज्य सिविल सेवा के ऐसे सदस्यों की सूची तैयार करेगी, जो उनकी राय में पदोन्नत किए जा के लिए उपयुक्त हों। इस प्रकार, यदि किसी वर्ष विशेष में चयन समिति की बैठक आयोजित न करने के लिए कोई असामन्य परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न होती हैं तो उक्त वर्ष के दौरान चयन समिति की बैठक बुलाई जानी आवश्यक नहीं होती है।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (प्रोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) के विनियम 9 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में प्रोन्नति के लिए उपयुक्त पाए गए बिहार के राज्य सिविल सेवा के अधिकारियों की जो प्रवर सूची चयन समिति द्वारा 21 दिसम्बर, 1981 को तैयार की गई थी और जिसे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 5 अप्रैल, 1982 को अनुमोदित किया गया था, इस समय वही प्रवर सूची लागू है और यह सूची भारतीय प्रशानिक सेवा में नियुक्ति करने के लिए तब तक लागू रह सकती है, जब तक कि चयन समिति द्वारा कोई नई प्रवर सूची तैयार नहीं कर ली जाती और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा उसका अनुमोदन नहीं कर दिया जाता। उक्त प्रवर सूची में शामिल राज्य सिविल सेवा के 17 अधिकारियों को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से समय समय पर सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुई थीं। चूंकि ये सिफारिशें सही थीं, अत: अधिसूचनाएं जारी करके प्रवर सूची के इन 17 अधिकारियों को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्त कर दिया गया था।

(घ) जी, नहीं। जिन अधिसूचनाओं द्वारा प्रवर सूची के 17 अधिकारियों को भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्त किया गया था, वे अधिसूचनाएं पूर्णत: भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (प्रोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियम, 1955 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार थीं।

(ङ) चूंकि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 5 अप्रैल, 1982 को अनुमोदित प्रवर सूची कानूनी तौर पर लागू है, अत: 1983 में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्ति करने के लिए इसको तब तक लागू रखा जाता है जब तक कि चयन समिति द्वारा दूसरी सूची तैयार नहीं कर ली जाती और उसके बाद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा उसका अनुमोदन नहीं कर दिया जाता।

Posting Of SC/ST IPS Officers Of Union Territory Cadre

8198. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of IPS officers of Union Territory Cadre since 1977 to date year-wise and their present place of posting with their designation;

(b) the number of SC and ST officers among them separately;

(c) whether it was ever decided to have a post of the level of Deputy Inspector General of Police reserved for SC in Delhi Police Force;

(d) if so, whether that decision has been implemented and the post filled up by an IPS Officer of Scheduled Caste community;

(e) if not the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether in view of ensuing 'big shake up in Delhi police set up it is proposed to appoint a Scheduled Caste

Senior IPS Officer as Additional Commissioner of Police Force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The number of IPS officers of Union Territory Cadre appointed from 1977 onwards and number of SC & ST officers among them is a under :

Year of Recruitment	Total No. of officers appointed			No. of SC out of those shown in Col. 2	No. of ST out of those shown in Col. 2
	Direct Recruitment	Promotion	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977	7	5	12	—	1
1978	3	2	5	1	—
1979	2	—	2	1	—
1980	3	2	5	1	—
1981	1	1	2	—	—
1982	1	2	3	2	—
Total	17	12	29	5	1

Their names, present posting and designation are indicated in annexure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) There is no reservation of post for SC/ST at the level of D.I.G. of Police. Appointments and costings are made on considerations of administrative expediency subject to the existing instructions on reservation for SC and ST.

Statement

Name of ihe IPS Officers Appointed to Union Territories Cadre from 1977 *onwards with their designation and present posting,*

S. No.	Year of recruitment	Name of the Officer with Source of recruitment (i.e. whether Direct Recruitment (RR) or Promotee (SPC)	Whether belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.	Designation and Present Posting.
1	2	3	4	5
	1977			
1.	-do-	Shri S.K. Singh. SPS	—	Deputy Commissioner of Police West District, Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	1977	Shri G.R. Gupta, SPS	—	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special District (Security) Delhi.
3.	-do-	Shri R.N. Niyogi, SPS	—	Senior Supdt. of Police Chandigarh.
4.	-do-	Shri P.R.S. Brar, SPS	—	Principal, Central Detective Training School Chandigarh.
5.	-do-	Shri R.P. Misra, SPS	—	Deputy Commissioner of Police (Licensing Delhi.
6.	-do-	Shri Ajay Chadha, RR	—	Supdt. of Police, Along, Arunachal Pradesh (under orders of transfer to Delhi Police).
7.	-do-	Shri Bhim Sain, RR	—	Supdt. of Police, ZERO Arunachal Pradesh.
8.	-do-	Shri R.M. Srivastva, RR	—	Has left IPS and Opined IAS.
9.	-do-	Shri B.S. Brar, RR	—	Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police South New Delhi.
10.	-do-	Shri Ahmed Said Khan RR	—	Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Delhi.
11.	-do-	Shri T.C. Lalduhawma, RR	(ST)	Addl. Deputy Commissioner, of Police, Security, Delhi.
12.	-do-	Smt. Kamaljit Doel, RR	—	Deputy Commissioner of Police, DAP. VI Battalion, Delhi.
	1978			
13.	-do-	Shri Virendra Rai, SPS	—	Commandant, Home Guards, Delhi.
14.	-do-	Shri Ramasarya Tiwari, SPS	—	Deputy Commissioner of Police, North Delhi.
15.	-do-	Shri Ranjit Narain, RR	—	Deputation to the Govt. of India.

1	2	3	4	5
	1978			
16.	-do-	Shri Satish Chandra, RR	—	Supdt. of Police, Lunglei Mizoram.
17.	-do-	Smt. Vimla Mehra, RR	(SC)	Supdt. of Police, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
	1979			
18.	-do-	Shri A.K. Verma, RR	—	Astt. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
19.	-do-	Shri Deep Chand, RR	(SC)	Asstt. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
	1980			
20.	-do-	Shri O.P. Mehra, SPS	—	Deputy Commissioner of Police Delhi.
21.	-do-	Shri V. R. Kadam, SPS	—	Spudt. of Police, Chhimtuipui, Mizoram.
22.	-do-	Shri K.K. Maheswari, RR	—	Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Morgao, Goa.
23.	-do-	Shri Shanti Kumar Jain RR	—	Supdt. of Police (Jr. IPS Scale) Pondicherry.
24.	-do-	Shri Prahlad Rai Meena, RR	(SC)	Under orders of posting to Andman & Nicobar Administation.
	1981			
25.	-do-	Shri Virendra Prakash, SPS	—	Watch & Ward Officer Lok Sabha.
26.	-do-	Shri P.N. Agarwal, RR	—	Under traning at National Police Academy Hyderabad.
	1982			
27.	-do-	Shri Puran Singh, SPS	(SC)	Under orders of transfer to Arunachal Pradesh.
28.	-do-	Shri R.K. Sharma, SPS	—	-do-
29.	-do-	Shri Aditya Arya, RR	(SC)	Under training at National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

Safeguard For Individuals Who Expose Corrupt Persons

8199. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister Of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4925 on 30th March, 1983 regarding safeguards for individuals who expose corrupt persons and state whether copies of the orders/ instructions/rules and regulations regarding rights and safeguards against victimisation and immunities of a citizen of India in the matter of exposing corrupt antisocial, black marketeers, economic offenders. etc. will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

A copy each of the following relevant provisions/instructions is attached :

(i) Section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. (Annexure I). [Placed in Library See No. LT-6434/83]

(ii) Section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Annexure II). [Placed in Library See No. LT-6434/83]

(iii) Extract from Circular No. 22/8/59-III dated 26-12-1959 issued by IGP/SPE New Delhi to all Ss. P. SPE. (Annexure III). [Placed In Library See No. LT-6434/83]

(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 43/103/64-AVD dated 16-11-65 (Annexure IV)]Placed in Library See No. LT-6434/83]

(v) Extract from the Directive Assued vide Department of Personnel and A. R. O. M. No. 371/5/73-AVD.III dated 5-9-1975 (Annexure V). [Placed in Library See No. LT-6434/83]

(vi) Section 39 of Code of Crimtnal Procedure, 1973 (Annexure VI). [Placed in Library See No. LL-6434/83]

Tribals Above Poverty Line

8200. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribals who have crossed the poverty line during the last three years in the tribal sub-plan areas.

(b) the number of tribals expected to cross the poverty line during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan in the tribal sub-plan areas; and

(c) the date by which all tribals would cross the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) During last three years (1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83) about 21 lakhs tribal families have been economically assisted to cross the poverty-line in the 17 states and 2 Union territories having tribal sub-plan areas.

(b) and (c) The families being economically assisted may be able to cross the poverty line over a period of time through sustained efforts. The period is dependent on various factors, including the Nature of anti-poverty schemes. The objective during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is to enable 23.25 lakhs tribal families to cross the poverty line in the tribal sub-plan areas.

Terrycot Uniform To Class IV And III Central Government Employees

8201. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact tha Class IV and III Central Government employees have demanded that their uniform should be of terrycot, instead of the Khadi one; and

(b) if so, what are the details in regard and the action taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A demand of the Central Government employees has been received to replace Khadi uniforms by terrycot uniform for summer and by mill-made serge woollen for winter to eligible category of Group 'C' and Group 'D' employees. No formal decision has been taken in the matter so far.

Economy In Public Expenditure

8202. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the earlier Plans to effect economy and efficiency and care in the spending of public money both at the Centre and in the States; and

(b) if so, what has been the result achieved by the Cost Control and Internal Efficiency Audit by the appointment of a committee on Plan Projects constituted by N. D. C. and by the recent directives issued by the Prime Minister on discouraging deputation and non-renewal thereof as a matter of routine ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The need for effecting economy, efficiency and care in the spending of public money has always been emphasised.

(b) The Committee on Plan Projects constituted by the national Development Council in 1958 was wound up by the Planning Commission in 1970. Cost control of important projects, and their timely implementation is being reviewed regularly at various levels.

Employees Suspended In the Department Of Atomic Energy

8203. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees serving in the Department of Atomic energy who have been placed under suspension or have been issued charge-sheets and how many departmental proceedings have been instituted;

(b) what are the details;

(c) whether the suspended employees have been told of the reasons of their suspension at the time of suspending them or immediately after the expiry of three months from their suspension and their subsistence allowance has been reviewed immediately after the expiry of three months and they are paid their subsistence allowances regularly every month;

(d) whether there are no cases where employees have been suspended without assigning any reasons and have not been served with charge-sheets; and

(e) what safeguards are available to a suspended employee to see that he is not victimised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Employees Suspended In the Department Of Science And Technology

8204. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees serving in the Department of Science and Technology who have been placed under suspension or have been issued charge-sheets and how many departmental proceedings have been instituted;

(b) what are the details;

(c) whether the suspended employees have been told of the reasons of

their suspension at the time of suspending them or immediately after the expiry of three months from their suspension and their subsistence allowance has been reviewed immediately after the expiry of three months and they are paid their subsistance allowances regularly every month;

(d) whether there are no cases where employees have been suspended without assigning any reasons and have not been served with charge-sheets; and

(e) what safeguards are available to a suspended employee to see that he is not victimised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY. SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Suspended : NIL. Charge sheets have been issued and the Departmental proceedings instituted against two employees of the organisation of the Controller of Accounts, Department of Science & Technology.

(b) CASE No. 1 : A charge sheet was issued on 3rd May, 1982 and an enquiry officer appointed on 13th September, 1982. His report is awaited. Another charge sheet was issued on a fresh charge on 13th September, 1982. A reply to this charge sheet from the accused officer is awaited.

CASE No. 2 : A charge sheet was issued on 25th March, 1982 but was received back undelivered. An enquiry officer has been appointed and his report is awaited.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

(d) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

(e) Provisions in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules 1965 and the instructions issued by the D. P. & A. R. provide safeguards against victimisation of a suspended employee.

Employees Suspended In The Department Of Electronics

8205. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees serving in the Department of Electronics who have been placed under suspension or have been issued charge-sheets and how many departmental proceedings have been instituted;

(b) what are the details;

(c) whether the suspended employees have been told of the reasons of their suspension at the time of suspending them or immediately after the expiry of three months from their suspension and their subsistence allowance has been reviewed immediately after the expiry of three months and they are paid their subsistence allowances regularly every month;

(d) whether there are no cases where employees have been suspended without assigning any reasons and have not been served with chargesheets; and

(e) what safeguards are available to a suspended employee to see that he is not victimised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) At present only one employee (non gazetted) is under suspension in connection with an alleged criminal case registered by the Delhi Police. No departmental proceedings have yet been initiated against him. In addition, two employees have been charge-sheeted for misuse of official equipment and for not keeping proper records of accounts. Departmental proceedings against them are underway.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is no case at present where an employee has been suspended without assigning any reason.

(e) Such employees have both departmental and legal remedies to safeguard their interests.

Subsidies granted To SC And ST For Setting Up Of Industries

8206. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of subsidy provided to each State for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for setting up of cottage industries in those States for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the subsidy provided was not utilised fully;

(c) if so, what is the remaining unused amount in each State;

(d) the reasons for not utilising it fully; and

(e) the amount earmarked for the year 1983-84 to each State under the scheme and what steps are being taken to utilize full amount for the welfare of S/Cs and S/Ts ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) THE Small Industries Development Organisation under this Ministry has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakhs for SC/ST Special Component Plan and another outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakhs for Tribal Areas for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. For the year 1983-84 it is tentatively proposed by SIDO to earmark an outlay of Rs. 6.25 lakhs for SC/ST Special Component Plan and another outlay of Rs. 262.40 lakhs for Tribal Areas.

Regularisation Of Services Of Casual Labour

8207. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :
Dr. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour/muster roll employees are being appointed by his Ministry or Departments/Subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of a considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labour and muster roll workers only, for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 36 in Planning Commission and 20 in the Depariment of Statistics proper. Information in respect of Subordinate offices of the Dapartment of Statistics is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) As regards Planning Commission, the question of regularising the services of Casual Labourers does not arise as they are employed for short periods only.

As regards Department of Statistics, recently 4 Casual Labourers were regularly appointed as Peons during the year 1983. As and when future vacancies arise the other would also be considered for regularisation.

Holding A Seminar Of Entrepreneurs In Darbhanga

8208. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the backward condition and immense possibilites for growth, any seminar of willing entrepreneurs of Darbhanga Division is proposed to be held at Darbhanga before the next monsoon to enable the youth to have on-the-spot training and demonstration, registration, quotation and credit sanction etc. So that productive endeavours through self-employment can begin avoiding tire some delays;

(b) if so, details there about; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for educated unemployed rural artisans, women entrepreneurs and other target groups in the State of Bihar are conducted by Small Industries Service Institutes located at Ranchi, Patna and Muzaffarpur. Priorities and the places for conducting these programmes are decided in consultation with the State Government.

Posting Of IAS Officers In State Service

8209. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have made out a provision that 50 percent of IAS Officers should be posted in the State Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) There is no provision for induction of IAS officers in the State Services. However, in the matter of allocation of directly recruited IAS Officers to the various cadres of the Service at least 50% of the officers allotted to each cadre are outsiders. The allocation is made in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Pension Of Freedom Fighters Of Bihar

8210. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of freedom fighters already receiving or having been sanctioned pension, State-wise for the country, and district-wise for Bihar; and

(b) what is the block-wise list of such pensioners in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No block-wise records are maintained.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Sanctioned Cases under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme Formely known as Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972- State-wise and District wise for Bihar as on 28th February, 1983

Name of State/U.T.	No. of sanctioned cases	Name of Districts in Bihar states	No. of sanctioned cases
1	2	3	4
Andaman & Nicobar	38	Bhagalpur	2608
Andhra Pradesh	5610	Champaran	1132

1	2	3	4
Assam	4006	Dhanbad	80
Bihar	20024	Darbhanga	1691
Chandigarh	81	Gaya	1378
Delhi	1752	Hazaribagh	176
Goa	626	Monghyr	2661
Gujarat	3099	Muzaffarpur	1967
Haryana	1376	Purnea	707
Himachal Pradesh	421	Patna	2533
Jammu & Kashmir	914	Palamau	119
Kerala	2087	Ranchi	118
Karnataka	8171	Singhbhum	97
Madhya Pradesh	2915	Santhal Pragana	581
Maharashtra	10849	Shahabad	2134
Manipur	59	Saharasa	652
Meghalaya	68	Saran	1280
Nagaland	3	Katihar	—
Orissa	3610	Giridih	—
Pondicherry	258	Madhubani	61
Punjab	5404	Samastipur	24
Rajasthan	649	Nalanda	24
Tamil Nadu	3343		
Tripura	659		
Uttar Pradesh	16346		
West Bengal	15108		
Ex-INA Personnel	17803		
Total	125760	Total	20024

Recruitment Of Instructors By Grih Kalyan Kendra New Delhi

8211. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5913 on 6th April, 1983 regarding recruitment of instructors by Grih Kalyan Kendra, New De hi and State :-

(a) the criteria adopted by the Kendra in assessing the economic needs of the candidates selected or rejected for the post of Cutter and Tailor Master;

(b) whether candidates belonging to SCs/STs called for interview were rejected and non SCs/STs were selected in their place.

(c) if not, the details of the income of parents/guardians according to the pay certificates of candidates selected/

rejected for above mentioned job;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the candidates so rejected keeping in view their economic backwardness; and

(e) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5913 dated 6-4-1993 the scheme of employment in the Grih Kalyan Kendra aims at helping the dependents of low paid Government employees whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 750/- p.m. and per person family income is not more than Rs 200/- with a view to enabling them to improve their career prospects elsewhere, However, while filling the positions requiring special skill, such as Cutter, Tailor Master, proficiency on work is also assessed.

All the candidates interviewed for working as Cutter, Tailor Master had not provided income certificates of their parents/guardians. This was however ascertained from candidates who had performed well in the test during the interview. The father of the selected candidate is drawing a monthly pension of Re. 626/- p.m. In addition, tie pehs.on is also physically handicapped Then father's income of the person selected as stand by is Rs. 2,775/- p.m. Beth the candidates were found equally proficient in their work, but since the economic need of one person was more than the other and he also happens to be physically handicapped, preference was given to him.

(b) The candidates were selected on the basis of criteria enunciated at (a) above and there was no question of substituting SCs/STs candidates.

(c) As already stated at (a) above, all the candidates interviewed had not submitted income certificates of their parents/guardians.

(d) and (e) In view of (a) to (c) above question does not arise.

Saboteurs During the Non-Aligned Summit

8212. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether news papers had carried reports to the effect that some saboteurs from foreign countries were being sent to India to create problems during the non-aligned summit;

(b) if so, whether Government had fully geared itself to meet this situation; and

(c) whether adequate care had been taken to lodge the contingenet from the non-aligned countries, who did not see eye to eye with each other, in different places so that lhere was no chance of sudden flare up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) While planning the security arrangements for the non-aligned Summit Conference, the threat from saboteurs from foreign countries and various other security considerations, were kept in view. The elaborate security arrangements made by the Government ensured the smooth running of the Summit Conference and these arrangements were apreciated by one and all including the visiting dignitories.

Recognition to Non-Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association

8213. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees Welfare Associations working in various Departments and Ministries including the Ministrp of Railways;

(b) whether the above Non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes Associations have been recognised by Government;

(c) whether Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees Welfare Associations are being discouraged by Government by not according them recognition;

(d) whether the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association, Ambedkar Bhawan New Delhi, has represented to Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to recognised SC/ST Emyloyees Welfare Associations working in various Departments, Offices of Government to India and public Undertakings and to remove confrontation between non-Scheduled Castes Welfare Associations and Scheduled Castes/Tribes Welfare Associations and to bring harmony between them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a), (b), (c) and (e) As a policy, no association of the Government employees formed on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination etc. is recognised by Government. Accordingly, the names and number of non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees Welfare Associations having, even by implication, Caste link and working in various Ministries and Departments including the Mieistay of Railways are not available.

(d) The Delhi Scheduled Caste Walfare Association which is already enlisted for the purpose of publicising reserved vacancies has represented for 'inclusion of their association in OCM as a representative of Schedueld Castes to redress their grievances'. This cannot be accepted, as, under the Scheme of OCM, no non-recognised, non-employees organisations can participate in it.

C.R.P.F. Families Being In Death Trap in Jharoda Kalan, Delhi

8214. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that 1000 families of C.R.P.F. Jawans are living in virtual death trap at their Head Quarters in Jharoda Kalan near Delhi;

(b) whether Government have since inquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government for the betterment of the Central Reserve Police Force families;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) No quarters in Jharoda Kalan in which the families of CRPF Jawans are living, are unfit for habitation or have been declared unsafe by the CPWD. However, the following buildings have been declared unsafe by the CPWD :

(i) Subordinate Officers lines of Group Centre and Signal Battalion.

(ii) Badminton/Squash Court.

(iii) Central School Building.

(iv) Canteen-Cum- Auditorium Buildings (Men's Club).

These buildings were constructed in 1972-74.

Phased repairs of these buildings are being carried out by the CPWD since 1979. The CPWD staff, which includes an Engineer, is permanently posted at the Group Centre at Jharoda Kalan for looking after the repairs and maintenance o' the buildings.

Decision To Raise Annual Cement Production

8215. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to staie :

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the annual cement production capacity substantially during the next three years;

(b) if so, the details of the additional capacity to be raised under the programme in 1983 and 1984 by (i) additional capacity in existing units and (ii) new cement plants in mini, medium and large scale units; and

(c) which of the above plants would be in private Government and public sectors, State wise list with additional production in each year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) At the end of the year 1981-82, the total installed capacity for cement production in the country was 29.25 million tonnes By the end of the terminal year of the Sixth Plan period, i.e. by the end of 1984-85, it is planned to raise the installed capacity to the targetted level of 43 million tonnes. The details of the programmed increase in installed capacity yearwise are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Year	Total increase in Annual Capacity (Million tonnes)
1982-83	Public Sector—Nil Private Sector—3 (by new units)
1983-84	Public Sector—2.08 (out of which 1 million tonnes by expansion) Private Sector—6 (out of which 2.42 million tonnes by expansion)
1984-85	Pubiic Sector—Nil Private Sector—2.80 (out of which 0.685 million tonnes by expansion)

Production of Diamond

8216. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT- Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that diamond production in the Panna Belt mines of Madhya Pradesh is going down yearly, the figures of mine, diamonds and its value for the last 5 years;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have drawn the attention of Central Government to wide spread diamond smuggling, illegal digging and change in the present auction system and taxation rates to stop smuggling activities, if so, the reaction of Government thereupon;

(c) when was the latest survey of diamond deposit in Panna belt done, by whom was it done and the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government Ecological Survey of India, NMDC and the Mineral Exploration Corporation have undertaken a programme to intensify diamond exploration, mining technology and increase in the diamond production, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES, (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance For Setting Up Of Engineering Industry In Vietnam and Taiwan

8217. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether India is assisting Vietnam in setting up and modernising its engineering industry.

(b) if so, the number of Indian Industrial delegations who visited Vietnam in this regard;

(c) who were the sponsors of these visits, how the expenditure was met and whethet prior permission of Government was sought;

(d) whether the delegation also visited Taiwan fcr increasing Indian-Taiwan exchange on setting up engineering industries there;

(e) whether an invitation has been extended to Taiwan & Vietnam to visit India; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (f) Three delegations, those from Association of Indian Engineering Industry, Central India Machinery Manufacturing Corporation, and Projects & Equipment Corporation Limited, visited Vietnam, and two—Association of Indian Engineering Industry and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, visited Taiwan. The expenditure on the visits was incurred by the concerned organisations. Necessary permissions were accorded where required. A.I.E.I. had extended an invitation to the representatives of Industry and Government of Vietnam & Taiwan, to visit India, preferably at the time of the Fifth Indian Engineering Trade Fair in January, 1983. However, no delegation from these two countries visited the I.E.T.F. 1983. India is cooperating with Vietnam in her developmental efforts, including the engineering sector.

Setting Up Of Mini Cement Plants In The Country

8218. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY, be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expedite the setting up of mini cement plants in the country; and

(b) the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) & (b) It is the policy of the Government to encourage expenditious setting up of mini cement plants in the countay. It has been reported that eight mini cement plants are already in commercial production and 67 cases of mini-cement plants where letters of intent/ industrial licences have been issued, are at varying degrees of implementation.

बिजली के प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत

8219. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिजली की इस समय प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत की तुलना में राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर की परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बिजली की प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत कितनी निकाली गई है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रोद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान के बूंदी और भीलवाड़ा जिलों में सीमेंट फैक्टरियों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

8220. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बूंदी और भीलवाड़ा जिलों में छोटी और बड़ी सीमेंट फैक्टरियों की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन व्यक्तियों को लाइसेन्स जारी किए गए हैं तथा ये लाइसेंस किस-किस तारीख को जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ख) इस समय उक्त उद्योगों का स्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्य निर्माण के किस चरण में हैं;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) मैसर्स राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड को जिला भीलवाड़ा में 10.42 लाख मी० टन की वार्षिक क्षमता के एक सीमेंट संयंत्र की

स्थापना करने के लिए 26-7-1982 को एक वर्ष के लिए एक आशयपत्र स्वीकृत किया गया था ।

मैसर्स एसोसिएटिड सीमेंट कम्पनीज लिमिटेड के लखेरी, जिला बूंदी में चल रहे विद्यमान एकक के अलावा, राजस्थान के बूंदी जिले में एक बड़ी सीमेंट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इन्डिया के आवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

"Meeting Of Experts And Naturollogists On The Decline Of Black-necked Siberian"

8221. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deparment of Environment had orgnnised a meeting of experts and naturologists on the decline and indiscriminate shooting of black necked Siberian crane; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken, on international level, for the protection and increase in the number of this rare bird ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) The International Crane Workshop held at Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur (Rajasthan) in February, 1983 was organised by the International Crane Foundation in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan and with the approval of Government of India. The workshop focussed attention on conservation issues relating to the cranes of the world.

(b) There is no specie called the black necked Siberian crane. However, there are two distinct species of cranes as follows :

(i) Black necked crane.

(ii) Siberian crane.

Both these species are afforded full protection within the country; Captive breeding of these species is also being tried.

Reduction Of Tyre prices

8222. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from Tyre Traders Association for the reduction of prices of the tyres by the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details of their demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on their demand ?

THE MINITSER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Delhi Tyre Traders Association has from time to time sent Memoranda to the Ministry of Industry for Government intervention with a view to reducing the prices of tyres by the manufacturers. Suggestions made in these Memoranda include the following :

(i) The post manufacturing expenses of the tyre manufacturers need to be cut drastically.

(ii) The cost of production of tyres/tubes and flaps manufactured by small scale manufacturers should be the basis for the fixation of the prices of tyres/tubes and flaps.

(iii) Government should fix prices of these products on the basis of prices at which the tyre manufacturers supply them to a few of their hand-picked dealers at under-invoices prices which are 15 to 100% less in case of each size of tyres/tubes.

(iv) The raw materials consumption by the tyre manufactur-

ing compaines should be standardized to reduce the quantum of raw materials need.

(v) Ply-rating the tyres should be regulated by Government.

(vi) Excise duty should be reduced to 50%.

(vii) The pricing policy of tyre industry and its distribution system should be brought under control.

(viii) Anti-consumer activities like Dharmada (collections of donations from the dealers) should be stopped.

(ix) Government should take over foreign equity holdings of multi-nationals or majority equity capital of Indian tyre companies and allot the same to members of tyre trade and transport operators.

There is no control on the prices and distribution of tyres/tubes at present. However, Government have been exercising constant surveillance over the prices of these commodities. Prices of certain categories of tyres were reduced in August, 1982 and have not increased since then despite increases in the prices of natural rubber and other inputs. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has also examined the cost structure of tyre industry. Government do not consider it desirable at present to intervene in the functioning of the tyre industry. Suggestions regarding acquisition of share of tyre companies is not in consonance with the declared Government Policy. However, share of all established tyre companies are traded in the stock market and may be purchased by anybody.

Damage To Public Property In Assam And Punjab

8223. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the total damage of public properties in Assam and Punjab because of the agitation in these States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKER) : (a) and (b) There was extensive damage to the public and private property in Assam. According to Government of Assam, 107 school buildings. 138 other public buildings/places and 1598 road bridge have been damaged/destroyed since 1-1-1983 till 7-3-1983. They have tentatively assessed the cost of reconstruction of public building at Rs. 90 lakhs and for repair/reconstruction of bridges at Rs. 4.78 crores. The details relating to damage to public property in Punjab since 4-8-82 as furnished by Govt. of Punjab are given in the statement attached. In both the cases it is not possible to give full assessment of the damage to public properties in Assam and Punjab during the period of agitation.

Statement

1.	28-8-82	One Punjab Roadways bus was set on fire at Tanda, Distt. Hoshiarpur.
2.	14-10-82	Some tents, durries, Kanats and wooden benches of Jail, Ludhiana were burnt.
3.	14-10-82 & 15-10-82	Some tents were burnt by Akalis in Central Jail, Amritsar.

4.	18-10-82	One Punjab Roadways Bus, One Govt. Jeep and one car were burnt in Amritsar.
5.	18-10-82	Some office furniture of Deputy Commissioner Amritsar was damaged.
6.	6-11.82	One Punjab Roadways bus was burnt at Varowal, Distt. Amritsar.
7.	19-11-82	Gate of Post Office, Amritsar was damaged.
8.	27-12-82	Some Furniture and tent of Central Govt. Jail, Amritsar was burnt.
9.	2-2-83	Some records belonging to the Municipal Corporation, Amritsar were burnt.
10.	8-2-83	Minor damage was caused in BDO's Office at Lehra, Distt. Sangrur due to explosion.
11,	15-2-83	Akalis agitators burnt blankets in Amritsar Jail.
12.	7-3-83	Some curtains and furniture of the office of Dean. Agricultural University, Ludhiana were half burnt.
13.	9-3-83	Some furniture of DC's office at Amritsar was burnt.
14.	22-3-83	Window panes of the house of Shri K. K. Garg Addl. Session Judge were damaged in an explosion.
15.	3-4-83	4 buses (2 of Pepsu Roadways Transport and 2 of Punjab Roadways) were burnt at Patiala.
16.	4.4.83	In the 'Rasta Roko Agitation' 7 buses, 2 jeeps 2 water tankers, 1 police post, 1 Octroi Post, 2 fire, fighting vehicles, 1 recovery van, 1 wireless equipment with police jeeps, 1 beat box of police and its furniture, railway track worth Rs. 3000/—windscreen and tyres, of several buses of various departments of Govt. and 6 tractors, 2 trollies, 1 truck, 1 motorcycle and 6 shops were damaged.

आदिवासी समस्याओं पर मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक

8224. **प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी लोगों की समस्याओं के हल के लिए और आदिवासी कल्याण योजनाओं की पुनरीक्षा के लिए उनके द्वारा गुरुवार, 17 फरवरी को बुलाई गई मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक की क्या उपलब्धि है;

(ख) आदिवासी कल्याण योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर कितना प्रशासनिक व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) आदिवासी लोगों पर वास्तव में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और वह प्रशासनिक व्यय के अनुपात में कितनी है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) चार राज्यों, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में आदिवासी विकास से सम्बन्धित

विभिन्न मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए बैठक बुलाई गई थी। इन राज्यों में विकास कार्यों की प्रगति की पुनरीक्षा की गई थी और विकास कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने के लिए सुझावों पर विचार किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1981-82 और 1982-83 में आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्रों के लिए कुल आवंटन के लगभग 1 से 1·5 प्रतिशत आवंटन "आर्थिक और सामान्य सेवाए" क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित की गई थी। तथापि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य जैसे कुछ कार्यक्रमों में कर्मचारी संघटक तत्व और अन्य प्रशासनिक लागत है जिसके लिए अलग आंकड़े सुलभ नहीं हैं।

Increase In Crime Cases In Delhi

8225. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crime cases have increased in the capital in 1982 as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific reasons for the alarming increase in crime rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The comparative crime figures for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 given in the attached statement under various heads of crime, will indicate that except for marginal increase under the Head 'Murder', there is decline in the crime reported to the Delhi Police. The murders are committed more due to personal reasons and these cases are not a reflection on the general law and order and crime situation in the capital.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

Statement

Statement show'ng the crime Reported during the years 1980, 1981 & 1982.

Crime Head	1980	1981	1982
Dacoity	31	24	22
Murder	186	199	238
Att. to murder	264	257	231
Robbery	295	185	155
Ribts	180	166	163
Snatching	219	165	110
Hurts	1880	1776	1814
Burglary	2448	1521	1314
Cycle theft	5454	4029	2926
Misc. theft	13932	10803	8653
M. V. theft	2874	2406	2067
Misc. IPC	9823	9115	9469
Total :	37586	30646	27162

Reprocessing Of Spent Fuel From Rajasthan Atomic Plant In Tarapur Plant

8226. SHRI NARSIMHA READY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fuel from Rajasthan Atomic Plant is being reprocessed in Tarapur Plant (Indian Express, dated 21 February, 1982);

(b) whether Government had given an assurance that the country is free to reprocess the spent fuel from Tarapur Plant also;

(c) if so, the plants whose spent fuel is now being reprocessed and when we are going to reprocess the fuel from Tarapur and

(d) the quantum of saving accrued from this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The spent fuel from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is currently being reprocessed at the fuel reprocessing plant at Tarapur. A decision regarding reprocessing the spent fuel from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station will be taken at the appropriate time. With the reprocessing of spent fuel, valuable fuel material, is recovered which can be used for power production.

Tribal Grievances

8227. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a systematic propa ganda has been set afloot to foment tribals to agitate against their grievances, some of which are only imaginary;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified these agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government is not aware of any such systematic propaganda. However, steps are being taken from time to time to remove genuine grands of grievancies of tribals.

Backwardness Of Some Districts Of Orissa

8228. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that static agriculture unsupported by any worthwhile industrial activity is responsible for the backwardness of Kalahandi, Phulabani and Bolangir Districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government for the development of backward districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A number of blocks in Kalahandi, Phulbani and Bolangir districts of Orissa have been identified as droughtprone and it is this drought-proneness which is the main cause of their backwardness.

(b) Certain special programmes for the accelerated development of specific backward areas are under implementation in the Sixth Plan. The applicability of these programmes to the above districts in Orissa is as follows :

PROGRAMME	DISTRICTS
1) Drought-Prone Areas Programme.	14 blocks of Phulbani district, 11 blocks of Kalahandi district and 8 blocks of Balangir district.

Programme	Districts
2) Tribal Development Programme.	3 Tehsils of Phulbani district and 2 blocks of Kalahandi district,
3) Scheme of concessional finance for development of Industrially Backward Districts	Kalahandi, Phulbani and Belangir districts.
4) Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy for Development of Industrially Backward Districts/areas.	Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts.

Location Of Copper Smelter In Balaghat (Madya Pradesh)

8229. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES; be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Madhya Pradesh had suggested Balaghat for the location of a Copper smelter in the Central sector, when the Prime Minister visited the State in July last year; and

(b) if so the decision of Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SPRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) On the occassion of inauguration of Malanjkhand Copper Project by the Prime Minister on 12.11 1982, Shri Tejlal Tembhare, Minister of Agriculture & Backward Classes, Government of Madhya Pradesh requested for location of a copper smeltor in Balaghat in his speech.

(b) The concentrates produced at Malanjkhand are presently being treated in the smelter at Khetri Copper Complex, Rajasthan. This is being done taking into account the available smelting and refining capacities at Khetri. Detailed geological investigations are proposed to be carried out to find if there are sufficient additional reserves to sustain smelter locally. At present there is no proposal to set up a smelter plant at Malanjkhand.

Raising Of Retirement Age

8230. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS; be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of raising the age of superannuation of Government employees has been under consideration of Government for some time;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the main considerations for which the age of superannuation is proposed to be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SARI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

70th Session of Indian Science Congress

8231. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 70th Session of the Indian Science Congress Association was inaugurated by the Prime Minister at Tirupathi on Junuary 3, 1983, which considered the question of Man and Ocean resource on Development:

(b) if so, whether dangers of incursions by big powers into Indian Ocean were voiced threat;

(c) what were the main observations and recommendations of the Science Congress Association made at that Session; and

(d) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT'S OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) ? (a) Yes, Sir, The Focal Theme of the 70th Session of the Science Congress was "Man and the Ocean—Resources and Development.

(b) The Prime Minister in her inaugural speech at the Science Congress Session mentioned about "Incursions by outside military powers and significance of the sea around us for our security and development." However, there were no discussions at the session on the dangers of incursion by big powers into Indian Ocean. The deliberations at the Science Congress Sessions are generally of a scientific/technical nature.

(c) Some of the main recommendations made were: creating awareness about Ocean and its potential as source of food, minerals, oils and energy; encourage underwater explorations; evolve interdisciplinary, inter-institutional mechanisms; estimate manpower requirements for Ocean Science and Technology provide support for research programmes in this area to undertake a systematic survey of the ocean resources particularly in the continental shelf, design indigenous instruments; formulate legislative measures to control the pollution of sea; improve the existing techniques for ocean studies and develop new ones: research work particularly to be carried out on accoustics of sea animals, marine pharmacology, Isotope oceanograyhy, Food protein technology and Plankton food and extensive studies to be carried out for measuring, monitoring and elimination of toxic effluents.

(d) Government have taken note of the recommendations and are taking steps to circulate them widely among the various Scientific Departments/agencies so that these could be taken into account in formulating their Research Programmes/activities, Through the mechanism of an Inter-Ministrial Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DST, the extent of implementation of the Annual Science Congress recommendations on the Focal Theme of each session is reported at ihe next session. A Report on the action taken on the recommendations of the 70th Session relating to "Man and the Ocean Resources & Development" is expected to be released at the next Science Congress in January, 1984.

Assent to Kerala Bills

8232. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Bills passed by the Government of Kerala are still pending with Central Government for President's assent;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) when the assent to each of these Bills is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH) : (a) & (b) As on 20.4.1983, the following three Bills are pending for the assent of of the President:

(i) The Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977.

(ii) The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss Bill, 1978.

(iii) The Kerala Cashew Wor-

kers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979.

These Bills are under consideration of the Government. No specific date can be indicated by which these Bills can be cleared.

Development of Coir Industry

8233. SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the concrete measures taken by the Central Government for the development of Coir Industry; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Several steps have been taken by the Government and the Coir Board for the development of coir industry. Some of these are :-

(1) Introduction of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Co-operativisation of the coir industry providing for share capital assistance, managerial subsidy, assistance for purchase/modernisation of equipments, looms etc., and marketing assistance;

(2) Approving and initiating action to set up Regional Coir Training and development Centres in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(3) Grant of cash compensatory support for coir products in order to boost experts;

(4) Setting up of a pilot plant for manufacture of coir needled felt, to promote product diversification in the brown coir sector with the adoption of modern technology; and

(5) Popularising the use of coir and coir products through advertisements, films, opening showrooms, participation in exhibitions/fairs in and outside India.

Launching of Remote Sensing Satellite

8234. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation plans to launch the first remote sensing satellite in 1986 for studies of natural resources, land studies and soil mapping;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plans in this regard with expenditure involved and progress made in this direction; and

(c) how for it will go to meet India's requirements and whether interim arrangements are envisaged in this direction with any other country to meet the present requirements.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) An Indian Remote Sensing Satellite is planned for launch during 1985-86.

(b) The first satellite in the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) series has been arranged to be launched from USSR using a Soviet rocket, as necessary facilities for this purpose in India may not be ready in the time-frame. The fabrication of the satellite is in progress.

(c) The objectives of IRS series is to organise effective utilisation of remote sensing technology, promote the establishment of a National Natural Resources Survey and Management System and provide a continuous data supply to Indian users. At present, the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) located at Secunderabad and which is attached

to the Department of Space and funded mainly by the Government of India, acquires, processes and supplies earth resources data from aircraft and also other foreign satellites, like Landsat. In addition, the data obtained from Bhaskara-II Satellite are utilised for various studies on land mapping, geology, flood mapping etc. On IRS becoming available the Indian users will largely depend upon our own satellite for remote sensing. However the availability of imagery and data from international satellites will continue on a selective basis to supplement IRS.

Use Of Electronic Devices For Security System.

8235. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic devices and micro-processor chips provide the last word in security system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far in producing them in the country and the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(d) the time by which production of the system is likely to start and made available to the users like police, banks museums etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) Electronic security equipment covers a wide range of technologies and applications. Some of the major application are :

Alarm devices,

Automatic identification and authentication of voice. handwriting, fingerprints, etc.

Entry control systems, intruder alarms, etc.

Searching aids : X-ray sonic, magnetic, microwave,

Automatic vehicle monitoring,

Electronic locking,

Computer systems for security,

Electronic devices including semiconductor microcircuits can enhance the performance, portability, and reliability of security equipment. For example, the development of the charge flow transistor, consisting of an ion-sensitive polymer sheet over a layer of silicon, has made the manufacture of ultra sensitive and cheaper smoke detectors, more feasible. This device can be produced as a single microcircuit performing both sensing and signal amplification functions.

A number of units in the country are already manufacturing metal detectors, burglar alarm systems, fire alarm systems, smoke detection systems etc. They are also being used in banks, godowns, airports, hospitals etc. Close Circuit TV systems for continuous surveillance of areas for security purpose are also being made by several units. The central public sector company, M/S Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) is manufacturing X-Ray Baggage Inspection Systems for use at airports, for anti-smuggling checking etc. Several of these systems are already in operation in our airports and more are being inducted from ECIL.

Programme To Assist Backward Areas In Irrigation And Drinking Water

8236. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have chalked out any special programme to assist the backward areas of all the States in irrigation and drinking water during 1983-84;

(b) if so, how many States have since been covered under this scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) Provision of irrigation is one of the important components of the special programme to assist backward areas like Drought Prone Areas, Desert Areas and Tribal Areas. Provision of drinking water to problem villages is also an important component of the Minimum Needs Programme. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(b) All the States are covered under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The list of States covered under Drought Prone Areas, Desert Development and Tribal Developments Programme is annexed.

(c) A provision of Rs. 199.60 crores has been made for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the Central Budget during 1983-84. The provision for Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme and Tribal Areas Programme in the Central Budget is as follows :

		(Rs. Crores)
(1)	Drought Prono Areas Programme.	40.00
(2)	Desert Development Programme	9.00
(3)	Tribal Development	110.00

Statement

States covered under the Special Programmes in backward areas

1. *Drought Prone Areas programme :*

STATE

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Karnataka
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Maharastra
9. Orissa
10. Rajasthan
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Uttar pradesh
13. West Bengal

2. *Desert Development Programme :*

1. Rajasthan
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Haryana
4. Jammu & Kashmir
5. Gujarat

3. *Tribal Development Programme :*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Manipur
11. Orissa
12. Rajasthan
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Tripura
15. Uttar Pradesh

16. West Bengal
17. Sikkim

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman
2. Goa

Deplopment Of Forces For Assam

8237. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Battalions of CRPF, BSF, Railway Protection Force and other Police Force from States deployed for holding the assembly elections in Assam;

(b) whether there were clashes between the police force and the local population who were agitating against the holding of elections;

(c) what were the total number of casualties in these and other incidents and violence till date; and

(d) how much army personnel were deployed and how many times the force intervened for restoring law and order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 312 Coys. of Police Forces were provided to the Government of Assam for maintenance of law and order and internal security duties during elections.

(b) A number of attacks on police force by mobs were reported.

(c) According to the State Government of Assam 1637 persons have lost their lives during distu rbances in Assam since January. 1983 till 21st March, ,1983

(d) No army personnal were deployed on election duty in Assam.

नागरिक अधिकारों को सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के एक प्रोफेसर के विरुद्ध मामला

8238. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के एक छात्र ने श्री पी० सी० सक्सेना (जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के एक लेक्चर) के विरुद्ध नागरिक अधिकारों को सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत बसंत बिहार पुलिस स्टेशन में एक मामला दर्ज कराया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस स्टेशन, बसंत बिहार के जांच अधिकारों ने अभियुक्त के विरूद्ध अभी तक जानबूझकर चार्ज शीट दाखिल नहीं की है;

(ग) चार्जशीट दाखिल करने में हुए विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस संबंध में जानबूझकर किए गए विलम्ब के लिए सरकार पुलिस अधिकारी के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) जी हां, श्रीमान। थाना बसंत बिहार, नई दिल्ली में नागरिक अधिकार सुरक्षा अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या 39 दिनांक 9-2-1983 के तहत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था। डा० पी०सी० सक्सेना के विरूद्ध आरोप पत्र दायर नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि अभी जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

Nuclear Power Plants Installed In The Country

8239. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nuclear power plants installed in the country so far ;

(b) how many of them have started the generation of electricity ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new nuclear power plants in near future ;

(d) if so, the location of those plants proposed to be set up ;

(e) the production expected from each of those plant annually; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Atomic Power Stations at Tarapur and in Rajasthan are in operation.

(c) to (f) Provision exists in the Sixth Five Year Plan for commencing work on four more reactors of 235 MWe each. Their location has yet to be decided.

Corruption In Recruitment Of Various Categories In Nalco

8240. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have come to the notice of his Ministry that corruption is being practised by the administrative office at Bhubaneswar in matters of recruitment to NALCO in various categories; and

(b) whether Government will make an immediate enquiry into these matters and adopt such steps as to stream-line the administrative office of NALCO at Bhubaneswar immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STASE OF THE MINISTERY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Some complaints in respect of recruitment of personnel in National Aluminium Company Ltd., (NALCO) were received. All but two of them have been examined and found to be baseless. For the remaining two, Government is awaiting a report from the Company.

NALCO has set up Administrative and Personnel Divisions of adequate size and competence at Bhubaneswar to meet its requirements. Both these Divisions are headed by Deputy General Managers.

Arrest Of Government Employees For Spying

8241. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees in various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India who were arrested during 1981 and 1982 for spying;

(b) the particulars of these Government employees and what punishment was awaded to them; and

(c) the names of countries for which they were spying ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to information available, five civilian Central

Government servants were arrested during 1981 and 1982 in connection with cases registered under the Official Act, I.P.C. etc.

(b) and (c) The cases are pending investigation or trial. It is, therefore, not considered approppriate or in the public interest to furnish more details about these cases"

Mysterious Deaths In Delhi

8242. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many mysterious deaths/murders came to light in Delhi during January, 1982 to January 1983, and what are their details;

(b) how many of them have been solved and with what results;

(c) how many people were charged under section 302 IPC and whether any of them were granted bail; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the total number of people arrested in connection with the murders either directly associated or indirectly; and out of them how many have been released or granted bail together with reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information is respect of cases under Sec. 302 IPC is attached.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statemert

Period	Reported	Admitted	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending trial	Pending investigation	Persons arrested
1982	238	234	2	14	156	43	442
January 1983	11	11	—	—	2	9	13

Revision Of Jail Manual For Tihar Jail

8243. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jail Manual for the Tihar Jail, Delhi has since been revised and made operative;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the revision of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration have reported that as at present, provisions of the Punjab/Manual are being followed in Tihar Jail. The Administration had appointed a Committee to review the working of the Jail Administration as also to suggest revision of the Jail Manual. The Committee has since submitted its report. The recommendations made by the Committee include those relating to revision of the

Manual are being processed by the Administration.

Family Beaten Up By Robbers

8244. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Family beaten up by robbers" appearing in the Indian Express, dated 23, December, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons for the criminals not being caught either during day or at night time and the prevalence of conditions of insecurity for men and material;

(c) how many such robberies have taken place during the course of the last one year both during day and during night and how many of the robberies have been solved; and

(d) whether Government propose to compensate the victims of robberies/holdups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) During the year 1982. 9 robberies during day time and 9 robberies during the night were comitted, in which families were reported to have been beaten. Seven of these cases have since been solved. So far as this particular incident is concerned, a case under Section 459/34 IPC Police Station Kingsway Camp has been registered and is under investigation. Efforts are continuing to work out the case and apprehend the culprits who could not be identified by the victims. It is not correct to say that conditions of insecurity are prevailing in the City.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Funds For M/s. Incheck Tyres And National Rubber Manufacturing Ltd.

8245. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers in the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Incheck Tyres Ltd., Calcutta have requested him for proper allocation of funds for smooth running of these two ailing units; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) IRCI are providing need based assistance to Messrs National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd and Messrs Incheck Tyres Ltd. Calcutta, on regular basis.

Export-oriented Joint ventures by European Automobile manufacturers

8246. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of leading European automobile manufacturers have shown readiness to establish 100 per cent export-oriented joint ventures in india to meet their captive requirements of auto-ancillaries and components;

(b) If so, the details of the same; and

(c) the progress in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Belgian Metal Working Industry Collaboration With Indian Firms

8247. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Belgian Metal Working Industry has expressed its readiness for fruitful tie-up with Indian firms; and

(b) the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts have been established between the Belgian Metal Working Industry and various Indian organisations for cooperation in specific areas of engineering Industry. These include telecommunication, refrigeration plants, textile machinery, chemical process plants, industrial valves, hydraulic turbines etc.

Raising The Limit Of Exemption From Industrial Licensing

8248. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to raise the limit of exemption from industrial licensing to Rs. 5 crores in view of the escalating project costs; and

(b) whether Government are also drawing up the list of industries to be de-licenced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI); (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

गोआ में तंग किये गये कर्नाटक वासियों की जान व माल की हानि

8249. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री बापूसाहिब पुरुलेकर :
श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्नाटक मूलक को, जो कि गोआ में लम्बे समय से रह रहे हैं, तंग किया जा रहा है तथा गोआ छोड़ने को बाध्य किया जा रहा है; और यदि हैं तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार कितनी जान व माल की हानि हुई है; और

(ग) उक्त हानि के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति देने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग) गोवा, दमण तथा दीव की सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि यह सच नहीं है कि कर्नाटक मूलक व्यक्ति जो गोवा में लम्बे समय से रह रहे हैं को तंग किया जा रहा है और गोवा छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है। किन्तु नवम्बर, 1982 के महीने में वास्को-डी-गामा कस्बे में कुछ दंगे हुए थे, जिनमें गोवा मूलक और गोवा अमूलक व्यक्ति अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे। इन दंगों के दौरान किसी जन हानि की सूचना नहीं मिली थी किन्तु 67 व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई थी और लगभग 1, 17, 410 रू० की सम्पत्ति की अनुमानत: हानि हुई थी। गोवा, दमन तथा दीव की सरकार के अनुसार दंगों के दौरान जनता द्वारा की गई हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है परन्तु वास्को-डी-गामा को गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले व्यक्ति जो दंगों के दौरान पीड़ित हुए थे, के पुनर्वास के लिए एक विस्तृत योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Sponge Iron Plants Functioning In India

8250. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of sponge iron plants functioning in India with their annual capacity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more sponge iron plants in the country;

(c) if so, the sites selected and whether they will be established in public Sector or in private Sector;

(d) the estimated cost of each plant; and

(e) how this sponge iron will be consumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in attached statement.

(d) The cost of each plant will be different depending on the capacity, location and the selected technology, etc.

(e) Sponge iron will be used by the electric are furnace units as raw material.

Statement

(A) Sponge iron plants already set up

S. No	Name of the Company	Capacity (per annum)	Location
		Tonnes	
1.	M/s. Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL) a Government of India undertaking.	30,000	Paloncha District (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa (IPICOL)	150,000 (against a licensed capacity of 300,000 per annum)	Keonjhar District (Orissa)

(B) Letter of intent issued

1,	M/s. Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL)	30,000 (Capacity expansion from 30,000 to 60,000 tonnes per annum).	Paloncha District Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa (IPICOL).	90,000	Keonjhar District (Orissa)

S. No.	Name of the Company	Capacity (per annum)	Location
3.	M/s. Bihar State Indl. Development Corporation (BSIDC).	1,20,000	Ranchi (Bihar)
4.	M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC).	1,50,000	Bellary Hospet (Karnataka)

S. No. I is an undertaking of the Government of India. The three projects at S. No. 2-4 have been promoted by the State public sector undertakings and they propose to implement the projects in the joint sector.

आयात प्रतिस्थापन के लिए पुरस्कार

8251. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात प्रतिस्थापन के क्षेत्र में नई प्रोद्योगिकी के सम्वर्द्धन के लिए 1966 से एक पुरस्कार दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संगठनों और व्यक्तियों का ब्योरा क्या है जिन्हें पिछले पांच वर्षों में यह पुरस्कार दिया गया है और प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां। वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान।

(ख) जिन्हें वर्ष 1978 से पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए हैं, उन संगठनों/व्यक्तियों का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	फर्म का नाम	पुरस्कार	क्रम सं०	फर्म का नाम	पुरस्कार
1.	मै० डिफेंस इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लेबोरेटरी, हैदराबाद और भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि० गाजियाबाद	स्वर्ण शील्ड	3.	मै० स्टेरको एण्टर प्राइजेस प्रा० लि० नई दिल्ली	वही
			4.	मै० सिन्थेटिक एण्ड कैमीकल्स बम्बई	वही
2.	मैसर्स री एण्ड नायर लि०, बंगलौर	वही	5.	मै० भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०, बंगलौर	कांस्य शील्ड

1	2	3
6.	मै० माइक्रो मेकेनीकल वर्क्स, बम्बई	वही
7.	मै० स्किपटी प्राइवेट लि०, बंबई	वही
8.	मै० एस०ए०जे० स्टीन प्रा० लि०, पुणे	वही
9.	मै० श्रविरूप पोलियर्स प्रा० लि०,	वही
10.	मै० प्रताप स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स (अमृतसर)लि०, छेहार्ता, अमृतसर	वही
11.	मै०वसु कैमीकल्स, बंबई	वही
12.	मै० इंडियन हाइड्रोलिक इण्डस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०नई दिल्ली	वही
13.	मै० प्राडक्शन टूल्स इंजीनियर्स बंगलोर	वही
14.	मै० ज्योति लि०, वाडिया	वही
15.	मै० ब्लू स्टील इंजीनियर्स प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	वही
16.	मै० ओमनी टैंक इन्जीनियर्स (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता	
17.	मै० अमरदीप पाथेजा एण्ड अशोक बालवाकरआफ मै० बालफा इण्डस्ट्रीज, बम्बई	वही

1	2	3
18.	मै० कुमार केमीकल्स लि०, कारकी, जिला उत्तरी कनारा	वही
19.	मै० निवेदिता कैमीकल्स प्रा० लि०, बंबई	वही
20.	मै० आर० एस० रावत (इंजी०), महाराष्ट्र	योग्यता प्रमाणपत्र
21.	मै० गरवारे प्लास्टिकस एण्ड पोलिएस्टर प्रा० लि०, बंबई	गोल्ड शील्ड
22.	मै० भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लि०, बंगलोर	वही
23.	मै० वैक्यूम प्लांट एण्ड इन्स्ट्रूमैंट्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कं० प्रा० लि०, पूना	रजत शील्ड
24.	मै० भारतीय इलैक्ट्रिक स्टील कंपनी लि० नई दिल्ली	वही
25.	मै० ऐरियल डिलीवरी रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमैंट एस्टेब्लिशमेंट आगरा कैंट	वही
26.	मै० विद्युत उद्योग, जमशेदपुर	कांस्य शील्ड
27.	मै० प्यूरेक्स लेबोरेटरीज (इं०)प्रा० लि०, बंगलोर	वही
28.	मै० इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन्स लि० कोटा	वही

1	2	3
29.	मै० इन्डस्ट्रियल प्लांटस एण्ड वेस्ट ट्रीटमेंट कारपोरेशन, बंबई	वही
30.	मै० क्लच आटो प्रा० लि०, नई दिल्ली	वही
31.	मै० इन्डो इन्जीनियर्स प्रा० लि०, पूना	कांस्य शील्ड
32.	मै० एक्यूमेक्स इंजीनियरिंग	वही
33.	मै० टेस्पा टूल्स, मद्रास	वही
34.	मै० भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार	वही
35.	डा० बी० लक्ष्मीनारायण और श्री एस०जी० शास्त्री वैज्ञानिक, डिफेंसइलेक्ट्रोनिक रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी, हैदराबाद	प्रत्येक को योग्यता प्रमाण पत्र और 1000/- रु० नकद पुरस्कार
36.	मै० निगोका इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स प्रा० बंगलोर	योग्यता प्रमाणपत्र
37.	मै० स्पिन इंडिया, पूना	वही
38.	मै० बेस्ट एंड कांपटन इन्जीनियरिंग लि० मद्रास	वही
39.	मै टैक्नोफोर, पूना	वही
40.	मै० अरुण होजरी मिल्स, नई दिल्ली	वही
41.	मै० नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०, कलकत्ता	वही
42.	मै० हांडा एन्टरप्राइजेज, नई दिल्ली	वही
43.	मै० मुरली इंजीनियरिंग एन्ड प्रेस मैटल्स, बंगलोर	वही
44.	मै० माइक्रोनिक्स एसोसिएट्स औरंगाबाद	वही
45.	मै० टैक्सोफोर, पूना	वही
46.	मै० हिन्दुस्तान इलेक्ट्रिक टैक्नोलॉजी प्रा० लि०, बंगलोर	वही
47.	मै० प्रिसीजन इंजीनियरिंग	योग्यता प्रमाणपत्र
48.	मै० इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, बंगलोर	वही
49.	डा० अमरजीत सिंह श्री एस० के० गोयल, श्री एन० एन० सेठ श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह, डा० जे० पी० रैना, और श्री बी० एस० राव केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक्स इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान, पिलानी।	योग्यता प्रमाणपत्र

Allocation Of Funds For Haryana

8252. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING, be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to Haryana in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government have demanded some additional allotment;

(c) if so, nature and details of the demand made; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Sixth Plan outlay for Haryana has been fixed at Rs. 1800 crores.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, while forwarding the Annual Plan proposals for 1983-84, they have sought special Central assistance of Rs. 50 crores for the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project.

(d) This request of the State Government has not been accepted because there is no scheme for Special Central Assistance for Projects in the State sector.

Demand Of Iron And Steel Fer Small Scale Industries In Orissa.

8253. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron and steel for small scale industries in Orissa during 1982-83;

(b) whether Government of Orissa had submitted its demand in writing to Central Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of iron and steel supplied to the State by Central Government during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) There is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel and neither is steel allocated State-wise. Small Scâle Industries receive their supplies of iron and steel materials through the respective State Small Industries Corporation. Sizable quantities are also received by them directly from the main producers' stockyards in case such small scale units are in the Compact Group of Industries or Essentiality Certificate holders, or have substantial quarterly off take in the past etc. Against the demands of the Orissa Small Scale Industries Corporation, 2,500 tonnes of pig iron and 17,708 tonnes of steel was allocated to them in 1982-83. Against these allocations actual off-take was 1051 tonnes of pig iron 3735 tonnes of steel during the period April, 1982 to January 1983. The Orissa Small Scale Industries Corporation did not lift the entire quantity of steel offered by the main producers.

The total quantity of iron and Steel material supplied to consumers in Orissa during April 1982—December 1982 from Main Producers is given below:-

	(Provisional)
Pig Iron	41800 tonnes
Steel	133600 tonnes

Exploitation Of Tribal Migrant Labour

8254. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Central Government regarding inhuman exploitation of tribals, especially of women, who migrated to other States for the attraction of jobs;

(b) if so, the assessment of Governments in this regard and

(c) whether Government propose to evaluate the present programme of tribal welfare to stop the nefarious procedure of trafficking in liquor, drugs and sex, especially in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Cases of exploitation of tribals come to notice from time to time.

(b) and (c) Tribal development programme includes steps to prevent exploitation of tribals in all spheres. The anti-exploitative measures are discussed with State Governments during review of and discussions concerning Tribal sub-Plan. The State Governments have been impressed upon to take necessary steps for this purpose, including strict enforcement of the provision of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. Evaluation of Tribal development programmes has been taken up in various sectors.

Installation Of Diesel Generating Sets For Cement Industry

8255. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow cement units setting up diesel generating sets to sell a higher quantum of non-levy cement from the additional production achieved by installing such sets;

(b) whether Government are examining the proposal to partly meet the cost involvement in the installation of diesel generating sets for the cement and other essential industries also; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) While there is no such general scheme/proposal to partly meet the cost involvement in the installation of diesel generating sets, in the case of cement industry it has been decided that with a view to compensating the cement producers partly in the increased cost of operation of diesel generating sets, the cement manufacturers will be allowed to sell 48.5% of the additional production achieved by installation of such sets in the non-levy market as against 33.4% allowed in the normal circumstances. The new cement plants who have commenced commercial production after 1-1-1982 would be allowed to sell 61.3% of the additional production achieved by installation of D. G. Sets in the non-levy market as against 50% allowed in the normal course.

Review Of Essential Services Maintenance Act

8256. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government purpose to review the Essential Services Maintenance Act by narrowing down the list of services in which strikes may be prohibited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether ILO has given any suggestion to this effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation had expressed the hope that the Government of India would consider the possibility of such a review. It has not been considered necessary to review the legislation at this stage nor does such a

review seem called for as all steps are being taken to ensure that the Act is invoked only in extreme exigencies.

"Setting Up Of Task Forces For Ecological Balance"

8257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Task Forces for the maintenance of ecological balance have since been set up in a number of states :

(b) if so, the names of the States where such Task Forces have been set up alongwith the dates and pattern of their recruitment and functioning; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which they would be set up and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Eco-Development Task Force of Ex-servicemen consisting of two companies of 100 persons each with an Headquarter manned by 43 person has been created and deployed in U.P. Shivaliks. The Task Force has been raised in October 1982 as per provisions of the Territorial Army. The main functions discharged by the Task Force include soil conservation and construction of protective engineering works on the denuded slopes.

(c) The creation of a Task Force for deployment in Himachal Pradesh during 1983-84 is being considered.

Cancellation Of Licences Of Industrial Houses For Failure To Set UP Industries In Backward Areas

8258. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of NIDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the firms/industrial houses whose licences have been cancelled on account of their failure to set up industries during the stipulated period during the past three years including current financial year;

(b) whether the reason for their inabiliy to set up these industries have been analysed properly and any further action taken against them for their deliberate refusal to set up industries in the backward areas;

(c) if so, whether any such firms/industrial houses have also been blacklisted so as to debar them from getting any licences in future;

(d) if so, the names there of for each year seperately; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : (a) A total number of 239 Industrial Licences were revoked during the years 1980 to 1983 (up to March). The details of all the revoked licences including the name of the party, item of manufacture, location, etc. are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter' Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The licensed industrial undertakings are required to be set up in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the relevant licence and within the period as specified in each case. Monitoring Cells have been set up in each Ministry to review their progress and steps are taken to revoke licences where progress in implementation is not found satisfactory.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No action is possible in this regard under the existing Low.

Setting up of New Plutonium Plant With Up To-Date Technology

8259. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canadian built plutonium Plant at Trombay has been decommissioned since November, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the plans drawn to salvage important parts of this plant ;

(c) how much radioactivity affluents were released during the de-commissioning, how they were disposed off and the entire cost of the de-commissioning operations;

(d) the plans drawn by the Department of Atomic Energy to set up a new Plutonium Plant with uptodate technology ; and

(e) the full details thereof and the time schedule of the project costing and collaboration if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e) No Reprocessing Plant including the Plutonium Plant at Trombay has been built with any foreign assistance including Canadian. The Plutonium Plant at Trombay built indigenously was partially decommissioned in 1972. The object of this partial decommissioning was to extend the life of the plant and to increase its capacity. The plant is now ready for recommissioning. During the decommissioning and decontamination operation about 6 lakhs litres of medium level liquid waste was generated. This has been concentrated to about 1/10th of its volume and stored in underground tanks for further fixing in solid matrix. About 130 lakhs litres of low level liquid effluent was also generated, which was discharged into the sea after treatment and reducing its radioactivity to absolutely safe levels. Before discharging the effluent, the safety aspect of the treated waste was certified by the Health physics experts. The cost of Partial decommissioning was about Rs. 50 lakhs. A new Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant is proposed to be set up at Kalpakkam at an estimated cost of Rs. 96. 13. crores. Detailed designing of this Plant is in progress. This plant is also being set up entirely by indigenous efforts and is expected to be constructed in about 8 years time.

Relief In Central Excise To The Car Manufacturing Industry

8260. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give substantial relief in Central excise to the car manufacturing industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the datails of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Government have announced Central Customs and excise duty concessions for the manufacture of fuel efficient cars upto 1000 c. c engines. The question of extending such concessions to higher ranges of cars is under consideration of the Government.

Reports Lodged For Threats To Members Of Chelmsford Club, New Delhi

8261. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some reports were lodged with Parliament Street Police Station, New Delhi, and senior police authorities in November, 1980 about physical assult and threats of murder given to certain member of the Chelmsford Club Ltd., by the henclamen of the Club's management;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the action taken there on by the police authorities; and

(d) whether the police authorities have taken any preventive measure guard against recurrance of such incidents in social organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) A member of the Chelmsford Club Ltd. had lodged a report with the Police Station, Parliament Street on 17.11.80 that he had been beaten up by three other members of the Club, who wanted him to withdraw a Civil Suit, which he had filed in the Delhi High Court against, the Management of Club. On medical examination of the camp-lainant, the doctor opined his injuries to be simple blunt: i. e. simple injuries caused by a blunt object. As no cognizable offence was made out complainant was advised to seek redressal in a Court.

This member of the Club lodged another report on 27.11.1980 with Police Station, Parliament Street that he was threatened by three members of the Club and he apprehended danger to his life. The three members named by him were issued notices under Sections 107/150 Cr. P. C. and tried by the Court of Assistant Commissioner of Police Parliament Street.

Measures To Reduce Environment Pollution

8262. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the measures initiated to reduce the environmental pollution in the country particularly in cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the year 1982 and what is the extent of success achieved;

(b) what measures are being adopted during the current year to stop environmental pollution; and

(c) what action is being initiated to tackle the problem of smoke of D. T. C. buses and trucks in the capital ?

THE DEPUT Y MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Since the major cause of water pollution is domestic waste, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been approached for taking steps to effectively implement and to augment the facilities for the control of sewage pollution in Delhi. Bomby, Calcutta and Madras are also progressviely taking up the sewage control programmes. The Central and State Boards for Pollution Control are angaged in taking appropriate action for controlling the pollution from the industrial waste and have initiated action to prosecute some polluting industries. As a result; many industries have established pollution abatement devices and several others are either constructing the p'ant or in the advanced stage of planning their abatement works. It is also proposed to notify air pollution control zones u/s 19 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for controlling air pollution in the Metropolitan cities.

(c) Monitoring has been initiated by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Pollution regarding vehicular smoke from D.T.C. buses and various State buses at Inter-State Bus Terminal. Dialogue has also been initiated with the vehicle manufacturers and research institutions for initiating appropriate measures for the control of vehicular pollution.

Cars And Vehicles Towed Away From Delhi Roads

8263. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cars and other vehicles were towed away from Delhi roads during the year 1982 and the amount of fine and towing charges recovered, separatelly;

(b) how many towing vans have been emploped;

(c) the average towing charges collected by each van, who collected such charges and how such charges are shared between contractors and the traffic police/Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that generally no indication is left at the place from where a car/vehicle is towed away with the result that a great deal of inconvenience and hardship is caused to the owners thereof and there is a great resentment on this score; and

(e) if so, the remidial measures contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During 1982, 10664 Cars and 22000 other vehicles were towed away by cranes from Delhi roads and a sum of Rs. 11,53,100/- was collected as towing charges. Besides, a sum of Rs. 13,90,645/- on account of cash Security or compounding fees was collected by the Traffic Police from the owners of the Cars and other vehicles.

(b) 20 Vans/Cranes have been developed. One additional crane was developed at the Palam Air Port from 1.1.82 to 17.3.1982.

(c) During the year 1982 average daily collections from one crane deployed by Traffic Police was Rs. 235/- and from the crane provided by I.A.A.I. at Palam Airport was Rs. 226/- Towing charges are collected by Traffic Police ffiOcers on duty and are paid to the owners' of the cranes. Towing charges on account of the use of Government cranes are deposited into the Government account.

(d) and (e) Boards depicting that the vehicles have been towed away by the Traffic Police are placed on the sites from where the vehicles are removed. The vehicles parked in "No parking Areas" have to be removed to maintain the smooth flow of traffic.

Application Of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control And Appeal Rules On Public Servants)

8264. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether under Rule 11 of the central Civil Services (Control, Classification and Appeal) Rules, minor and major Penalty to be imposed on a public servant has been prescribed but no yardstick has been prescribed as to in which case, action is to be taken under Rule 14 and in which case under Rule 16 ibid except mentioning therein that

Whenever an official continues to remain absent from duty or overstays leave without permission and whose movements are not known or those who fail to reply to official communications, the disciplinery authority may initiate action under Rule 14; and this leaves a wide scope with the discipinary authority to try a government servant either under Rule 14th for one violation of the conduct Rules and for the equally other under Rule 16; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to specify which of the Rule of Conduct Rules will attract Rule 16 and which will attract Rule 14 so as to check victimisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS; (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Rule 11 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules 1965 clearly provides that any of the penalties, minor or major, listed therein may be imposed on a Government servant for good and sufficient reasons after following the prescribed

procedure. Rule 14 to Rule 16 contain the detailed procedure to be followed for taking any action to impose a penalty on a Government servant. It is therefore, for the approdriate disciplinary authority to decide whether keeping in view the gravity and circumstances of a particular case, there are good and sufficient reasons for the imposition of a minor or major penalty. In all cases, the disciplinary authority has to follow the procedure prescribed for imposing such a penalty in which the accused Government servant has reasonable opportunity of presenting his defence. Thus, the interests of a Government servant are fully safeguarded whether action against him is taken for imposition of a minor or major penalty.

(b) In view o' a position stated above, there is no need for any further instructions.

Popularisation Of Ice-Cream

8265. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been made of the notion generaiy prevailing that ice cream contains no nutrition value;

(b) the steps proposed to analyse the ingredients and fortify ice-cream with protein, vitamins etc. and popularise it; and

(c) the incentives available for promotion of the ice-cream industry in the small scale sector.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been analysing ingredients as well as ice creams under the Prevention of Food Adultration Act. Government allows manfacture of ice-cream fortified with protein vitamins etc. permissible under PFA Act, but has no scheme as such to popularise it.

(c) The manufacture of ice-cream is reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. Government is giving various incentives for the promotion of small scale industries which includes ice-cream industry also.

Central Subsidy for New Industries in Backward Districts

8266. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing Central subsidy of 15 per cent in the cost of setting up new industrial units in backward districts which is due to expire on 31 March, 1983 would be allowed to continue further;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(c) to what extent the Central Subsidy of 15 per cent has been utilised by the industries so far;

(d) whether in view of the good response, Government are likely to continue the same for further period; and

(e) if so, the total amount that will be extended to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) The question of continuance of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for new industrial units in industrially backward areas/districts and Transport Subsidy Scheme for hilly and remote areas of the country beyond 31.3.1983 is engaging the attantion of Government.

As on 31.3.1983, a sum of Rs. 159.65 crores has been re-imbursed to various States and Union Territories Governments under these two Schemes since their inception.

A sum of Rs. 22.70 crores has been provided for these schemes as budget estimates for the current financial year.

Expansion Of Steel Plants

8267. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the original schedule of expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants and that stands at present with facts in detail;

(b) same for other steel projects in hand;

(c) the original estimated cost and the cost incurred till 1 January 1983 and that expected due to delay;

(d) total cost escalation due to delay till 1 January 1983 with plant-wise and project-wise break up; and

(e) the reasons for the delays and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) Information about cost estimates and delays in the implementation of major steel projects is given in the Annexure.

Cost estimates have undergone an upward revision because of changes in scope of the projects, increase in the quantity of the work involved and cost escalations during period of construction.

Delays have occurred mostly on account of the failure of construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep to the time schedules. Both Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Government closely monitor the performance of implementing agencies who have been asked to augment their resources for speedier execution.

Statement

Project	Commissioning date		Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)		Expenditure incurred upto 1-1-1983 (Rs. in Crores)
	Original	Likely	Original	Revised	
Bokaro Steel Plant					
(i) 4 MT expansion excluding Cold Rolling Mill (GRM)	June 1979	Nov. 1983	947.24 (1974 mid)	1637.55 (Apl. 1982)	1187.34
—4 MT expansion with CRM	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1984	Included above		Included above
(ii) Meghahataburu Iron Ore project	March 1981	Dec. 1084	51.39 (1st Qr. 1977)	*116.46 (Apl. 1982)*	55.68
Bhilai Steel Plant					
4 MT expansion Phase I	Sept. 1981	March 1984	937.70 (1st Qr. 1974)	1600.5 (4th Qr. 1981)	1129.11

*Estimates yet to be approved.

1	2	3	4		5
4 MT expansion Phase II	June 1983	Dec. 1984	Included above		Included above
Rourkela Steel Plant					
Silicon Steel project	Jan. 1981	Sept. 1983	109.73 (1st Qr. 1976)	154.81 (Apl.1981)	122.13

Atrocities On Harijans

8268. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey to identify State where maximum atrocities were committed on Harijans during the last five years;

(b) the names of the States in which maximum complaints regarding atrocities on Harijans in regard to land disputes were registred; and

(c) whether the Ministry will suggest to the State Government to set up separate courts or have separate benches in the courts for hearing in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) No, Sir. However, figures are being, collected and furnished by the State Governments on crimes against Scheduled Castes.

(b) A record of such complaint is not kept in this Ministry.

(c) In the Union Home Minister's D. O. letter dated 10th March, 1980 it was inter-alia, suggested that setting up of Special courts would kept in securing quick trial of offenders.

Representations From Associations Of IAS Officers From States

8269. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have received a charter of demands, letters, representations and grievances during the last three years from various Unions, Associations, Federation and Confederations of Indian Administerative Service from Gujrat as well as from other States;

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) the outcome of the talks and negotiations hold with them by Central and State Governments;

(d) the action taken to conceder to their demands; and

(e) the progress made so far for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Department of Personnal and Administrative Reforms, the Cadre Controlling Authority in respect of the Indian Administrative Service, has received some communications during 1982-83, the details of which are given in the statement annexed. Information for the earlier period of two years is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) All the communications, the details of which are given in the statement annexed, are under consideration of the Central Government.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Association	Date of letter/Memorandum.	Contents in brief
1	2	3	4
1.	I.A.S. State Association (Manipur-Tripura Cadre) Tripura Branch.	25-9-1982	The existing orders about deputation allowance admissible to all India Services Officers of other State Cadres posted in Manipur and Tripura be immediately reviewed and such deputation allowance be withdrawn. Any concession granted to the members of the All India Services in consideration of the difficult and expensive living and the working conditions in Tripura should be applicable to all the members of the All India Services working in Manipur/Tripura, irrespective of the Cadre to which an officer happens to have been allotted.
2.	I.A.S. Officers' Association (Manipur-part of Manipur-Tripura Joint Cadre).	8-10-1982	The continued presence of IAS Officers on deputation with the Government of Tripura has been objected to. It has been urged that this practice should be stopped in the larger interest of the Joint Cadre and its officers.
3.	Uttar Pardesh Indian Administrative Service Association.	17-11-1982	The following issues, in brief, have been raised in the Memorandum of the Association : (a) Creation of two new pay scales Rs. 2300-2700/- and Rs. 2700-3000/- in the Utter Pradesh State Civil Service which has resulted in creation of a cadre parallel to the IAS and has destroyed the very fabric of IAS Cadre of Utter Pradesh. (b) Controversy regading posting Junior State Civil Service and promoted IAS Officers as Joint Secretaries to the State Government but posting senior directly recruited IAS Officers as Deputy Secretaries to the State Government.

1	2	3	4
			(c) Adhoc increase of deputation Reserve in the State IAS Cadre should not be allowed.
			(d) Non-publication of IAS Gradation list of Uttar Pradesh Cadre.
		19-3-1983 21-3-1983	A request has been made that the Government of India may issue a direction to the Government of Uttar Pradesh not to fill the posts created in the scales of pay of Rs. 2300-2700 and Rs. 2700-3000 in the Uttar Pradesh State Civil Service till the matter has been carefully examined by the Government of India.
4.	Indian Civil and Administrative Services Association. (Maharashtra Branch)	30-12-1982	The Association has addressed a communication to the Government of Maharashtra requesting for liberalization of orders so that All India Services Officers availing of the Leave Travel Concession are permitted to travel by Air/Air-Conditioned First Class when travelling by train. The Government of Maharashtra have forwarded this communication to the Government of India for consideration.
5.	Indian Civil and Administrative Service Association (Bihar Branch).	1-3-1983	In brief, the Association has referred to the proposal of the Government of India to revise the pay scale of the posts of Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Indian Police Service and has contended that instead of any *Adhoc* and piecemeal approach for revising the pay scale of one segment of the Services, the present pay scales of all All India Services should be suitably revised and restructured.

Construction Contracts of E. P. I.

8270. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : SHRI MOTI BHAI R. CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineering Projects India Limited has recently received contracts for construction works from Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) if so, the details of these contracts;

(c) whether Engineering Projects India Limited suffered loss in these contracts; and

(d) if so, the main reasons thereof and the amount of loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction Of A Power Station In Libya By BHEL

8271. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
SHRI MOTI BHAI R. CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL was awarded a contract for the construction of a power Station in Libya;

(b) if so, the details of the contract;

(c) whether BHEL had to suffer a loss in this contract; and

(d) if so, the amount of loss and the foreign exchange spent in this contract ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. BHEL executed a turnkey contract for 2 x 120 MW oil fired thermal power station at Tripoli West, Libya. The first unit was completed on 29-6-79 and the second one on 29-12-79. The value of the contract was Libyan Dinars 33.412 million.

(c) and (d) BHEL suffered an estimated loss of approximately Rs. 23 crores on the contract. The amount of foreign exchange spent on the contract was Rs. 68.80 crores.

Industrialisation Of Backward Districts Through K. V. I. C.

8272. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has taken initiative in a big way to create employment potential in non-industry districts in certain States;

(b) if so, the details regarding the districts, State-wise in which the special schemes have been extended by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(c) the targets for additional jobs have been fixed to achieve its objective during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Khadi & Village Industries Commission intends to take up development programme in twenty 'No-Industry' Districts. Preliminary survey work regarding availability of raw materials, artisans, extent of unemployment etc., in respect of 10 such districts has been entrusted to a consultancy firm.

(c) Targets for additional jobs have not been fixed separately for 'No Industry' Districts. However, targets have been fixed for additional jobs for Khadi & Village Industries Sector as a whole during the Sixth Five Year Plan as in the enclosed statement.

Statement

	States	Targets for additional jobs during the Sixth Five Year Plan (Thousand persons)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222.20
2.	Assam	42.79
3.	Bihar	167.70
4.	Gujarat	75.22
5.	Haryana	42.44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.52
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.65
8.	Karnataka	92.02
9.	Kerala	139.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	73.53
11.	Maharashtra	175.20
12.	Manipur	14.13
13.	Meghalaya	1.90
14.	Nagaland	1.90
15.	Orissa	86.00
16.	Punjab	53.62
17.	Rajasthan	49.00
18.	Sikkim	0.37
19.	Tamil Nadu	493.10
20.	Tripura	12.24
21.	Uttar Pradesh	373.70
22.	West Bengal	133.93
	Total : I	2,313.36

II. UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01
3.	Chandigarh	0.51

1	2	3
4,	Dadra & Nagarhaveli	0.03
5.	Delhi	0.90
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.70
7.	Pondicherry	0.70
8.	Lakshadweep	—
9.	Mizoram	—
	Total : II	2.86
III.	Departmental	0.09
	Grand Total	2,316,31

(*less than five persons)

Tussle Between IAS And PCS Officers

8273. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated 10th March, 1983 under the caption "IAS-PCS tussle takes serious turn.";

(b) if so, the cause of the tug of war between the officers of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and the Provincial Civil Services (PCS); and

(c) the steps taken to resolve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOMF AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Certain apprehensions have been expressed by the U.P. I.A.S. Association on account of ceration of some posts in the scales of Rs.2300—2700 and Rs. 2700—3000 for the State Civil Service Officers. The matter is under examination.

Rehabilitation Of Assam Refugees In Arunachal Pradesh And West Bengal

8274. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to stats :

(a) what are the concrete staps Government have taken so far to rehabilitate the refugees who have come to West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the refugees have returned to their homes and if so, how many; and

(c) whether the Governments have reimbursed the expenditure incurred by the State Governments of West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh towards the Assam Refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Two Ministers and two senior officers

of Assam have been to the relief camps in West Bengal to persuade refugees to return to their original places. The package of rehabilitarion assistance announced by the Government of Assam consists of the following t—

(1) Rs. 5,000/- as ex-gratia grant to the bereaved families for every person killed.

(2) Rs. 5,000/- as grant towards reconstruction of houses destroyed in the recent disturbances. The amount includes cost of 3 bundles of CGI sheets.

(3) Maintenance of releif assistance at the same scale as in the camps upto a period of three months after return to the respective villages till the harvesting of the next crop.

(4) Distribution of free seeds subject to a maximum of 30kgs. for 3 bighas for every agriculturist family.

(5) Assistance to replace lost bullocks at the rate of 2 bullocks per family subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/-

(6) Subsidy of Rs 500/- per family for lost milch cattle

(7) For petty traders/businessmen, it has been decided to give business loan of Rs. 2,500/- per family together with loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000/- in an urban area and Rs. 200/- in rural areas for repair/ reconstruction of shops damaged in the disturabances and maintenance relife for period of one month.

Arrangements have also been made to provide security to the returning refugees by way of fixed dickets in the affected villages whererever necessary.

(b) While there are no reports of refugees having returned from the camps set up by the West Bengal Government all the refugees who had taken shelter in relief camps in Arunachal Pradesh have already returned to Assam.

(c) Action is in progress to extend financial assistance in regard to the expenditure reported to have been incurred by West Bengal Government on refugees who have gone there recently.

Indigenisation Of Power Plants

8275. SHRI A. K. ROY : will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made about the extent of indigenisation achieved throught the thirty years of planning in major industries like power plants;

(b) the progress in import substitution and facts in details for the last five year;

(c) whether the foreign exchange component in major plants is on the increase; and

(d) if so the steps taken there on ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) BHEL and other major manufacturers of equipment for power plants, carry out import substitution and indigenisation activity as a normal engineering activity. Rate of indigenisation is also incorporated in the collaboration agreements as and when approved by the Government. In case of BHEL the progress of import substitution can be observed from the ratio of CIF value of imports of raw-materials and components including bought outs to the value of out-turn during the the last five years which is as follows:-

1978-79	24.9%
1979-80	25.8%

1980-81	22.6%
1981-82	22.3%
1982-83	19.6% (Provisional)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

"Environmental Clearance Of Irrigation Projects"

8276. SHRI KAYUR BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environmental clearance of irrigation projects already launched and having registered substantial progress is being insisted upon.

(b) if so, what is the use of this insistence of committed projects.

(c) would it not be proper to have relaxation in such cases; and

(d) are Government thinking in terms of such relaxation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) & (b) Environmental clearance of major irrigation project awaiting financial approval by the Planning Commission has been necessary since October 1978 to ensure implementation of measures to mitigate environmental degradation.

(c) & (d) Incorporation of remedial measures to safeguard the environment is essential and relaxation in this regard would be detrimental in the long run.

Visit Of Nigerian Trade Team To India

8277. SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Nigerian trade team visited India in the last week of March, 1983 and had discussions;

(b) if so, what was the nature of discussions held with the visiting delegation; and

(c) what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) A delegation headed by the Nigerian Minister for Steel Development visited India at the invitation of Govt. from 30th March to 5th April, 1983. The delegation held discussions for seeking technical assistance for their steel industry. It was agreed that the Nigerian Govt. will send a definite proposal specifying areas where they need technical assistance, and also, the nature of assistance required. They also agreed to expedite the signing of an agreement between Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Ajaokuta Steel Company Ltd. for training of Nigerian engineers, technicians and instructors by SAIL.

Nigeria have plans to set up a Steel Plant for production of flat products and an aluminium smelter. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Ltd. (MECON) made known to the Nigerian delegation the services they can offer for the design, construction and operation of these plants. MECON already have an agreement with Delta Steel Co. of Nigeria for training Nigerian personnel who will form the nucleus of their Design Bureau.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Pakistan is going to acquire sophisticated electronics intelligence surveillance plane. This puts India in a very awkward position. I want that the Defence Minister should make a a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Give something in writing.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी है,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस चीज का ?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : 18 तारीख को राष्ट्र संघ के सामने अकालियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन किया गया······

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इजाजत नहीं दी।

श्री० बी० डी० सिंह : वहां पर कई संगठनों की तरफ से ज्ञापन दिया गया कि······ (**व्यवधान**) सिखों का मैसकर हो रहा है······ (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ध्यान में है, मैं विदेश मंत्री से कालिंग अटैंशन के लिए बात करूंगा। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul : The Shipping Corporation of India has its offices at Calcutta Port and Bombay Port......(*Interruption*) ....Government is loosing......... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me get the facts. I have to find out the facts.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कल हिन्दुस्तान के 40 लाख शिक्षकों की तरफ से......

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल मैंने एलाऊ करवा दिया था, 377 में करवा दिया था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूं, मैंने लिखकर भेजा है·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका नहीं दूसरे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं। मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एक शब्द भी उसका समाचार में नहीं छपा, इतना बड़ा डिमांस्टेशन हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनसे शिकायत कीजिए, मुझ से कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मामूली खबरें छापी जाती हैं, इतने लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया······

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद बदायूं : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया था और आपने कुछ इन्क्वायरी की। यहां कन्टीन्यूइंग कन्टेम्प्ट आफ हाउस हो रहा है, जवाब देने को वह तैयार नहीं।

23 तारीख को उधर मीटिंग है, फिर मैं क्या जिल्लत की जिंदगी में करूंगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी इज्जत हाउस की इज्जत है। मैं हिसाब से सारा काम कर रहा हूं। मेरे पास कुछ इंटीरियम रिप्लाई आ गया है, लेकिन मैं पूरे रिप्लाई की इन्तजार में हूं।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : कितने दिनों में आएगी ? (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूं, इसीलिए कोशिश कर रहा हूं। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, you please sit down.

(*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, मैं बराबर आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि आपके बनाए हुए नियमों की प्रणाली का मैं पालन करता हूं और अगर नहीं करूंगा तो आप मुझे कहेंगे कि आपने नियम तोड़ दिया।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते हैं नहीं, जैनुल बशर साहब।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप लैटर लिखें, एक वाइस चासलर आपके लैटर लिखने के बाद भी जवाब नहीं भेजता, रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजता। लोक-सभा के स्पीकर के आदेश को वाइस चांसलर नहीं मानता तो यह पूरे सदन की अवमानना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जगपाल सिंह जी, आप पता नहीं गले की कौनसी मालिश करवाकर आते हैं, मुझे समझ नहीं आता। इतना ऊंचा मैं नहीं बोल सकता। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी मैं समझता हूं कि कितनी दफे लिखना चाहिए अगर हाउस में लिखी हुई, वह मेरी बात नहीं मानेंगे तो मेरी नहीं, वह तो आप सब की बात होगी।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : 16 दिन से जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, कन्टीन्यूइंग कन्टैम्प्ट हो रहा है, आपकी बात मान कहां रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असरार साहब, आपकी उम्र में तो ज्यादा पेशेन्स होती है। मैं तो आपसे छोटा हूं और पेशेन्स का झोला भरकर बैठा हूं। जो छलकेगा ना, वही टूटेगा। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो अपने पैरों पर खुद करेंगे। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए, मैं देख लूंगा, मुझे 2, 3 दिन दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, the situation in Tripura is deteriorating very fast.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूं। मैंने पता करवाया है।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Twenty persons have been injured in firing. Tirpura Government......(*Interruption*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर फैक्ट्स के मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

It is under my consideration.

Until and unless I get some facts, I cannot do anything.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : .... (*Interruptions*) There should be a discussion in this House. Terror is prevailing in Tripura. Congress (I) workers are being murdered. They are not safe. The Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, if you want to say anything you tell me. ...

(*Interruptions*)

Well, I cannot stop him. Mr. Mohanty you tell me, what you want.

(*Interruptions*)

I am not listening. I have not allowed anything. Mr. Tewari takes law in his own hands. I do not like this.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, about the despach of American arms to Bangkok, the Calling Attention is pending......(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : For despatch of American arms (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, we want your protection. Whenever there is a discussion about West Bengal or Tripura, these people have been interrupting us. You should not allow these people to speak......(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Why we should not be allowed......(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप बोलते हैं, तब भी मैं सुनता हूं। लेकिन जब आप इस तरह चमकने लगते हैं, तो मुझे ज्यादा दिक्कत होती है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, त्रिपुरा में सरकार ने कांग्रेस जनों और कांग्रेस के पदाधिकारियों को, जिनमें भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री भी शामिल हैं, गिरफ्तार करवाया है। वहां पर लाठी-चार्ज भी हुआ है, जिसमें काफी लोग घायल हुए हैं और अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं। वहां की सरकार अपनी पार्टी के लोगों द्वारा कांग्रेस के लोगों को प्रताड़ित कर रही है। वहां पर एक आतंक का वातावरण है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप होम मिनिस्टर को आदेश दें कि वह सदन में इस विषय पर एक वक्तव्य दें। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता करवा रहा हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एफ. सी. आई. और राजस्थान के सिविल सप्लाईज डिपार्टमेंट ने चावल की खरीद में घोटाला किया है। 80,000 टन चावल रिजेक्ट करके उनको एक्सेप्शन किया गया है। लोग दो करोड़ रुपए खा गए हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने मुझे कुछ लिख कर दिया है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : रूल 377 में दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the time for Rule 377. Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हमारे यहां सैदपुर और बनारस में गंगा नदी में और कलकत्ता में हुगली में कई बड़ी नाव दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको रूल 377 में एलाऊ कर दिया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सैदपुर में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक-एक हजार रुपए दिए हैं। वह रकम कम है। 25, 25 हजार रुपये मिलने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको एलाऊ कर दिया है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग के चेयरमैन और एनर्जी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जब हमने बिलों का मामला उठाया, तो डेसू के चेयरमैन ने बाहर स्टेटमेंट दिया और मिनिस्टर ने उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की। यह प्रिविलेज का मामला है।

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

Not allowed.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Is it under your consideration ?

MR. SPEAKER : Sure, it is under my very active consideration.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, the Government of India should send a letter of protest to the Government of the United States and the United Nations against the demonstration which has taken place before the United Nations.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूं। मैं पता करवा रहा हूं। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने देहली की बिगड़ती टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कालिंग अटेंशन दिया था···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पर तो बात हो गई।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बारिश में देहली की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था बहुत खराब हो गई है। अधिकतर संसद सदस्यों के टेलीफोन भी खराब हैं। सारे केबिल्स बेकार हो चुके हैं जिनको वे ठीक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आप इस पर चर्चा करवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखूंगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मैंने एक कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है, यू०एन०ओ० हैडक्वार्टर पर खालिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में जो···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देख लूंगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर उसमें विशेषता यह है कि विदेशों में जो गतिविधियां चल रही हैं··· (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको मैं देख रहा हूं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पता ही है, आपने सारी बात समझी है, देश के लाखों शिक्षकों की सारी समस्यायें आपके सामने आई हैं, आप केन्द्रीय सरकार से सारी सहायता दिलाने के लिए व्यवस्था कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे राज्य की समस्या यह है कि विद्युत उत्पादन इतना कम हो रहा है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन दफा डिस्कशन करवाया है।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Thousands of railway men, specially station masters, have come to the capital for an indefinite hunger strike before the. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 एलाऊ कर दिया है ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karim Nager) : Sir, a very serious situation has arisen in Andhra Pradesh. I am sure you would have read about it. Our Chief Minister, Shri N.T. Rama Rao, has become a *Sanyasi*. It is a very serious matter. He wants to make every Member a *Sanyasi*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके सन्यासी बनने में आपको कोई ऐतराज है क्या ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : If he is making everybody a *Sanyasi* it will be very difficult for us.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcuta Soutth) : You are making him a *Sanyasi*.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने यू०एन०आई० की बात को बहुत हल्के तरीके से लिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने हलके तरीके से नहीं लिया है, मैंने यह कहा है कि थोड़ा सा देख लेने दीजिए, जांच कर लेने दीजिए । फिर उसको ठीक करूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : या तो आप रिकार्ड पर आने मत दिया करो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिकार्ड पर तो आ गया है ।(**व्यवधान**)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इससे देश की कल्चर बिगड़ती है, देश की हैसियत बिगड़ती है । इसलिए बात पूरी आनी चाहिए या फिर आए नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब डिस्कशन होगा तभी आयेगी या ठीक बात होगी तब आयेगी ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बात तो ठीक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं क्या ठीक है, मैं देख कर करूंगा ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir the Lok Sabha Secretariat can run paper so that you can publish the speeches of the Members. It can be a daily publication where you can give the proceedings.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा का एक मन्त्री शराब पी करके

(**व्यवधान**)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मत करिये । सारी बातें जो अखबार में लिखी जाती हैं वह सही नहीं होतीं । अभी पिछले दिनों अखबार में छप गया था कि फलां भाग गया फलां चला गया, इसलिए मुझे पहले पता कर लेने दीजिए । अगर किया है तो कान खिचवा दुंगा । लेकिन जब तक पता न हो जाए तब तक ऐसी बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : Sir, so you agree that drinking is bad and it is against our policy ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

पहले मुझे पता कर लेने दो, फिर बात करूंगा ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a privilege motion against the Tamil Nadu police for assulting all the M. Ps. led by my leader. What happened ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already heard you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, what happened ? Mr. Kalanidhi, M.P., was beaten. I do not know what happened to the motion...*Interruptions*...What is the reply from the Tamil Nadu Government ? What is the reply from the Tamil Nadu police ? I was not informed. You promised to get the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. I have got a reply, I will send it to you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Have you not received anything ?

MR. SPEAKER : You will get it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I am on a point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I am speaking about the procedure being adopted....(*Interruptions*). Let me finish the sentence. I am speaking about the procedure being followed for discussion of an urgent and immediate matter. That procedure needs to be reviewed.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not following you.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My submission is that it is a question of procedural matter which should be considered by you; other matters will follow. As a matter of fact, you have taken notice of our Call Attention motion on Tripura and you have called for the report from the Home Ministry. But how long will it take?

MR. SPEAKER : We are asking for certain facts. I will decide after getting facts.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My submission is that the matter is so much deleyed ...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My submission would be that...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Overruled. Now Papers Laid on the Table. Mr. S. M. Krishna.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My submission would be that there should be some procedure which will meet the ends of justice in respect of various problems.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am overruling'. (*Interruptions*)

12-12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act and Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of secton 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :-

(i) The Paper (Regulation of Production) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1983.

(ii) The Paper (Control) Amendment Order, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 287(E) in Gazette of India. dated the 11th April 1983 [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6404/83.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 158(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. 1951 [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6405/83].

Detailed Demands For Grants Of Deptt. Of Ocean Development 1983-84 And Department of Space 1983-84, Annual Report, etc. Of C.S.I.R., New Delhi for 1981-82 And Annual Report etc. Of Bose Institute, Calcutta for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Ocean Development, for 1983-84. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6406/83]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Space for 1983-84. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6407/83.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82,

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6408/83.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82. along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (5) above. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6409/83.]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Calcutta. for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for deley in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (6) above. [*Placed in Library See No. LT*-6410/83.]

Notification uuder Delhi Police Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Police (General Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 5/80/82 Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st March 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-*6411/83.]

Detailed Demands For Group Of Deptt. Of Electronics, 1983-84

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Electronics for 1983-84. *[Placed in Library See No. LT-*6412/83*]*

Detailed Demands For Group Of Deptt. Of Environment, 1983-84

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versons) of Department of Environment for 1983-84. *[Placed in Library See No. LT-*6413/83*]*

12-14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Thirty Fifth Report

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : Sir I beg to present the thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa.

12.15 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committe on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eleventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each :-

1.	Shri Xavier Arakal	—4th October to 19th October, 1982 (Tenth Session)
2.	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	—18th February to 4th March, 1983 and 14th March to 16th March, 1983 (Eleventh Session).
3.	Shri B.R. Bhagat	—18th February to 4th March, 1983 (Eleventh Session)
4.	Shri Jitendra Prasad	—14th March to 6th April, 1983 (Eleventh Session)
5.	Shri Chander Shekhar	—23rd October to 5th November, 1982 (Tenth Seassion) and —18th February to 4th March, 1983, and 14th March to 12th April, 1983 (Eleventh Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12-17 hrs.

PETITIONRE DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1980

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri R.C. Gupta regarding the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1980, so as to make provisions also for increase in rent in accordance with rise in price index, fixation of standard rent at a rate more than Banks' lending rate of interest, termination of tenancy for non-payment of rent for three months and scrapping of Slum Clearance Act.

12-18 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need For Taking Immediate Steps For Respening Orient Paper Mill, Bhaskar Textile Mill And Kalinga Tubes In Orissa.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubneswar) : Three industrial units in Orissa, namely, Orient Paper Mill, Bhaskar Textile Mill and Kalinga Tubes, have closed down for an indefinite period. The Orient Paper Mill is situated at Brajraj Nagar and Bhaskar Textile Mill at Jharsuguda in Sambalpur district in Orissa. Kalinga Tubes is situated at Chauducr in Cuttack district. As many as 20,000 employees were working in these three units. Most of the low paid employees from among them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The closure of these three industrial units have rendered 20,000 employees jobless. This has created an atmosphere of unrest among the workers in the State of Orissa.

12-19 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*.

It is not possible on the part of the part of the State Government to solve the problems that have arisen due to the lockout of these units. Large number of workers who have been thrown out of employment cannot be rehabilitated in any other factory. The State Government is not in a position to make any commitment about their rehabilitation nor in a position to revive those units.

Unless immediate steps are taken to review those units, the workers' unrest may pose law and order problem in the State. It is a question of life and death for these 20,000 employees. Therefore, it is necessary to review these units.

In view of this, I demand that the Government of India should intervene in the matter and revive Orient Paper Mill, Bhasker Textile Mill and Kalinga Tubes of Orissa without any further delay.

[ii] Need For Starting A Fast Train Service Between Allahabad And Lucknow

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में लखनऊ इस प्रदेश की राजधानी है तथा इलाहाबाद एक तरह से छोटी राजधानी ही है। क्योंकि उच्च न्यायालय लोक सेवा आयोग, शिक्षा विभाग पुलिस विभाग, आबकारी विभागों के सब बड़े-बड़े कार्यालय यहीं हैं। यही नहीं एकाउन्टेंट जनरल का कार्यालय भी इलाहाबाद में ही है।

इलाहाबाद तथा लखनऊ की दूरीं केवल 150 किलोमीटर है, किन्तु इस पर कोई फास्ट ट्रेन न होने से जितनी ट्रेनें है, उन्हें यह दूरी तय करने में 6 घंटा से 12 घन्टा लगता है, जबकि अन्यत्र जहाँ फास्ट ट्रेन चलती हैं, इतनी दूरी $2\frac{1}{2}$ तथा 3 घन्टा में तय होती है।

[श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी]

लखनऊ इलाहाबाद के बीच एक फास्ट ट्रेन चलाने की मांग बहुत दिनों से की जा रही है और इसके न होने से इलाहाबाद में बड़ा असन्तोष है।

मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि अविलंब इलाहाबाद लखनऊ के बीच एक फास्ट ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था करा दें।

(iii) Need For Establishing A Central Honey Development Board

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Under Rule 377 I make the following statement :

To facilitate proper exploitation, development and export of honey, it is absolutely essential to set up a central Honey Development Board. Honey, the sweetest natural gift is an important item of nutritious medical food. There are wide scope and opportunities for the development of honey production in some parts of our country. Our country is gifted with the production of honey from different species of bees. Unlike "Rock bee honey" known as "Jungle Honey", "Appis indica honey" or the apiary honey production requires considerable investment, labour and scientific knowledge. The annual production of honey in our country is about 40 lakhs kilograms, approximate value of it is Rs. 8 crores. Systematic production will generate large employment opportunities and export possibilities. Places with favourable climatic conditions natural forest resources, availability of natural bee colonies and availability of scientific skilled experts in honey production, should be encouraged and patronaged with liberal assistance. Such assistance, protection and safeguard have to be extended to those engaged in "migratory bee keeping" too. The interests of thousands of bee keepers of our country could be better served only by extending scientific and technological support and assistance. So, Government may be pleased to take early steps for the establishment of a Central Honey Development Board.

(iv) Increasing Irregularities In Certain Post Offices In District Ghazipur Of Uttar Pradesh

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत पढ़ने से पहले...... (**व्यवधान**) ......आप मेरी बात सुन लें—हम जैसे कहना चाहते हैं कि वाराणसी के पोस्ट आफिस में चोरी हो रही है, यह देश के हित में नहीं है, तो इसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि पार्टिकुलर नाम मत जोड़िये......

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : I am also raising the same issue. this is materially affecting our object. Under what authority are they doing this ** here ?

I am also raising the same thing. What is this going on here ?

** There is nothing objectionable in what I have given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want Shri Shastri to speak or not ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I support him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, you go through the rules. If there is any allegation, it has to be removed. We act only according to the rules.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 377 का मतलब है कि हम जो सूचना देते है उस पर जांच होनी चाहिए, कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जब हम कोई पार्टिकुलर एक्जाम्पिल देते हैं तो उसको क्यों काट दिया जाता है ? मैंने जो दिया था उसको संशोधित कर दिया गया है।

*एक स्थान का नाम भी नहीं आ सकता

** Not recorded.

था। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे 377 पर जब जांच हो तो मिनिस्टर साहब सारे-के-सारे उन पोस्ट आफिसेज के, जहां-जहां भ्रष्टाचार सुआ है, हमसे नाम लेकर जांच कराएं और उसकी सूचना हमको भी मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय संचार मंत्री जी का ध्यान डाक-तार व्यवस्था में हो रही भयंकर गड़बड़ियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। देश में हर ओर से निरन्तर सूचनाएं डाक व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी की मिलती रहती हैं, जो राष्ट्र के लिए कलंक हैं।

गाजीपुर जनपद के सैदपुर तहसील के कई पोस्ट आफिसों में पास बुकों में हेर-फेर करके पोस्ट-मास्टरों द्वारा हजारों रुपये के हड़पने की सूचना मिली है। इतना ही नहीं, दस वर्षीय बच्चों की बचत पास बुक से भी रुपये निकाले गए हैं। गाजीपुर जनपद की ही अन्य दूसरी तहसीलों में कई पोस्ट आफिसों से सूचना मिली है कि गरीब मजदूर ने कलकत्ता, बम्बई से कमाकर अपने घर अपना पेट काट-काट कर रुपया भेजा लेकिन उसका इन्स्योर्ड बीमा गायब हो गया। कभी-कभी बीमे द्वारा प्रेषित रुपयें के स्थान पर खाली लिफाफा ही मिला है। कहीं-कहीं तो जिस व्यक्ति के नाम मनीआर्डर आया है, उसके स्थान पर किसी दूसरे को धनराशि दे दी गयी है और हस्ताक्षर उस विशेष व्यक्ति का बना दिया गया है। वास्तविक व्यक्ति इधर-उधर परेशान हो रहा है। जाली मनीआडंर की घटाएं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सैंकड़ों हुई हैं जो आए दिन अखबारों में छपती रहती हैं।

वाराणसी, जौनपुर के देहाती इलाकों में भोले-भाले ग्रामीणों को ठगने की जैसे पोस्ट आफिसों ने एक मुहीम चला रखी है। वाराणसी आर०एम०एस०, मुगलसराय आर०एम०एस में सुनियोजित ढंग से कीमती पार्सलों और इन्श्योर्ड बीमे की राशि जाली मनीआर्डर प्राप्त कर की अनेक घटनाएं हाल ही में अखबारों में छपी। कुछ लोग पकड़े भी गए लेकिन उनका क्या हुआ, पता नहीं।

खेद है कि इन सब घटनाओं के बारे में पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, उत्तर प्रदेशप एवं माननीय संचार मंत्री जी से लिखा-पढ़ी की गयी लेकिन कोई माकूल कार्रवाई अभी तक नहीं हो हो सकी है। कुछ शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए आवेदन पत्रों की प्राप्ति की भी सूचना पोस्ट मास्टर, सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट अथवा पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल के यहां से नहीं प्राप्त होती। पूछताछ करने पर केवल एक ही जवाब अधिकारी लोग देते हैं कि मामले की छानबीन करायी गयी, घटना असत्य थी, फिर भी सम्बन्धित पोस्ट मास्टर को हिदायत दे दी गयी है। आपको हुई असुविधा के लिए खेद है।

मान्यवर, डाकतार विभाग की यदि ऐसी ही गति रही, तो जनता का विश्वास इस पर से उठ जाएगा और लोगों में असन्तोष फैलेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि संचार मंत्री इस दिशा में कड़ा कदम उठाएं और गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, वाराणसी जनपदों में इस प्रकार की हुई घटनाओं की छानबीन की जाए।

(v) Need For Government's Restraining British Airways From Pursuing Its Systematic Policy To Ultimately Closedown Its Branch At Calcutta

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, British Airways has a long career of operation through Calcutta. Not many years have passed when there was a strength of about 400 staff in Calcutta holding various activities

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

of British Airways. However, the policy of British Airways has long been to reduce its services through Calcutta. Consequently they have, by now, been able to bring down its staff strength in Calcutta to 69 members.

Sir, recently British Airways management has declared further reduction of operation through Calcutta by 50% from 1st April, 1983 from two flights a week to one flight a week. Not only that but they are planning for further reduction in the staff strength in Calcutta.

Recently, it has been upheld by the Supreme Court that it is not alone up to the shareholders of the company to declare its insolvency, but its workers are equal partners to be heard, while the Hon. Court was deciding the winding up affairs of a company.

The schemes for closing down are being planned when British Airways have made a good net profit of 80 millions for the first half of the financial year 1982-83. Calcutta not only met its target sales set by the management but exceeded it by 13% by 31st December, 1982. These leave us in no doubt that there is passenger and cargo market in Calcutta. Therefore, the financial viability of Calcutta has been proved beyond doubts.

• Sir, evident from the facts narrated above is, that the policy of systematic reduction of flights and staff is totally unjustified.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to refrain the British Airways from pursuing its systematic policy to ultimately close down the branch at Calcutta.

(vi) Need For Taking Effective Weasures For Controlling 'Sylchosis' Disease Prevailing In Chhota Nagpur Area Due To Waste Waters From Nearby Steel Plants.

श्री चन्द्रदेव वर्मा (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार राज्य स्थित चन्द्रपुरा थर्मल पावर, बोकारो स्टील प्लांट, भारत कोकिंग कौल लि० एवं इसके निकटस्थ अन्य प्लांटों की विभिन्न चिमनियों द्वारा निकले हुए धुंओं से धूल कण सिलिका एवं अन्य रिफेक्ट्री मैटेरिअल दिन रात फेंक रहे हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप आम लोगों में एक 'सिलकोसिस' नामक बीमारी फैल रही है, जिसकी चिकित्सा दुर्लभ है।

इन कारखानों से जो 'वेस्ट वाटर' निकल रहे हैं, उनके साथ जहरीले केमिकल्स आ रहे हैं। यह जल दामोदर नदी में गिराया जा रहा है। स्मरणीय है कि स्थानीय आदिवासी गांव के लोग इसी नदी के पानी को पीते हैं, इसी से नहाते हैं, इसी पानी को जानवर भी पीते हैं और इसी से खेतों की सिंचाई भी होती है। जो जानवर या आदमी इस पानी को पीता है उसे 'सिलकोसिस' या अन्य कई प्रकार के रोगों का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। यह सर्व विदित है कि आदिवासी गांव के लोग पीने के पानी के रूप में इसी दामोदर नदी के पानी का प्रयोग करते हैं। चापा कल तो इस क्षेत्र में लग ही नहीं सकता, कुओं का भी अभाव है।

दूसरी ओर धुओं से धूल, कण, सिलिका रिफ्रेक्ट्री मैटेरियल दिन-रात अनवरत गति से गिरते रहने के कारण इस इलाके की यानी 40-50 किलोमीटर चारों ओर की फसल मारी जा रही है। किसी प्रकार की कोई फसल नहीं उग रही है, जनमते ही सूख जाती है। इस प्रकार तमाम छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र इन चिमनियों से तबाह एवं बर्बाद हो रहा है।

डी०वी०सी० के अध्यक्ष ने पत्रकारों को बतलाया है कि इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण से इस क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए उपाय तो हो सकते

हैं, लेकिन वे बहुत खर्चीले हैं। लगभग 6 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि इस आदिवासी क्षेत्र को विनाश से बचाने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति गठित करे जो एक निश्चित अवधि में जांच करके अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करे और चाहे जितना भी खर्च हो, लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रबंध करें।

(vii) Need For Declaring Gorakhpur-Sunauli And Gorakhpur-Thuthi Barra Roads National Highways.

श्री आशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उस क्षेत्र की सड़कों और यातायात साधनों का विकास बहुत आवश्यक है। गोरखपुर जिले के तराई क्षेत्र में पक्की सड़कों का अभाव भी इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन का एक प्रमुख कारण है। गोरखपुर सुनौली और गोरखपुर ठूठी बार्रा मार्ग इसी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख राज्य मार्ग हैं लेकिन इनके रख-रखाव और मरम्मत पर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान नहीं। हालांकि ये दोनों सड़कें नेपाल की सरहद तक जाती हैं और गोरखपुर सुनौली सड़क तो उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्ग का एक भाग है जो भैरवा पोडरू होते हुए काठमांडू और उससे आगे चीन की सरहद तक चली जाती हैं लेकिन इस सड़क पर मनीराम पीपीगंज के बीच रोहिन नदी पर पुल खतरनाक घोषित किया जा चुका है और उस पर से भारी वाहन भार के साथ चलना मना हैं। यही नहीं यह सड़क इतनी कम चौड़ी है कि दो भारी वाहन या यात्री बस एक साथ नहीं गुजर सकते। पर्यटन की दृष्टि से भी इस सड़क का अपना महत्व है। यह सड़क नेपाल से भारत के यातायात का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रास्ता है इसलिए इस सड़क का एक प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राज्य मार्ग के तौर पर पूरा विकास होना चाहिए। इस सड़क को चौड़ा किया जाना और पुलों की आवश्यक मरम्मत के साथ-साथ सड़क के बराबर रख-रखाव की जरूरत है। इसी सड़क से अड्डा बाजार होते हुए बनरसिहा तक के देवदह में महात्मा बुद्ध की माता का पैतृक निवास था और इसी मार्ग से लुम्बनी और कपिलवस्तु (मौजुदा पिपरलवा) उनका आना-जाना होता था। इस मार्ग को पक्का करना और नाले पर पुल बनाना इस दृष्टि से भी आवश्यक है कि यहां पर्यटक और तीर्थ यात्री पहुंच सकें।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से इस सदन द्वारा मांग करता हूं कि हर दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण इन सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राज्य मार्ग घोषित किया जाए और इसके लिए समुचित धन की व्यवस्था की जाए।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : I want to submit that under rule 377 we are permitted to make a special mention before this House on a matter of urgent public importance. I submit that on this matter you decide, it and give direction to your office also. At least let them amend it. There is a limitation for your office.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone through the matter that you have given.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Hear me. Listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please hear me. Listen to me also.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : *Please hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you use all unnecessary words ?

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

please listen to me. You please listen to me, something you have given in writing to be raised under rule 377. If any word or phrase or expression...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Is there anything derogatory or defamatory or unparliamentry or character-assassination ? No such thing is there. I want a direction from this Government to certain authorities to reopen certain college courses. Even that is cut out. What is the authority invested in them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to read it or not.

(*Interruptions*)

I am not going to allow a discussion. Mr. Mayathevar, are you reading it or not ?

MR. K. MAYATHEVAR : I will read it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Dhandapani, you need not argue on his behalf.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I know I am not entitled to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please come and see me in my room. I am not permitting anybody to speak.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : We do not want to hurt the feelings of officers, I also regret for that...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot speak about officers in the House No. You will not speak about officers.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : What I am saying is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not speak about officers. If you want to say anything else, I will permit.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Directions should be given to the Tamil Nadu Government. This is the phrase he has used. The term 'Tamil Nadu Government' has been deleted. I do not know what is wrong in having these words 'Tamil Nadu Government' ?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Can we give instructions to the Tamil Nadu Government on this ? This is a State subject.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : How can you give directions to the universities when you cannot give directions to to the Tamil Nadu Government ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Central Government cannot issue a direction here ..

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: They can suggest, recommend, give their opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Central Government cannot issue a direction to the State Government. It is beyond their Jurisdiction. The universities are under the control of the State Government. Please read what has been given. What they have deleted is right and perfect.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The entire object has been killed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can raise under rule 377 anything concerning a Central subject, a subject under the power of the Central Government. You have raised a State subject. So it has been modifide. It is all right.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Education is a Concurrent subject. It is not only under 'State'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can the Central Government give instructions ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You connot give instructions or directions; I am aware of that. But you can give guidelines to the States. You can recommend....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It cannot be given. It will not be given by the Central Government. You please go through it. It has been so modified that it serves your purpose also. Please read it—'authorites concerned' . . .

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Let them say which authority.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to read it or not ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Which authority ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must read only the revised version. . .

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I make the following statement under rule 377...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not your original statement.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I am legelly on a sound point of order. This ha been typed and given now. Within five minutes another followed. (*Interruptions*) They have been given by the same office.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must keep up the decorum of the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Both have been served to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a seasoned Parliamentarian. You should not behave like this.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dumdum) : He is shouting too much. That is why the chair is objecting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can shout more than he can. My shouting cannot be competed with by anybody in the House. Now you read it.

[viii] Need For Reopening All The Degree Cources In The Annamalai University (Tamil Nadu)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Annamalai University in Tamil Nadu is one of the ancient Universities in the State and the country. Almost all the professional and degree courses were there in the Annamalai University and the said University was the abode of all kinds of mediocre students in giving liberal admission and for their future uplift. In the year 1981, all the degree courses were closed. Thereafter, no admission was made in B.A., B. Com., B. Sc. or any other degree courses. The total closure of all these degree courses is seriously and materially affecting the future educational welfare of all kinds of people in Tamil Nadu.

In the larger interest of the public and the future educational welfare of the present and future generation, all the degree courses *should be reopened* again.

I, therefore, call upon the hon. Prime Minister of India and the hon. Minister of Education in the Centre to issue suitable instructions to the authorities concerned to take speedy and favourable steps to reopen all the degree courses and to recommence all the admissions for the degree courses in the Annamalai University in Tamil Nadu and thus protect the educational interest of the present and the future generation of Tamilians.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The approved version of what the hon.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Member, Shri Mayathevar have said only will go on record.

Now, Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, on a point of order......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. On what subject you are raising ? I have called Mr. Harish Rawat. Let me complete the subject. There is no subject under discussion in the House. Actually there is a vacuum. You cannot raise a point of order. There is no subject matter now under discussion in the House.

Shri Harish Rawat.

[ix] Need For Amending The Forest Conservation Act For Development Of Hilly Areas Of Uttar Pradesh

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : पर्वतीय क्षेत्र की जनता के प्रबल आग्रह व हिमालय रीजन के वनों के पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी महत्व को देखते हुए लोकहित में इन क्षेत्रों के वनों के संरक्षण हेतु वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 अधिनियमित किया गया। इस अधिनियम के तहत किसी भी प्रकार की वन भूमि में सार्वजनिक हित निर्माण कार्यों को प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व स्थानीय स्तर पर स्थानीय वन विभाग एवं निर्माण कार्यों से सम्बन्धित विभाग के लोगों द्वारा संयुक्त निरीक्षण के उपरान्त एक प्रपत्र भरकर राज्य सरकार को भेजना होता है तथा राज्य सरकार के स्तर पर आवश्यक खाना-पूर्ति के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति हेतु मामले को भेजा जाता है। तकनीकी तौर पर देखने में यह व्यवस्था उचित एवं पूर्ण लगती है किन्तु व्यवहारिक तौर पर यह प्रक्रिया इतनी लम्बी तथा जटिल है कि वर्ष 1980-81 व 1981-82 की योजनावधि में स्वीकृत निर्माण कार्यों पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने हेतु आवश्यक अनुमोदन आज तक भी प्राप्त नहीं हो पाए हैं।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जहां कृषि योग्य भूमि के अतिरिक्त अधिकांश भूमि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा पारित सम्बद्ध अधिनियम के तहत वन भूमि है, वहां पेयजल, विद्युतीकरण, सड़क, स्कूल, पुल व चिकित्सालय आदि के लगभग समस्त निर्माण कार्य इस अधिनियम के प्रभावी होने के कारण रुके पड़े हैं। इस सबके फलस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इस अधिनियम के प्रति भयंकर असन्तोष है। लोग इसे अपने विकास में बाधक मान रहे हैं। धीरे-धीरे जनता वनों के संरक्षण व संवर्धन के अपने दायित्व से विमुख हो रही है। सामाजिक वानिकी के कार्यक्रम के तहत वृक्षारोपण हेतु ग्राम सभाएं अपनी भूमि देने का प्रस्ताव पास नहीं कर रही है। कारण स्वरूप इस महान कार्यक्रम को इन क्षेत्रों में भारी धक्का लग रहा है।

अत: मेरा माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस अधिनियम में संशोधन कर ऐसी स्थिति में, जहां कि निर्माण कार्य हेतु दो हजार वृक्ष तक काटने पड़ते हैं वहां अनुमोदन करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार के पर्यावरण विभाग को दे देना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा संभव न हो तो राज्य स्तर पर समिति का गठन कर उसे सम्बद्ध दायित्व सौंपा जाना चाहिए। मात्र ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्र के सम्मुख आना अनिवार्य हो, जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षों का कटान किया जाना है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, I have repeatedly noticed that non-official Members on the other side go to the

gallery and talk with the officials. This is something outside the rules and outside all conventions. And this is repeatedly taking place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You bring it to my notice when it is done again. There is no case for action now.

12.44 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1983-1984

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth colum of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated, Fund of India *To Complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in coures of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof aganist Demands Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry".

Demands for grants, 1983-84 *in respect of the Ministry of Industry submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
61.	Ministry of Industry.	84,63,000	...	4,23,17,000	
62.	Industries	16,90,79,000	51,35,67,000	84,53,98,000	225,43,32,000
63.	Village and Small Industries	17,08,90,000	17,41,67,000	85,44,50,000	87,08,33,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri K. C. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHADRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, You know after agriculture Industry is the most important Ministry for economic development, for industrial development and for the surplus unemployed youth of both rural and urban areas to get employment in defferent sectors of our economy.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Sir, I would like to quote from the Directive Principles contained in our Constitution :

> "The ownership and contol of the meterial resources of the community are so distributed as best subserve the common good;
> The oporation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and the means of production to the common detriment."

But in practice, Sir, the implementation of the Indistrial Policy of Government is serving the multi-nationals, monopoly houses and large houses of our country at the cost of the common People and small scale and village industries in particular.

Sir, I want to quote the following statistics in support of my contention. The total assets of the multinationals operating in our country through their branches and subsidiaries were Rs. 3,576.6 crores as on 31-3-1978. On 31-3-1979 it became Rs. 3,673.11 crores and on 31-3-1980 is rose to Rs. 4,007.9 crores. Now I come to monopoly houses and I first take up Tatas. Their assets in 1979 were Rs. 1,309.38 crores and profit before tax was Rs. 91.63 crores. In 1980 the assets of the Tatas were Rs. 1,538.97 crores and profit before tax was Rs. 110,03 crores. In 1981 the assests were Rs. 1,840.16 crores and profit before tax was Rs. 154 crores.

Now, I give you the figures about Birlas. Their assets in 1979 were Rs, 1,309.99 crores and profit before tax was Rs. 121.02 crores. In 1980 their assets were Rs. 1,431.99 crores and profit before tax Rs. 121.15 crores. In 1981 their assets rose to Rs. 1,691.69 crores and profit before tax come to Rs. 110.42 crores.

Sir, in the case of top MRTP houses their assets in 1979 were Rs. 6,614.89 crores and profit before tax was Rs. 529.74 crores. In 1980 the assets of the top MRTP houses were Rs. 7,611.74 crores and profit before tax was Rs, 544.48 crores. In 1981, it rose to Rs. 8,987.07 crores and profit before tax was Rs. 659.72 crores.

What has happened at the same time you can see from the statement of the Deputy Minister for Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary, on 15th April in Lok Sabha. He said that 26,758 small units were closed down. Sir, you can understand at whose cost they were closed down. They were closed down at the cost of our pepole. And these multinationals and monopoly houses are increasing their assets. Now, the position is that the unemployment problem has risen to about 75 million youths, including 45 million living in the rural areas. This is the actual position that has arisen because of the Industrial policy followed by the Central Government.

Sir, a new direction has been given to the Industrial Policy now. After getting the IMF loan, the Government is giving liberal import permits to items like steel, soda ash etc. Sir, the Government is importing steel from outside, when everybody knows that sufficient quantity of steel is accumulating in the stock-yards in India. The steel Authority of India have three month's stock of steel in their stock-yards. Previously, when steel was in short supply, you allowed import of steel. But the point is when there is sufficient amount of steel lying in our stok-yards, what is the need of importing steel ? I cannot understand the logic of this. Simlarly Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur has sufficient stock in its stock-yards, but in spite of that this Government has allowed M/s. Jindal and Company to import scrap alloy from outside. Sir, scrap alloy is inferior to Alloy steel which is produced in the Durgapur Steel Plant. The reason for allowing this import is that M/s. Jindal and Company donates lakhs of rupees to the Congress (I) for its election funds. So, at the cost of the public sector, you are allowing M/s. Jindal and Company to import alloy steel.

AN HON. MEMBER : They donate funds to Trade Unions also.

SHRI KRISHANA CHANDRA HALDER : I don't know that.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : सबको देते हैं, आपको भी देते हैं। आपके इंजन में क्या पानी चलता है, पैट्रोल नहीं !

SHRI KRISHANA CHANDRA HALDER : No, I don't agree with you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Better avoid such things.

SHRI KRISHANA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the Durgapur Steel Plant is facing difficulty in marketing their produce. You know, Sir, there is recession throughout the world. Now, there is a double phenomenon this country is facing. One is that the multi-national companies are exporting their items in our country. In the IMF loans there is one condition that we have to import from the advanced capitalist countries. So, the mnlti-nationals are dumping their produts in India. In this connection I want to quote from *Economic Times* of 1st March, 1983.

> "Goods from abroad are dumped
> into the domestic market,
> because of the prevalence
> of recessionary conditions
> in the word."

Sir, the IMF loan is a weapon at the hands of the multi-nationals which is being used at the cost of the Indian Industries engineering. steel and other industries.

Such as engineering, steel and other industries. In advanced capitalist countries, they are facing a recession and they have adopted a protectionist policy to save their industries from an accute crisis. But instead of giving proper protection to our Indian industries, Government is issuing a liberal import policy, as I have mentioned before. Inspite of our recent declaration regarding the export and import policy of the Central Government, I think the situation will not improve at all.

In this connection, I want to give one example. In Maharashtra for the Chandra Pur thermal power station, Government has placed an order for three 500 MW thermal power plants on the multi-national companies. You know that BHEL is competent enough to produce this type of 500 MW thermal power stations. In the global tender that was called, BHEL's tender was the lowest. They say that as they will get foreign credit, they placed the order on the multi national companies which BHEL cannot give.

In this connection, I would like to mention that BHEL management, including the Chairman and all the unions met together and adopted a unanimous resolution opposing the move when BHEL can produce the thermal power station, why should the order be placed on multy nationals ? So, Government should respond to this unanimous resolution.

Government declared the year 1982 as the year of Productivity. The textile strike of Bombay is continuing for more than one year. You have not been able to settle it. So, production came down considerably. All your steps seem to be non productive in the year of Productivity. In the major industrial sectors, there is stagnants production, or declining production. Statistics published by Government are illusory. Government has given the value of production, not the actual volume of production. As you know, last year, the price rise was about 10%. So, instead of giving the volume of production, you have given the value of production of different industries.

We are in the midst of a recession, declining physical volume of production in certain items like jute, coir etc. The causes of decline in production are not only recession, but also lack of infra-structural facilities such as coal, power, transport etc, and non availability of raw materials and intermediate goods, lack of domestic market, competition in international market and credit policy of the Government. Lack of domestic market is there only because there decline in the purchasing power of our common people.

The Home Minister, while replying to the debate on his Ministry, admitted that the member of people living below the poverty line was increasing. You know that more than 70% of our people

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

are living below the poverty line. Unless you raise their standard of living, the domestic market cannot expand. So long as the domestic market is shrinking, you will not be able to sell your produce in the country.

There is stagnation, inflation and rise in prices. Experts say that economic inflation and rising prices (stag-flation) is also responsible for the low growth of our industry.

13 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the condition of coir industry of Kerala. Coir industry is facing great crisis due to the neglect of the Centre and State Governments. Five lakh of workers and 20 lakh of dependents depend on this industry. Export market is dull and now government is going to import coir product and coir yarn. This will aggrava e fruthre the situation. Coconut husk was declared as an essential commodity in 1972. But so far the State Government has not been given proper powers to procure husk, which is required by the Coir Co-operatives. 450 co-operatives are suffering due to lack of raw-materials and finance. Government should come to their rescue. I would respect that export trade of the coir industry should be nationalised and more products should be sold to the socialised countries.

Government established the public sector for development of the planned economy. You know, M.A.M.C. Durgapur was set up to produce, to manufacture machinery for the collieries but the Energy Ministry is importing it, whereas MAMC can produce it. I want to draw the attention of the Minister, in this connection, to the Heavy Engineering Corporation of Ranchi. It has utilzied only 50 per cent of its capacity. There is no Chairman and even the departmental heads are not there. There is a news item in *The Statesman* dated 8.4.1982, under the heading Centre's apathy caused HEC to become a sick unit.

So, The Hindustan Engineering Corporation can produce machine building machine for steel plants, etc., but you are not utilizing its capacity, it is becoming a sick unit. The responsibility of the public sector is to encourage ancillary and small industries. I have written many letters regarding the problems of tiny and small industries of Asansol and Durgapur, but you have not taken proper steps for their improvement and to save them from becoming sick.

You know what is the condition of the cottage and handloom industry and DIC. The concept was that under one roof, there will be technological help, raw-materials, finance and marketing. I want to quote the condition of the DIC from *The Times Of India*, dated 18th April, 1983.

I am quoting from *Times Of India* of April, 18, 1983 :

> Distric Industries Plan fails "The district industries Centres (DIC) programme launched by the Centre in April 1978 has failed to achieve the objective of providing under a single roof all the services and support needed by small scale units and has fallen far short of the target of aditional employment generation.
>
> This is revealed in the report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1981-82."

This District Industries Centres programme can help the village industries and artisans also.

Regarding backward areas, we have been hearing the talk of the Government but the Central Government should come forward to set up industries in backward districts. In my State Bankura and Purelia districts are droughtprone and industrially backward. I have been demanding for the last five or six years a Railway line from Raniganj to Bankura *via*, Mejia, as it will be able to carry coal as also help these two districts also as some small scale industries can come up there.

Regarding under utilisation, I have already mentioned that the Heavy Engineering Corporation is not functioning properly, Also, there is under utilisation of capacity in the steel re-rolling mills

and I had also written a letter to the Minister. Only 17 per cent of the capacity is being utilised. Instead, the Tatas are being allowed to produce wire and rods at the rate of about 50,000 tonnes per year. At this rate, our re-rolling machinery will be shut down or closed soon. Tatas should not be allowed to produce this.

Earlier, this matter was discussed when a question was put in the House as to why more and more industries were becoming sick. Bad management and other reasons were responsible for this.

The people of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya—the whole of the Eastern and the North Eastern region are agitating for about the regional imbalance. The Government is not encouraging people who want to set up industries in Tripura and these States. There is a lot of discrimination and for that reason there is agitation. I want to ask why such discrimination is being shown to West Bengal.

Regarding the per capita assistance under the Central Plan Assistance from 1951 to 1979, West Bengal got only Rs. 596, while Gujarat was given Rs. 1, 032; Maharashtra got Rs. 996; Punjab got Rs. 1, 660; Karnataka got Rs. 768 and Tamil Nadu was given Rs. 660. We are not against any state so far as fund allocation is concerned. Now that you are finalising the plan allocations sufficient funds may be provided to the Eastern and North-Eastern region. We want our legitimate share of fund for industrial development.

The existing freight equalisation policy in regard to iron and steel and coal has adversely affected the economic developmeot of the Eastern region. Either this should be withdrawn or freight equalisation of cotton and other raw materials should be introduced immediately.

For West Bengal, I demand that the set up for the Basic Chemicals and Drug projects of the Hindustan Organic Limited be expedited; the Central Sector Electronic project at Salt Lake should be established soon, the ship building and ship repairing yard at Haldia should be taken up; clearance for the licence for Haldia Petro-Chemicals should be given; expansion of the Haldia Refinery should be undertaken; coal-based gas and methanol plant near Durgapur which will produce gas and methanol from coal and also synthetic crude such as kerosene and diesel should also be set up. Coal will be available from the nearby coal areas for this plant.

Oil exploration work in West Bengal should be started. A Soviet expert has mentioned that underneath half of West Bengal, there is oil

From Farakka 40,000 cusecs of water should be supplied in lean periods for improvement of Calcutta Port.

There is need for construction of a truck manufacturing factory at Durgapur.

Our Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Bosu, has written many times for nationalisation of Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. One of the Central Ministers has said that a Bill has been prepared and sent to the Cabinet Committee. I request you to take initiative and introduce the Bill for nationalisation of both the companies as early as possible.

Carter Pooler & Company Private Limited was taken over in 1972. In 1978 all the papers were kept ready for nationalisation. But now an order has been issued to the Company for winding up. I have written to you requesting you to issue immediately proper instructions not to wind up this Company, I demand nationalisation of this Company. The workers in this Company are starving.

Our Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister on 16th April for her intervention and nationalising this Company.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Haldar]

I demand nationalisation of Hooghly Cocking and Engineering Company Limited and Borentfort & Company Limited.

You know that Bharat Electronics Limited under IRCI Ltd, entered into an agreement with HMT to produce bulbs. But now the HMT is violating that agreement. The concern is closed and the workers are starving. So, I would request you to come forward with nationalisation of this concern.

Tripura is also a very backward State. I request you to establish a paper mill in Tripura.

Cycle Corporation was a very good concern. But due to mismanagement its condition has become precarious. You have shifted its headquarters from Calcutta to Asansol. The management has stopped even manufacturing cycle parts, which it can produce, So. I would request you to intervene and change the management. I also request you to take proper steps to make this concern viable.

Kumardhubi Engineering Works was nationalised by the Bihar Government. But it is pending for President's assent. You should take initiative to expedite it so that President's assent can be given early.

For industrial development and self-reliance what should we do? Whatever items we can produce in our country, those items should not be imported. Proper protection should be given to the Indian industry as a whole from the competition of the foreign advanced capitalist countries. Small scale industry is hit by large-scale industry and is facing competition from the large scale industries. Monopoly houses and large-scale industries are getting huge amount of bank finances, bank credits but small-scale industries are not getting sufficient amount so that they can survive, they can improve they can fight the onslaught of the large-scale industries. For their survival and for their growth, the financial policy for the small-scale industries should be changed. Practical steps should be taken to change the credit policy because small-scale, ancillaries and village industries create employment in the backward and rural areas. Their finance and credit should be ensured by the Government and proper protection should be given to them for survival from the attack of the large-scale industries.

Taxation of essential commodities should be reduced to boost the consumption of these items. More taxation should be imposed on the luxurious items and items like refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc. These items are also causing power crisis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can say all these things in the Finance Bill when it comes.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I do not want to argwae with you, Sir. Sir improvement in the performance of public undertakings is also very necessary. It can be done by eradicating bureaucratism and malpractices and it requires professional skill and efficient administration, proper marketing and better industrial relations. The Ministry of Industry had appointed a Committee of ten representatives of the Central trade unions and they have submitted their recommendations to the Government. Not a single recommendation has yet been implemented for improvement of the industrial relations in the public sector. For proper industrial development and to create employment opportunities for the unemployed youth of our country, I demand that Govrnment should nationalise the multinational companies and should nationalise the monopoly companies of our country and give proper protection to the small-scale and cottage and village industries. If you accept my suggestions, I hope the industrial development will be there and we shall be able to compote with the advanced capitalist countries. I hope,

you will accept my suggestions. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of immediately starting the proposed industrial nucleus in Madhubani and Palamau districts in Bihar.] (32)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to all the registered industiral units including those for self-employment in Madhubadi and Darbhanga districts of Bihar.](33)

'That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs 100.

Need to start agro-based industries like hard-board from straw, paper from straw, cement from husk and oil from bran in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts.] (34)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting industries for manufacturing fertilizers from animal bones in Madhubani and Darbhnga districts of Bihar.] (35)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for opening a new Mithila Small Scale Industry Unit at Darbhanga.] (36)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of immediately resuming production at Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited] (37)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of bringing back the pulp unit taken away from Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited or to establish another pulp unit based on bagasse or straw at Rameshwar Nagar.] (38)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix responsibility for the closure of Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited for the last one year.] (39)

"That the Demand under the head "Industry' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Necessity of installing captive power plant at Rameshwar Nagar unit of Ashoka Paper Mills Limited.] (40)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of giving more facilil ties to cottage, mini and smal-scale industries run by weaker section in backward areas of Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar.] (45)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of ensuring start of industrial units registered for more than three months for self-employment in Madhubani and Darbhanga district.] (46)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

[Failure to establish nuclers plants in identified backward regions of Madhya Pradesh especially Rajgarh and Guna.] (50)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to identify essential items to be produced as a first step to meaningful industrialisation of the country.] (51)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish more branch industries covering the backward regions of Madhya Pradesh under the Small Industries Service Institute net-work.] (52)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have planned growth of small-scale industries and cottage industries in the non-industry districts of Rajgarh and Guna in Madhya Pradesh.] (53)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish a closer link between Khadi Village Industries Boards and the Khadi Village Industries Commission.] (54)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure t o advise the Khadi Village Industries Commission to concentrate more on the backward and no-industry districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (55)

"That the Demand under the eead 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish a Japanese type wooden furniture and toy making factory at Sironj-Lateri of Vidisha, Jammer in Guna and Sarangpur in Rajgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (56)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish a Dolomite processing factory at Sironj-Lateri of Vidisha and Maksudangarh of Guna district of Madhya Pradesh.] (57)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish a match factory in the no-industry district of Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh.] (58)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish forest based small-scale industries in Rajgarh, Vidisha and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (59)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish cottage industries in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (60)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to start more industries for providing jobs to Scheduled Castes and ScheduledTribes.] (61)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage handloom and power-loom units in Rajgarh district in Madhya Pradesh.] (62)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a packing paper and cardboard project in Khilchipur and Machalpur areas of Rajgarh district in Madhya Pradesh.] (63)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take special steps for the industrial development of the districts of Rajgarh and Guna in Madhya Pradesh.] (64)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of immediately starting the proposed industrial nucleus in no-industry districts in Madhya Pradesh.] (65)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start agro-based industries like Rard-board, strawboard, wrapping paper from straw husk and oil from bran in Pachore and Narsingarh Tehsils of Madhya Pradesh.] (66)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting industries for manufacturing fertilizers and compost from animals benes in Rajgarh and Guna districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (67)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore exemption limit upto 7½ lakhs for small sector industrial units and to relieve them from central excise control.] (70)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up small scale and cottage industries in the ,non-industry' backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (71)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up forest-based small scale industries in the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (72)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of giving more facilities to cottage, mini and small scale industries run by weaker sections in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh.] (73)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide technical assistance to rural artisans in different trades in Madhya Pradeshs.] (74)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Village and Small industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to channelise all the loans and grants of the K & V.I.C. through the State Board.] (75)

"That the Demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for development of artisan-oriented bell-metal industry in the rural and semi-urban areas in Madhya Pradesh.] (76)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to take over and re-start Kumardhubi Engineering Works at Dhanbad.] (68)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industricis' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the policy regarding sick-industries.] (69)

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA (Arrah) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to step up industries in backward districts especially Bhojpur in Bihar.] (90)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failur to set up small scale industries in every village.] (91)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Boards and Khadi and village Industries Commission.] (92)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to encourage agro-based industries.] (93)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise sick industrial units.] (94)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the manufacture of agricultural implements.] (95)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministery of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to manufacture power tillers for farmers at cheap rates.] (96)

"That the Demand under the Head "Ministery of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate assistance to cottage and small scale industries.] (97)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up paper mills in the paddy producing districts of Bhojpur and Patna in Bihar.](98)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up small units to manufacture cement.] (99)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review the industrial policy.] (100)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to encourage the industrial units manufacturing utensils especially in Patna district.] (101)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide financial help to artisans living in rural areas to set up small scale industries.] (102)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check blackmarketing in cement.] (103)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up oil and cement industries based on rice bran in Bhojpur and Patna districts of Bihar.] (104)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Industry' be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to set up fertilizer factory based on animal bones in Patna and Bhojpur districts of U.P.] (105)

SHRI AJIT BAG (Scrampore) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise Carter Pooler and Company Private Limited, Calcutta.] (106)

"That the Demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to make Carter Pooler and Company Private Limited, Calcutta viable.] (107)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make alternative arrangements for Carter Pooler and Company by tagging it with a healthy public sector undertaking.] (108)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I support the Demands of the Industry Ministry, I would like to say that the policy of industries has been laid down in 1956 Industrial Policy. We have accepted the system of planning and development of industries for the socio-economic change. This is the basic outline envisaged in the Industrial Policy.

Speaking on the Demands of this Ministry, I would like to say that over the years India has advanced very much in science and technology. We have been participating in various exhibitions and our progress in scientific development has been appreciated by other advanced countries. Even in the field of space technology, we are ahead of many countries in the comity of nations.

While we are one of the biggest industrialised countries, if we look a little deeper into the developmental activities in the interior of the country, we will be surprised to know that about Rs. 12,500 crores worth of goods are today transported by bullock carts. So, while we are developing fast, the bullock cartage is still visible in the rural parts of our country. Even while we speak of modernisation and scientific development, they have not been able to bring about a meaningful change in the economics of the societies in the rural areas. We are yet to modernise the bullock cart.

The Sixth Plan envisages an outlay of about Rs. 20,407, crores including the investments on coal and petroleum. A major part of this outlay, Rs. 19,500 croves is in the Central Sector and Rs. 1,389 crores in the State sector. It is an accepted philosophy in our country that we have got a mixed economy consisting of the public sector, the private sector and the joint or co-operative sector.

During the Sixth Plan period the development is based on various factors. I do not want to discuss them in isolation, without bringing in the shortage

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of power and raw materials and want of modernisation of the system in various fields. A significant portion of the outlay is for steel, petroleum, coal, fertilizer, heavy engineering, cement, pharmaceuticals, textiles and electronics. I do not agree with my hon.friend on the other side, who said that we did not have meaningful production in the Year of Productivity.

We should bear in mind that the Sixth Plan is now spilling over to the Seventh Plan, which is under preparation. Let us analyse how we are going to achieve the growth, how we are going to explain to the nation that the industrial growth is in accordance with what we have envisaged in our policies and programmes during the Sixth Plan.

So far as industrial growth is concerned, power is one of the most important sectors. The shortage of power in most of the States, apart from causing alarm, results in a loss of more than Rs. 12,000 crores of industrial production. It is an accepted fact and a known fact and almost all the States are suffering from paucity of power. I mean, the energy crisis and the power shortage. The overall power deficiency in the country cannot be narrowed down to a mere 8 per cent in the current financial year because the power-cut faced by the industry was about 20 per cent. It is because of the low priority accorded to the industry. Most of the industries are power-based industries, it may be a basic industry or it may be a primary industry. In various States you want to create a balanced industrial growth, whereas 'we are suffering from the paucity of power though the natural resources are available. The Energy Minister has to reply to this. I do not know whether the industrial development is based on this power sector. If this is so, how can we have a successful productivity Year ? The Minister has to explain this.

Apart from the production loss, damage was caused to industrial plants and machinery by sudden trippings, voltage fluctuations and unannouned power cuts made by some of the States because it is again a matter between the Centre and the States, and the money is percolated from the Centre to the States and the power cuts are uneven and therefore,this will result in loss of industrial growth. Thus there is a heavy loss in the industrial field. The power position may be much worse because there is no plan for improving the position in the country and unless this power crisis is resolved and a plan has been drawn up for linking up industries with power, there will not be any industrial growth.

Sir, out of the total additional capacity of about 20,000 MW targetted during the Sixth Plan, the actual capacity expected to be added by the end of the Plan was estimated at only about 14,000 MW. This is the situation. So, how this industrial growth could be made possible ? The dynamic Industries Minister has to find out some new solutions for this worsening situation. I know the Industries Minister is very much interested to build up infrastructure for industrial growth. Essential inputs shortage has been hampering the industrial growth as, for example, coal, power, furnace oil, iron and steel, cement etc. These are the major impediments in industrial production. Further, liberal imports, credit squeeze and fall in consumers' purchasing power have hit several key industries like textiles, commercial vehicles and chemicals and fertilizers.

As a consequence of the losses in industrial production, the country's economy is expected to grow at a lower rate of percentage in 1982-83 compared to 5 per cent in 1981-82 and 8.1 per cent in 1980-81.

The major industrial units should not only acquire the latest "know-how", but also the "know-why" for the fall in production and develop new technology by increased investment in research and development. It will take years or even decades for the installation of major and medium industries and all sectors of industry needed to be moder-

nised, as it has been envisaged in the Report. We have to go in for modernisation of industries. But in what way the modernisation of industries is going to be envisaged under these constraints and under these difficult situations of inputs shortage and the like ? What are the plans ? What are the programmes for meeting the input shortage ? Where there is no input shortage, you can expect the growth as envisaged. Therefore, it is one of the important rigid rules that if inputs are not there industrial development cannot take place even though modern technology is available. The absence of inputs will act as a stumbling block in its development.

I know you have stated that a Board should be there. What are the industries which you want to modernise ? These are leather goods, automobile, tools for machines, power generation, etc. We want modern technology, manpower and energy. In this country manpower is in abundance. There need not be energy crisis if you harness the natural resources available in this country. The programmes have not been properly implemented. Inbuilt resources in this country have not been properly tapped. We have natural resources in abundance. We have enough of man power. We have technology and scientific growth. But still we have not been able to put everything into action. That is the reason why there is industrial imbalance.

To-day urbanisation is going on in a big way. Industries are located in big cities. It may be North or may be South. We have been urging in this House and outside that industries should be located where there is raw material available, where infra-structure has been built, where roads are available. I can say that not even 1% industry has been located taking all these factors into account. There is plenty of industrial imbalance. There is no direction of rapid industrialisation in the rural areas to meet the explosive situation of unemployment problem.

The hon. Finance Minister has made a statement about monitoring all the sick units. *Economic Time* dated 15.4.81 stated :

> "The Union Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, to-day urged the public sector bank chiefs to streamline the monitoring mechanism so that the banks worked efficiently. He also advised them that flow of information to the public should be more effective.
>
> The minister, who has addressing the one-day Conference of the Chief executive of the 28 public sector banks, also emphasised that the banks must evolve a method of early warning mechanism to diagnose sickness in indusrty at early stages and the same should be brought to the noticv of the concerned administratie ministry immediately."

Sir, the viability studies relating to the sick units should be expeditiously undertaken. This is a wonderful theory that has been invented in this country. The big monopolies grab the money from the various banks and the financial institutions and their investment in the sector is zero. But their growth is more. They take out the profit and make the unit sick. They will say, we will sell out and by selling this they make more money. This is one of the new devices adopted by the industrialists. The Ministry and the bureaucracy know of it. But where is the prevention of this kind of voluntarily, intentionally and clandestinely making these units sick in the industry ? They make more money by making the units sick. These are the innovations that have been adopted in this modern age and that is why the mills in the textile industry are not coming up. The industrial growth has been stopped.

Now, I will come to the distribution of industries. Let us analyse. There are three groups of industrial development in this country. It may be Group A, Group B and Group C. Under Group A all the well developed industrial States come. Group B are the States

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

which are developed industrially in recent years. Group C are the less developed industrial States. I will give you examples. Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu may come under Group A. Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa may come under Group B. The less developed industrial States—Group C—are Assam, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa.

Now, let us see how the industrial growth in the various States is taking place. It may be in Group A or Group B. Factory employees for a thousand of population under Group A are 15.2, under Group B 10.12 and under Group C 4.7.

The percentage-wise fixed capital under Group A, Group B and Group C is 36.7, 20.0 and 36.0 respectively. In the case of percentage of small scale industries, it has been downgraded. I thought that it was upgraded. But it was downgraded. There is no further growth in Group B and Group C States. Therefore, the industrial growth is around urban areas only ignoring the rural areas. Therefore, rapid urbanisation is going on and the population in the cities is increasing day by day.

Take for instance, the number of towns with a population of over 50,000. In Group A the number is 124; in Group B, it is 87, and in Group C consisting of several States, it is 115. Therefore, we have to remove this imbalance in the industrial development and plan for the development of industries in the backward regions. Unless we have the plans for these things, unless we have the statistics and unless we have the scientific approach to this problem, how can we solve this ?

The declaration of backward area is something fantastic. But we have to envisage what is called this 20-point programme also as a special programme for the development of rural areas and backward areas in various States under the various sectors. Today we have about 250 districts or more which have been declared as backward. But what are the developmental activities that are undertaken on having declared them as backward ? Have any industries been located in such backward area after having declared them backward ? The industries are not coming up in the backward areas. They say, those areas have peculiar conditions. Not even one industry worth the name has been located in the backward region. You have to make special efforts to develop this backward area. Special inputs and the infrastructural facilities have to be developed in the backward region. Unless you deve'op the infrastructure and unless you create what is called the adequate base for growth, how can you expect the development of the backward region ? There is a communication gap; raw material shortage; power shortage; and shortage of other things in the backward region. Even the mechanism has not been applied on a scientific basis to develop this region. The transport subsidy has not reached this place. And for various regions, the areas continues to be backward. The people of this country feel that rapid industrialisation in the rural areas is the only answer for the unemployment problem. Today, why are these regional parties coming up ? Why is parochialism rising its ugly head? Because the socio-economic changes are not rapidly reaching the needy, the common and the poor people who are living. They are the vulnerable section of the society in this country. They are the innocent people of this country. They are the back-bone of this country. You take out the private sector and put industries in the growing cities and make these big industrial monopoly houses fat and relax in cities and you do not want to give any relief to the poor farmers who are having a little bit of whatever they get owing to vagaries of nature. Should not they live by other agro-based industries, it may be dairying, it may be agriculture, it may be ancillary units or it may be anything ? Where are those small-scale industries ?

Today, taxes are being put even for poultry and where are the rural areas where the people have got small-scale industries and small agro-based industries? They are finding it difficult to make both ends meet and you put taxation on them and, therefore, industrial growth of agro-based industries in villages is only a dream today. Regarding the steep increase in prices during the last three years, let us take and analyse, certain matters. We said that the industrial growth of the free sector should be in a scientific manner. I do not want to say that because time and again we have said monopoly houses and even restrictive trade activities and practices and everything has been subverted and we are managing the whole system.

You said about small sector, the cottage industry. and how can cottage industries grow? There is a shoe maker. Where is small industry for him? There is Bata Shoe Company and it is expanding and selling and manipulating and looting money. The Hindustan Lever expansion is going on merrily and the under-utilisation and the over-utilisation, these are the things which are visible in this country. How can you expect a small sector to grow? How can you expect a small leather manufacturer will survive? And, therefore, how can cottage industries function? And how the Boards are functioning? You know that. Take, for example Khadi Board. Is there any programme for the Khadi Board? Is there any visible or possible development and the investment and its results in the rural areas? Nil. It is only zero point.

Take, for example, luxury items and luxury goods being manufactured. They are flourishing very well and tax, evasion, they are also capable of manipulating. They can get raw materials. Take, for example, today Mafatlal can strangle the small sector who are manufacturing nylon threads, nylon rods or any small things, in one stroke, they will strangle them, because they have also entered that field.

Therefore, you must also earmark, you must also cut-short which of the areas where the monopoly houses, either directly or indirectly or by dubious methods should not enter.

There are units: sister concers or sister companies which are operating and today 'A' Company and the same 'B' Company under the direct and indirect control of holding companies the big monopoly houses are flourishing very well in this country. Is there any possibility for the growth of the small scale sector?

I would like to quote one example. We have already brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is very good that the Maruti is coming up and producing car in this country for the first time. I must appreciate the dynamism of our Minister. But, for the last three years, there is 40-50% raising of prices of cars. Is there any logic in it, any reason in it, any rhyme in it? Just I want to ask a simple question. What is the total investment of these car manufacturers? Let us see. That is why I am asking for scrutiny by Parliament. All these private companies who are getting money from the financial institutions should be subjected to scrutiny by Parliament. As it is, they are not subjected the scrutiny of Parliament we are not expected to oversee their balance-sheets in Parliament. We are only overseeing the activities of public sector undertakings. We have got the Commitee on Public Undertakings and the Public Accounts Committee. Why are we not investigating the activities of the companies in the private sector? The public sector undertakings get money from the financial institutions and they are subjected to the scrutiny of Parliament. The companies in the private sector get more money from financial institutions, but they are not subjected to the scrutiny of Parliament. As it is, there is no power vested with the Parliament, with the people of this country, to scrutinise the working of these private companies which are hav-

[Shri K. Lakkapppa]

ing underhand dealings, which are having fraudulent transactions, which are making and circulating black money, which are paralysing the country's economy. Why should we not have a new line of thinking, of bringing the private sector companies also under the scrutiny of Parliament? Parliament should have this power. Members of Parliament speak for the people. The voice of the people should be respected. Where else can we speak? The voice of the people's representatives should not be a cry in the wilderness. We must have a definite policy about industrial growth. Otherwise, this five per cent will only be a dream and there will not be industial growth.

The public sector undertakings should be manned by people of high integrity. The labour movement in this country has reached the saturation point. This country cannot have the luxury of bargaining any more because the unorganized sector is not getting anything. There is a raw deal for the unorganized sector in this country. I want that the working of the public sector should be streamlined. How is the public sector functioning today? There are over 150 public sector undertakings under the Central Government, Of these, 90 are making profits while 60 have been incurring losses for several years. The losses may be more than Rs. 4,500 crores. Why are efficiency and discipline not introduced here? We are a disciplined nation. The Government of India is like a private man, one man; we have got everything under our control; the power is vested with the Industries Minister. Why has discipline not been introduced in the public sector? Why should there be such losses here? The same type of industries run by the private sector are making huge profits. Why are our bureaucrats and technocrats not using this organization for the benefit of the people of this country? The whole thing should be analysed and the working of the public sector should be improved. Under the Constitution that we have adopted, we want to have a Welfare State, we want to have a socialist structure. Where is the structural change? The declared policy of the industry is that we are in the greater or commanding heights so far as public sector undertakings are concerned. But the greater the height the lower is the income and losses are going up. We are only wasting and squandering away the money, whether it is bureaucrats or the various people who are manning them. For example, in the first nine months of 1982, the public sector projects were expected to have made a profit of Rs 1255 crores as compared to Rs. 726 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The improvement is still low as compared to the huge investments made in these projects. But the technocrats are being kicked out and IAS officers are put there. The people who are trained for an industry, who are expected to man that industry, are not put in that industry. There are three groups in these public sector organisations and by the inter-groups internal quarrels and the internal squabbles they are destroying and looting the public sector and the public money. This is highly deplorable. I want action should be taken and the efficiency of the public sector units should be improved to strengthen the public sector which is the basic sector. We believe in the public sector and we have envisaged in our democratic constitution that the public sector should attain commanding heights. But this kind of losses bring a bad name to public sector. For example, about 60 of the projects are likely to have incurred losses of Rs. 650 crores in the first nine months of last year. Steel projects are the major concerns started about two decades back but they are still making losses. There are 11 other big projects which are making losses including the National Textile Corporation, Hindustan Fertiliser, Coal India, Bharat Aluminium and Kudremuhk Iron Ore Co. Out of a total of 160 different public sector units, the capacity utilisation exceeding 75% in 1981-82 was reached only by 80 units.

Utilisation between 50 and 75 per cent was reached by 43 units and inrespect of the others the capacity utilisation was less than 50%. Under-utilisation of capacity—why under-utilisation of capacity? Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House. I would like the Minister to find out a solution to this situation as to why our public sector units are running at losses and why we are not even utilising the installed capacity. The reasons for the underutilisation of capacities should be investigated and remedial steps taken.

The Government as an entrepreneur and as an owner is less businesslike than private companies. Administrative feasibility and political expediency are given greater weightage in public undertakings than actual managerial issues. This is the most important thing where the Government of India and the Industries Mini ter should find a solution not in isolation but after taking into consideration the overall situation and may be, what is called, the infra-structural facilities. It may be shortages and various other important factors. In co-ordination with all these things I want that he must go and see that the industrial policy should not be diluted and shou'd not be diverted and he should see that the spirit of our industrial policy is taken care of and a rapid industrial growth is ensured as that is the only remedy for the growing menace of the unemployment problem and also for quick economic changes. Therefore, I hope and trust that our Industries Minister may take note of the serious situation arising out of these things and improve the working of our public sector organisations. I wish him well.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उद्योग विभाग के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। उद्योग विभाग निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी मंत्रालय है जिसके कार्यकरण पर वास्तविक रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे यहां कहा गया है कि उद्योग कर्म की निपुणता पर निर्भर करता है किन्तु उद्योग की सफलता श्रम के बिना सम्भव नहीं है। श्रम के बिना, परिश्रम के बिना कोई भी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए उद्योग और श्रम, पूंजी और पसीने को बराबर के रूप में मान्यता मिलनी चाहिए। किन्तु देश की आजादी के बाद देश का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि हम पसीने को पूंजी के बराबर का दर्जा नहीं दिला पाए। आज जहां पूंजी है वहां पसीने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं उद्योग मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूंजी और पसीने को बराबर का हक मिले, इसका प्रबन्ध उन्हें करना चाहिए। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि इस देश का उद्योगीकरण होना चाहिए और उद्योगों का श्रमिकीकरण होना चाहिए ताकि अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन किया जा सके। उद्योगों के श्रमिकीकरण की बात के पीछे मेरा तर्क है कि जब तक उद्योगों में हम अधिक से अधिक ऑटोमाइजेशन दूर नहीं करेंगे, उनको स्वचालीकरण से दूर नहीं करेंगे, तबतक हम बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं से ठीक से पार नहीं पासकेंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उद्योगों में अधिक से अधिक मानव श्रम के महत्व को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि आज जो देश की ऑटोमेशन रफतार है, उस रफतार को बदलकर अधिक से अधिक लोगों की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का प्रबन्ध आपको करना पड़ेगा।

वैसे उद्योग और वाणिज्य एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। उद्योग की कल्पना वाणिज्य के बिना नहीं की जा सकती है। वाणिज्य बिना उद्योग के स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है। उद्योगों में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो सके और वाणिज्य व्यवसाय का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ-साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि इम्पोर्ट जितना कम हो सके उतना ही अच्छा। इस बारे में भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

13.56 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the chair*]

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान लोक लेखा समिति 1982-83 की रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इसमें कहा गया है- समिति इस स्थिति पर खेद प्रकट करती है कि सरकार द्वारा नकद पूरक सहायता के रूप में भारी धनराशि बिना कुछ भी सुनिश्चित किए दी जा रही है। क्या इससे योजनाओं के उद्देश्य अर्थात् अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा को अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। जिस प्रकार आप लोगों को निर्यात करने के लिए अनुमति देते हैं, किन्तु जो उनसे विदेशी मुद्रा की अपेक्षा करते हैं, उसकी पूर्ति और उसके बारे में चिन्ता करने वाला कोई है या नहीं है ? इस बात पर भी आपको ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

हमारे देश को आजाद हुए 35 वर्ष हो गए। आपको याद होगा विदेशी कम्पनियां व्यापार के लिए आई थीं और उन कम्पनियों ने हमारे देश पर सदियों राज किया। यह बात अवश्य है कि हम स्वतन्त्र हो गए हैं। लेकिन हमारी स्वतन्त्रता औद्योगिक दृष्टि से नहीं है। अभी भी हम बहुत सारी चीजें इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत सारे अयस्क हैं, किन्तु हम उन अयस्कों का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोहा हैं, किन्तु उसको धातु में परिवर्तित करने के लिए जिस कोयले की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, उसको भी हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। आयात को सीमित करके हमारे देश में जो धातुयें हैं, उनको अधिक से अधिक दोहन किया जा सके, इस बारे में आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। क्रोनियम, कोबाल्ट, मैंगजीन, प्लैटिनम और टंगस्टन आदि धातुयें हमारे देश में नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इन सारी धातुओं को विदेशों से आयात करते हैं, उससे बहुत सारा पैसा हमारा इसमें चला जाता है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि जो स्वदेशी स्रोत हैं, उन सब का ठीक से दोहन किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि आजादी प्राप्त करने के बाद हमने कोई नीति नहीं बनाई है। नीति तो हमने जरूर बनाई है, लेकिन उसके कार्यान्वयन में काफी पीछे रहे हैं। सबसे पहला औद्योगिक संकल्प हमने 1948 में प्रस्तुत किया था। उसके अनुसार यह बात हमने ध्यान में रखी थी कि हमारा योजनाबद्ध तरीके से औद्योगिक विकास होना चाहिए और उसके लिए समग्र औद्योगिक विकास भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के योजनाबद्ध विकास की परिसीमा के अन्दर रहेगा। यह बात हमने निश्चित की थी। यदि हम आज देखें, तो पायेंगे कि हमारी भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का योजनाबद्ध विकास सीमा के अन्दर नहीं है और हम विदेशों पर निर्भर हो रहे हैं। हम स्वदेशी के आधार पर, इंडिजिनस सोर्सेज के आधार पर अधिक से अधिक उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे सकें पर इस हमारी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार 1956 में भी एक औद्योगिक नीति का संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया था और उसका वर्गीकरण किया था। इसके तहत सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ उद्योगों को आरक्षित किया था, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ उद्योगों को आरक्षित किया था और कुछ उद्योगों को गैर सरकारी

उद्योगों पर छोड़ दिया था, जिसके अन्दर सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी योग्यता के आधार पर, अपनी-अपनी हैसियत के आधार पर उत्पादन कर सकें। यदि हम इन सब उद्योगों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की स्थिति को देखें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जितना घाटा सरकारी उद्योगों में है, उतना घाटा प्रायः निजी क्षेत्र के किसी और उद्योग में नहीं होगा। घाटे की स्थिति बतलाने के लिये मुझे अलग से प्रयास करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप ने जो रिपोर्ट हमारे पास भेजी है उस रिपोर्ट को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि जितने उद्योग आप द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं उन की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। मोटे तौर पर जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है जितने सरकारी क्षेत्र में आप उद्योग चलाते हैं उन में 1979-80 में लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा था, जो 1980-81 में बढ़ कर 61 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग पहुंच गया। जो उद्योग जनता की पूंजी से चलाये जाते हैं उन में इस तरह से घाटा प्रति वर्ष बढ़ता जाय, इस से बड़ी निराशा होती है।

14 hrs.

आप भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स को लीजिये जिस के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि काफी ठीक से काम कर रहा है, लेकिन इसके उत्पादन की क्वालिटी के सम्बन्ध में काफी शिकायतें हैं। हम इस कम्पनी के उत्पादन के आधार पर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कुछ नये कीर्तिमान स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, परन्तु इस के उत्पादन की क्वालिटी में सुधार की काफी आवश्यकता है। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के उत्पादन की विदेशों में काफी मांग है, परन्तु इस के उत्पादन की क्वालिटी को काफी विकसित करने की आवश्यता है।

भारत पम्प एण्डकंप्रेशर्स लि. में 1979-80 में एक करोड़ रुपये का घाटा था, जो 1980-81 में बढ़कर 2.42 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्व्ज लि. में 1979-80 में 56 लाख रुपये का घाटा था, 1980-81 में घाटा थोड़ा कम हुआ, 42 लाख रुपये हो गया। भारत वैगन्ज एण्ड इन्जीनियरिंग लि. में 1979-80 में 39 लाख रुपये का घाटा था जो 1980-81 में बढ़कर 88 लाख रुपये के लगभग हो गया। अब आप हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग की स्थिति को देखिए- इस उद्योग में 1979-80 में 34 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा था जो 1980-81 में बढ़कर 51 करोड़ रुपये हो गया और अभी भी घाटे में चल रही है। इन उद्योगों में घाटा इस बात का द्योतक है कि जिस तरह से इन उद्योगों की देखभाल हो रही है, जिस तरह से इन को चलाया जा रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है।

स्कूटर इण्डिया लि. को आम लोगों की सुविधा के लिये स्थापित किया गया था। 1979-80 में उस का घाटा 445 लाख रुपये था, जो 1980-81 में बढ़कर 490 लाख रुपये हो गया और 1981-82 में वह घाटा 768 लाख रुपये हो गया। इस तरह के घाटों से यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि ये उद्योग क्यों ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहे हैं? सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में अनेक नये लाइसेंस दिये हैं। इस का अर्थ है कि इस उद्योग में नफा कमाने की काफी गुंजाइश है। यदि दूसरे उद्योग नफा कमा सकते हैं तो हमारे उद्योग क्यों घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इन उद्योगों की परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करे और इन को फायदे की स्थिति में परिवर्तित करे। हम देखते हैं-हमारे यहां बाटा है, टाटा है, इन उद्योगों में फायदा क्यों होता है? यदि इन

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

उद्योगों में फायदा हो सकता है तो सरकारी उद्योगों में भी फायदा हो सकता है, इस का मतलब है कि हमारे उद्योगों के नियंत्रण में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी है तथा उन कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियां यदि अपने सोर्स के आधार पर काम कर के फायदा उठा सकती हैं तो सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियां जो जनता के धन से चलाई जाती हैं उन में जनता के धन का सही उपयोग होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, कहने के लिये बहुत सारी बातें हैं-उद्योग एक बहुत बड़ा महकमा है, लेकिन समय थोड़ा है इसलिये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर ही आप का ध्यान दिला पाऊंगा। आप को मालूम है-अभी हाल में एक कम्पनी "लोहिया मशीन टूल्स" के नाम से "वैस्पा एक्स-ई" बनाने के लिए सामने आई है। उस ने एडवांस के रूप में जनता से जो पैसा इकट्ठा किया है वह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में इकट्ठा किया है। इस कम्पनी को मुश्किल से 10 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी लेकिन उस से कई गुना ज्यादा पैसा उपभोक्ताओं से एडवांस के रूप में इकट्ठा करने की अनुमति इस कम्पनी को क्यों दी गई? हमारे उद्योग जिन को हम चलाते हैं उन में घाटा हो और प्राइवेट उद्योग इस तरह से पैसा इकट्ठा करें-इन सब को देख कर शंका का प्रश्न चिह्न सामने खड़ा हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के प्रश्नवाचक चिह्नों से जो आशंकाएं हो सकती हैं और प्रजातंत्र में जिन की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उन पर सरकार ध्यान दे।

एक आशंका यह चली हुई है कि हमारे जितने स्वदेशी उद्योग हैं, जिन्हें हम चलाते हैं या प्राइवेट कम्पनियां चलाती हैं, सरकारी और दूसरे तंत्रों से तालमेल करके, उन को दूसरों द्वारा हस्तगत करने की साजिश चल रही है। डी. सी. एम और एस्कोर्ट का ही मामला आप ले लीजिए। इन के बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि विदेश में लन्दन में रहने वाले उद्योगपति, जिस का नाम भी अखबारों में आ रहा है, स्वराज पाल द्वारा हस्तगत करने की कार्यवाही चल रही है। इस चीज को सरकार को देखना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लोग ऐसे उद्योग चला रहे हैं उन को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से उन को मदद देनी चाहिए न कि षड्यंत्र कर के विदेश में रहने वाले लोगों को ये दिये जाएं। तालमेल के आधार पर, हमारे जो उद्योग चल रहे है, उन को किसी दूसरे को देने की जो साजिश की जा रही है, उस को सरकार को रोकना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में आप एक चीज देखेंगे कि हम सिंथेटिक यार्न बनाते हैं लेकिन उसकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है और हमारी सरकार की जो नीति है, उस के कारण हम देश के उत्पादन को विदेशों में निर्यात करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं यह सोचता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। आज बम्बई टैक्सटाइल मिलों की जो हालत है, वह सभी जानते हैं। उस के बारे में भी सरकार को शीघ्र निर्णय लेना चाहिए। हमने 1982 को उत्पादकता वर्ष तो जरूर मान लिया लेकिन उत्पादन की जो स्थिति पिछले साल रही है, वह हमारे लिए बहुत दुखदायी है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान देगी।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योगों में अनु. जाति और अनु. जनजाति के लोगों की संख्या बहुत कम है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की बात कही गई है लेकिन सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उद्योग मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत संस्थानों में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन की कुल संख्या 1,78,908 है और उन में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की संख्या लगभग 21560 और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की संख्या 7273 है यानी लगभग 12 प्रतिशत और 4 प्रतिशत इन लोगों की संख्या है। हमने संविधान के तहत इन लोगों को आरक्षण दिया है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो उद्योग सरकार चला रही हैं, उन उद्योगों में तो कम से कम सभी श्रेणियों में इन लोगों को आरक्षण दिया जाए और यह जो इन लोगों का अधिकार है, यह इन को मिलना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार उन के इस अधिकार को उन्हें अवश्य उपलब्ध कराएगी। एक और बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की काफी सम्भावनाएं हैं। मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है और मध्य प्रदेश का सब से बड़ा औद्योगिक शहर इन्दौर है, उस में उद्योग लगाने की काफी सम्भावनाएं हैं परन्तु रेल आवागमन की सुविधा न होने के कारण, प्रमुख रेल मार्गों से कटा होने के कारण, इन्दौर का जितना विकास होना चाहिए था और उस के पास लगे हुए क्षेत्रों का जितना विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में कई जिले ऐसे हैं, जहां पर उद्योग नहीं हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की है कि जहां उद्योग नहीं हैं, वहां पर नये उद्योग लगाये जाएंगे। ऐसे 87 जिलों को उद्योगों से लाभान्वित करने की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सब को करने के लिए एक संकल्प की आवश्यता है। जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उन को पिछड़ा घोषित करके नये-नये उद्योग लगाने के बारे में सरकार विचार करे। मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिला है, जिस को राज्य सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी उज्जैन को पिछड़ा जिला घोषित करना चाहिए और वहां पर नये उद्योग लगाने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से शाजापुर पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और राजगढ़ में उद्योग नहीं है। इन सारे जिलों में सरकार को उद्योग लगाने चाहिए। राजस्थान में झालावाड़ का जो स्थान है, उस में भी उद्योग लगाने की आवश्यकता है। उद्योगों के क्रम में, उन के विकास की जो सारी आवश्यकताएं हैं जैसे ट्रान्सपोर्ट के साधन हैं, उन को उपलब्ध करा कर ही वहां पर उद्योग लगाए जा सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी उज्जैन रतलाम, मन्दसौर, शाजापुर, राजगढ़ तथा मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे हिस्सों में और राजस्थान के हिस्सों में, जहां पर विकास की काफी सम्भावनाएं हैं, उद्योग लगाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। किन्तु वहां रेलवे लाइन की बहुत आवश्यकता है और योजना और उद्योगों के आधार पर यदि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन निर्मित की गई, तो वहां काफी विकास हो सकता है। उज्जैन से आगरा होते हुए झालावाड़ और रामगंज मंडी तक रेल लाइन निर्मित की जानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से उद्योगों की स्थापना में बहुत ज्यादा मदद मिलेगी। अन्त में एक आखरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। उद्योगों के बारे में इस प्रकार की नीति होनी चाहिए कि गांवों के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग लगाए जाएं। देश की आबादी का 80 प्रतिशत गांवों में रहता है जबकि 80 प्रतिशत उद्योग

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

शहरों में लगे हुए हैं। ग्रामीण विकास की दृष्टि से यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि गांवों में उद्योग फैलें। वहां पर छोटे उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग और गृह उद्योगों की अगर आप एक श्रृंखला कायम कर दें, तो देश में बहुत ज्यादा उद्योगों का विकास आप कर सकेंगे। उद्योगों को अगर आप स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, तो इसके लिए एनर्जी, ऊर्जा की बहुत आवश्यता है, जिस में हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि इस पर आपको साथ-साथ विचार करना है और सारे देश के उद्योगों का विकास करना है। एक बात की उपेक्षा कर के दूसरी बात नहीं की जा सकती है।

मेरा आप से यह भी कहना है कि छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करने की दृष्टि से यह भी आवश्यक है कि इनकम टेक्स, एक्साइज, कस्टम, इंश्योरेंस, एम्प्लाईज प्राविडेंट फंड, बोनस आदि कानूनों का सरलीकरण हो जिससे कि छोटे उद्योग वाले उनका ठीक ढंग से पालन कर सकें। उन्हें इन कानूनों की सही जानकारी भी मिलनी चाहिए। इस के साथ-साथ छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए और भी बहुत सारी सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटे उद्योगों का हमारे देश में बहुत महत्व है। इस से अधिक से अधिक लोग लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं और हमारी बेकारी की समस्या भी काफी दूर हो सकती है। इसलिए इस बारे में हमारे निरन्तर प्रयत्न होते रहने चाहिएं।

मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो मुद्दे रखे हैं और जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री जी विचार कर उनकी पूर्ति करेंगे।

सभापति जी, आपने जो मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि उद्योग मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी एक ऐसे नेता के हाथ में है जिनसे हम लोगों को बहुत आशाएं और विश्वास है कि देश के उन पिछड़े हुए हिस्सों में जहां कि आज तक उद्योग नहीं लगे थे, जहां कि आज तक उद्योगों का दीप नहीं जला था, उन स्थानों में भी उद्योग लगेंगे।

मान्यवर, असम की चर्चा इस सदन में कई बार की गयी। परन्तु असम का आन्दोलन किस लिए हुआ? असम के नौजवान क्यों जागे? यह इसलिए हुआ कि उस क्षेत्र का उद्योगीकरण नहीं हुआ। इस देश को आजाद हुए आज 35 वर्ष हो रहे हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तरप्रदेश के पूर्वांचल की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं। देश को आजाद हुए 35 वर्ष हो गये हैं परन्तु पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश की उपेक्षा जिस तरह से की गयी, उसकी कहानी अजबों-गरीब है।

मान्यवर, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने गोरखपुर को फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन दिया और खुद इन्दिरा जी ने इसी वर्ष गोंडा जिले के मांडकपुर में एक टेलीफोन का कारखाना दिया। इसके अलावा चाहे बहराइच हो, फैजाबाद हो, बस्ती हो, गोरखपुर हो, आजमगढ़ हो, बलिया हो, जौनपुर हो, देवरिया हो, किसी भी जिले में एक भी उद्योग न तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किया गया और न प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किया गया।

मान्यवर, भारत सरकार ने लगभग

87 जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है। सभापति जी आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जब 1971 में मैं इस लोक सभा में आया था तो पूज्य इन्दिरा गांधी जी के आशीर्वाद से बस्ती जनपद देश के उन इने-गिने पिछड़े जिलों में घोषित किया गया जो कि 87 जिलों में आते हैं। परन्तु हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी के लाख प्रायस करने के बावजूद उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठी हुई है और बस्ती जनपद में उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव उसके सामने नहीं रह गया है जिससे मुझे और पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश के अंचलों को बहुत कष्ट है।

मौल।इसिसपानी की तरह वहां बह रहा है परन्तु भारत सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री के प्रयास के बावजूद अभी तक उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने खलीलाबाद, जो कि मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र है और जिसे कि उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक नगर घोषित किया गया है और बस्ती जिले को भारत सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया हुआ है, के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है। अगर प्रदेश सरकार प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजेगी तो उद्योग मंत्री जी का प्रयास करना बेकार होगा। मैं मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वहां के मुख्यमन्त्री और उद्योग मन्त्री को निर्देश दें कि बस्ती जिले के खलीलाबाद स्थान में शीघ्र से शीघ्र किसी न किसी उद्योग की स्थापना करें। हमारा पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि उसका यहां पर वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता।

गोरखपुर में एक कोच फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिए उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने रेल मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था। इस बारे में योजना मंत्री जी को भी पत्र लिखा था। अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। रेल मंत्रालय ने यह कह कर टाल दिया है कि अभी उसका सर्वे किया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली से नौजवानों में बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उनको रोजी-रोटी देने का दायित्व भारत सरकार के उद्योग मंत्रालय का है। पूर्वी उत्तरप्रदेश के नौजवानों को काम दिलाना आवश्यक है नहीं तो जो आग भड़केगी उसका मुकाबला करना संभव नहीं होगा। मेरी अपील है कि शीघ्र ही रेल मंत्रालय और योजना मंत्रालय से संपर्क करके गोरखपुर में कोच फैक्ट्री की स्थापना की जाए।

मान्यवर, बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घराने लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं परंतु उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करते। जगह परिवर्तन की कोशिश में लगे रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करता हूं कि कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए कि अगर इतने समय तक लाइसेंस लेने के बाद उद्योग नहीं लगाया जाएगा तो लाइसेंस खारिज कर दिया जाएगा उत्तरप्रदेश में 465 ऐसे लाइसेंस लिए गए हैं जहां अभी तक उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं। उद्योगपति हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे हैं। उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार से पूछा जाना चाहिए कि लाइसेंस लेने के बावजूद अभी तक उद्योग क्यों नहीं लगाए गए। स्थान परिवर्तन के लिए भाग-दौड़ क्यों की जाती है?

हमारे देश में कुछ उद्योगपति ऐसे हैं जो अपने उद्योग को ठीक से न चलाकर उसको सिक कर देते हैं। ऐसे उद्योगों को भारत सरकार मजबूर होकर अपने हाथ में लेती है। कोई ऐसी नीति बनाई जानी चाहिए जिससे उद्योगों को सिक न किया जा सके

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे]

और भारत सरकार पर वित्तीय अधिभार न पड़े। इसके लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं और पूरी जांच-पड़ताल की जानी चाहिए कि उन्होंने उद्योग को सिक क्यों किया है।

भारत सरकार के अधीन कई उद्योग चलते हैं। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में जो घाटा हो रहा है उसकी भी जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिए। देखा जाना चाहिए कि घाटे के क्या कारण हैं। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर नेशनल टैक्सटाईल कारपोरेशन में घाटा करवा देते है। बम्बई में कपड़ा उद्योग की हड़ताल लगभग साल भर से चल रही है। उस हड़ताल से देश के कपड़ा उद्योगों पर ही नहीं बल्कि मजदूरों पर भी बुरा असर पड़ा है और उनका काफी नुकशान भी हुआ है। मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील है कि उस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। जब हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तरप्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे तो नोएडा को एक औद्योगिका नगर के रूप में विकसित किया गया था। परन्तु, नोएडा का विकास जिस गति से हो रहा था, वह अब रुका हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नोएडा को फ्री-ट्रेड-जोन घोषित करने के लिए माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा है। परन्तु अभी तक यह कार्य नहीं हो सका है। यह न होने की वजह से जो नोएडा का विकास तीव्र गति से होना चाहिए था, वह रुका हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि नोएडा को फ्री-ट्रेड-जोन के रूप में घोशित किया जाना चाहिए। जिससे वहां बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना हो सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के मार्जिनल मनी को दो लाख से बीस लाख बढ़ाने के लिए मांग की है। अभी तक वह उद्योग मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की इस मांग को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए जिससे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हो सके। यह परम् आवश्यक है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स नीलगिरी प्रदेश के किसी भी पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में इसकी स्थापना हेतु भारत सरकार से मांग की है। दो-तीन स्थानों का सुझाव भी दिया है। वह अभी तक उद्योग मंत्रालय के ही विचाराधीन है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर तुरन्त विचार किया जाना चाहिए और कहीं-न-कहीं इस उद्योग की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश उद्योग के मामले में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है? परन्तु, वहां अभी तक किसी भी उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं हुई है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक सर्वे करा लें और जो भी रॉ- मैटीरीयल वहां है, उसका उपयोग करके वहां शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उद्योग की स्थापना करें। इससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता समझेगी कि उनके साथ न्याय किया जा रहा है। बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की पूंजी बढ़ती जा रही है। सदन में कई बार इस बात की जानकारी दी जा चुकी है कि वे बेनामी लाईसेंस लेते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने वित्तीय भाषण में भी कहा था कि बड़े औद्योगिक घराने उद्योगों का लाईसेंस लेकर उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपके 15 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : हमारे न्याय मंत्री जी ने भी सदन में कहा था कि बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की सम्पत्ति में वृद्धि हो रही है। इसके लिए सरकार चिंतित है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि लघु उद्योगों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी, अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि हमारे मगहर, जनपद-बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश में खादी का केन्द्र है। परन्तु वहां समस्या खादी कार्यकर्ताओं की है। उनका एक संशोधन उद्योग मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है। मैं चाहता हूं कि खादी उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये और हमारे खलीलाबाद, जनपद बस्ती में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र किसी बड़े उद्योग की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये।

श्री गयूर अली खां (मुजफ्फरनगर) : चैयरमैन साहब, इसके पहले कि मैं जनरल पौलिसी के मुताल्लिक कुछ कहूं मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान यू.पी के कुछ मामलों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। गजरौला पेपर मिल जो काफी अर्से से बन्द पड़ी हुई है और सरकार का ध्यान भी दिलाया जा चुका है, मजदूरों की तनख्वाह का मामला भी तय हो चुका है, लेकिन एक नोटिस लगा दिया गया है कि मजदूरों को ले ऑफ किया जा रहा है। यह देखा जाय कि गलती किसकी है। आजकल अखबारी और दूसरे कागज की बहुत कमी है और सरकार नए नए पेपर मिल लगाने जा रही है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह मिल जो पहले से काम कर रही थी इसको क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया ? मैं मंत्री जी से दर्खास्त करूंगा कि इस मिल को जल्दी चलाने के लिये वह कोशिश करें ताकि कागज मिल सके, कागज की पैदावार बढ़ सके और वहां के लोगों को और देश के लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सहारनपुर अपनी लकड़ी इंडस्ट्री के लिये बहुत मशहूर है और सहारनपुर में लकड़ी के छोटे-छोटे बहुत से कारखाने हैं जिनमें खुदाई का काम और हर किस्म का सामान तैयार होता है, फर्नीचर तैयार किया जाता है, पालिश, रंगाई और पच्चीकारी का काम किया जाता है और यहां से काफी माल पहले बाहर जाता था जिससे फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज मिलता था। लेकिन अब चूंकि सरकार ने लकड़ी की कटाई पर पाबन्दी लगा दी है इसलिए इन कारखानों को लकड़ी नहीं मिल रही है जिसके कारण बहुत से लकड़ी के कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं और 30, 40 हजार मजदूर और काम करने वाले लोग बेकार हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इन मजदूरों को काम दिलाने के लिये इन कारखानों के लिये लकड़ी का इंतजाम करें ताकि 40 हजार बेकार लोगों को काम मिल सके और उनकी परेशानी दूर हो सके।

चैयरमैन साहब, सनती तरक्की की दर 1981-82 में 8. 2 फीसदी तक पहुंचने के बाद गिरकर 4. 1 फीसदी हो गई। 1982-83 में ट्रैक्टर, रेल, वैगन, कागज, शुगर मशीन, एयर कंडीशनर, बिजली के ट्रांसफार्मर, स्कूटर, डीजल इंजन, रोलर बीयरिंग, लारी, ट्रक्स, कार, साइकिलों की पैदावार में भी कमी हुई है। कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां बिजली कम पैदा होती है। गैर जरूरी आयात और इंडसिट्रयल रिलेशन में बिगाड़ ही इसकी वजह है। यही नहीं 1982-83 में इसकी क्वालिटी में भी कुछ गिरावट हुई है जिसकी वजह से पैदावार में कमी आयी। अभी तक के सर्वे से पता चला है कि 56 उद्योगों में से 34

[श्री गयूर अली खां]

ऐसे हैं जिनकी क्षमता और क्वालिटी में भी गिरावट आयी है। मुल्क में 10 फीसदी इंडस्ट्री बीमार हैं, खास तरीके से शुगर, जूट, टैक्सटाइल्स और सीमेंट। और इनमें ज्यादातर टैक्सटाइल्स की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। मार्च 1981 तक 300 करोड़ रु. बैंकों की देनदारी थी इसी तरह से इंजीनियरिंग और इलेक्ट्रिकल यूनिट्स पर भी 338 करोड़ रु. की देनदारी इस अर्से में थी। इसके कारण दो हैं। एक तो कुदरती और दूसरा इन्सानी। कुदरती वजह यह है। कि अगर बारिश ज्यादा हो, सूखा पड़ जाय रा-मैटीरियल न मिल सके···

इन्सानी वजह यह है कि इन्तजाम गड़बड़ होना, कीमतों का गलत मुकर्रर किया जाना, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के सर्वे के इंतजामी हालत सही ना होने की वजह से 52 परसेंट यूनिट बेकार होकर रह गये हैं। और वह सही तरीके से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज की हालत खराब है। उनमें खास तरीके से इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी, भारत हैवी इंजीनियरिंग लि., कोकिंग कोल लि. कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट से भी ज्यादा नुकसान में चल रही हैं।

नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के तहत सरकार 104 मिलें चला रही है। यह बात देखने में आती है कि जब मिलों की हालत बिलकुल खराब हो जाती है तो उस वक्त सरकार उनको अपने तहवील में ले लेती है। सरकार को चाहिये कि जब उसे मालूम हो कि फलां मिल सिक होने वाली है तो फौरन उसको अपने कब्जे में ले ले ताकि उसको ठीक चलाने में ज्यादा वक्त और सरमाया खर्च न करना पड़े।

टी, जूट और काटन इंडस्ट्री की हालत अभी इतमिनानबख्श नहीं है और जूट इंडस्ट्री से हमारे देश को पहले काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल होता था लेकिन आज हम दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में पीछे हो गये हैं। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इसकी तरफ ध्यान दे।

1970 में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने फाइनेन्स की दो बहुत उम्दा स्कीमें बनाई थीं। एक तो पिछड़े इलाकों में मौजूदा सनतों को कम शरह पर सूद पर कर्जा देने की और दूसरे इंडस्ट्रीज के कैपिटल पर सबसीडी देने की थी। 1979 तक 9 साल में फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज ने पिछड़े इलाकों में मौजूदा सनतों को 7 अरब 78 करोड़ रुपया कर्ज दिया। आमतौर पर रुरल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज प्रोग्राम के मातहत हर इंडस्ट्री को 60 करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। जो स्टेट्स सनत के नजरिये से आगे थीं, उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरमाया हासिल करने में कामयाबी हो गई और उत्तरप्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश जैसी रियासतें पीछे रह गई और उनको उनका सही हिस्सा नहीं मिल सका। इसकी वजह यह थी कि सरकार ने रुरल इकनामिक प्रोग्राम पर ईमानदारी से तवज्जह नहीं दी। यही नहीं, बल्कि ग्रामोद्योग के लिये पेशगी के रूप में जो कर्जा दिया, उसमें ग्रामोद्योग को सिर्फ 17 फीसदी पेशगी मिल सकी।

रुरल और काटेज इंडस्ट्री पर खास तवज्जह दिये बगैर इस मुल्क की माली हालत दुरुस्त नहीं हो सकती और न बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकती है। मैं बड़े-बड़े कारखानों के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन आप बड़े कारखानों को कानूनी और माली सहूलियत देते हैं। छोटी इंडस्ट्री वालों के लिये न तो रा-मैटीरियल की सप्लाई की

सहूलियत है और बिजली की सप्लाई की भी कमी रहती है, मशीन वगैरह की कमी रहती है। कानूनी और लाइसेंस वगैरह की दुश्वारियां पेश आती रहती हैं। अगर सरकार दरहकीकत रुरल इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देना चाहती है तो पैदावार बढ़ाने के साथ पैदावार की लागत घटानी होगी और दूसरी सहूलियतें देने के लिये पूंजी भी लगानी होगी क्योंकि देहात में रास्ते खराब हैं, सड़कों की कमी है, आमदोरफ्त के जरिये महदूद हैं।

रेलों के रास्ते कोयला, बिजली की मशीन के पुरजे होना इंडस्ट्री के लिये यह चीजें होना बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक इन चीजों का इंतजाम नहीं होगा, रूरल इंडस्ट्री तरक्की नहीं कर सकती।

यह भी जरूरी है कि रूरल इंडस्ट्री के साथ-साथ सहायक उद्योग देहाती इलाकों में लगाये जायें जिससे उनको मदद मिल सके।

जहां तक काटेन इंडस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, देहाती इलाकों में हथकरघा वगैरह बड़ी मुश्किलात से गुजर रहे हैं। बुनकरों को धागा रंगाई में काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है। धागा मिलने में भी दुश्वारी होती है। जो लोग उनको धागा सप्लाई करते हैं वह उनसे काफी मुनाफा लेते हैं। इस तरह उनको ज्यादा कीमत अदा करनी पड़ती है और सूद भी देना पड़ता है और रंगाई में भी उन्हें दिक्कत होती है।

इस लिए मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी गुजारिश है कि ऐसी सोसायटियां बनाई जाएं, जिसके जरिये बुनकरों को मुनासिब कीमत पर धागा मिल सके और उनका तैयार किया हुआ माल सही कीमत पर फरोख्त किया जा सके, ताकि वे साहूकारों के चंगुल से बच सकें।

बीड़ी और माचिस जैसे उद्योग भी बड़े इजारेदारों के हाथ में हैं। एक तरफ सरकार और दूसरी तरफ बड़े इजारेदार काटेज और रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ मुनासिब बर्ताव नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर सरकार सही मानों में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को तरक्की देना चाहती है, तो उन्हें बैंकों से कर्ज, कच्चे माल की सप्लाई, फैक्टरी के लिए जमीन, लाइसेंस में सहूलियत और बाजार में बिक्री की सहुलियत देनी होगी। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खत्म हो कर रह जाएंगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग बेकार हो जाएंगे।

जापान को देखिए। जापान एक छोटा सा मुल्क है, जिसकी काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज ने बहुत तरक्की की हुई है। वहां बनी हुई मामूली मामूली चीजों की कीमत बहुत कम होती है और वे दुनिया के हर मुल्क में सप्लाई होती हैं। हमें जापान से सबक लेना चाहिए कि जब इतना छोटा मुल्क इतनी तरक्की कर गया है, तो हमारा मुल्क तो इतना बड़ा है, इसको पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिए, इसको भी तरक्की करनी चाहिए।

सरकार को ऐसे कानून बनाने होंगे, जिनसे छोटे उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों के हमले से बचाया जा सके। यह तय करना होगा कि कौन उद्योग किस किस्म की पैदावार करेगा। जो चीज स्माल इंडस्ट्री बनाए, उसको बड़ी इंडस्ट्री न बना सके और जो चीज काटेज इंडस्ट्री बनाए, उसको स्माल इंडस्ट्री न बना सके। इस तरह से सब इंडस्ट्रीज जिन्दा रह सकती हैं और तरक्की कर सकती हैं। देखने में आता है कि जूते बनाने के कारखानों, सूत बनाने की मशीनों के कारखानों, खाना पकाने के बर्तन बनाने के कारखानों, मशीनों से ईंट बनाने वाली भट्टियों, सूती कपड़ा रंगने और छापने

[श्री गफूर अली खां]

वाली मिलों ने ऐसे लाखों आदमियों को बेकार कर के रख दिया है, जो जूते बनाते थे, कपड़े की छपाई और रंगाई हाथ से करते थे, जो हाथ से भट्टों में ईंटें बनाते थे। इस लिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि अब इन सब इंडस्ट्रीज का क्लासिफिकेशन हो, ताकि छोटे धंधों को बड़े धंधों से बचाया जा सके। हमारे मुल्क में बड़ी इंडस्ट्री और छोटी इंडस्ट्री के बीच में चुनाव करने का इतना सवाल नहीं है, जितना कि बिजली से चलने वाले बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में चुनाव करने का सवाल है।

काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज ही गांवों में रहने वाले बेमाशुर लोगों को रोजगार दे सकती हैं, जो सिर्फ बुबाई और कटाई के जमाने में मसरूफ रहते हैं और बाकी वक्त में बेकार रहते हैं। जब गांवों में उद्योग कायम किए जाएंगे और साबुन से ले कर कपड़े जैसी चीजें गांवों में बनने और बिकने लगेंगे, तो फिर गांवों के लोगों को शहरों की तरफ दौड़ने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। आज लोग गांवों से गैर-आबाद हो कर कोई कारोबार या धंधा करने के लिए शहरों में आ कर बस रहे हैं, क्यों कि गांवों में वे बेकार रहते हैं। जब उन लोगों को गांवों में ही काम मिलेगा, वे खुशहाल और फारिगुलबाल होंगे और उनके बच्चों की परवरिश हो सकेगी, तो वे शहरों की तरफ आना बन्द कर देंगे।

स्माल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में हमें फर्क करना पड़ेगा, ताकि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तरक्की में स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज रुकावट न बनें। मौजूदा दौर में हमारे सामने यह मसला है कि गांवों के बेकार लोगों को रोजगार कैसे मिले। हालांकि स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज में बड़ी सनअतों के मुकावले में सरमाये की लागत बहुत कम है और उनमें ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिल सकता है, लेकिन उतना नहीं, जितना कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में।

पचास साल पहले महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि शहर वालों ने जो उद्योग गांवों के लोगों से छीन लिए हैं, वे उनको वापस करने चाहिए। गांवों के लोगों के साथ यह बड़ा जुल्म है कि उनके उद्योग-धंधे शहरों के लोग छीन लें। अप्रैल, 1978 में जब जनता सरकार थी उस वक्त छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिलों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खोलने का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था लेकिन मौजूदा सरकार के ध्यान न देने की वजह से वह जिला उद्योग केन्द्र अपना फर्ज पूरा करने में नाकामयाब रहे हैं। यह बात कांप्ट्रोलर ऐंड आडिटर जनरल की 1981-82 की रिपोर्ट से साफ हो जाती है। सन् 1980-81 में केन्द्र के जरिए दी गई इमदाद 5,67,5 लाख रुपए का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया। यह सब मौजूदा सरकार और उसके कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही का नतीजा है।

मैं इसके साथ-साथ बात भी साफ करना चाहता हूं कि छोटे धंधों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जो चीजें पैदा की जायें उनका इन्तजाम सरकार के जरिए होना चाहिए और छोटे धंधे करने वालों को राहत मिलनी चाहिए। अगर स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज को हेवी इण्डस्ट्रीज से मुकाबला करने के लिए छोड़ दिया गया तो कामयाबी नहीं होगी और स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज फेल हो जायेंगी, बेरोजगारी ज्यादा बढ़ेगी और बात काबू से बाहर हो जायेगी।

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupattur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry for 1983-84. I have gone through the Report of the Department of Industry and the Department of Heavy Industry for 1982-83. In these reports I find that the claims of industrial advancement have been sought to be substantiated by statistics. One gets the feeling that the nation has made strides of significance in industrial field. According to the industrial policy of the Government of India, different areas have been earmarked for industrial growth—central public sector, state public sector, state joint sector, central joint sector, small scale sector, khadi, and Village industries sector including cottage and tiny units. All these are reported to have made progress in 1982-83.

But some doubts have crept into my mind about the credibility of these claims after I read the annual report of the Ministry of Commerce for 1982-83. In 1982-83 we have imported goods worth Rs. 6688 crores. If we had made industrial progress as has been claimed, there would have been significant reduction in our imports. We can accept the import of petroleum products worth Rs. 2279 crores, what explanation can the Minister offer for the import of iron and steel products worth Rs. 531 crores in 1982-83 ?

Does it not mean that we have not made any progress in the iron and steel industry ? We have giant steel mills, yet we are importing iron and steel products.

Bharat Heavy Electricals is considered to be the doyen of central public sector units. Many people have applauded the efforts of BHEL. But of late newspaper reports indicate that the gas turbines produced by BHEL are not of specified standards, which have compelled the States to ask for the import of gas turbines. For the Basin Bridge Thermal Station and for Ennore Thermal Station, the Government of Tamil Nadu has sought the permission of the Centre to import gas turbines so that power generation is given a pep up. This also confirms the press reports that the gas turbines of BHEL are not upto prescribed quality. The Central Government should ponder over this problem and also constitute a Committee of Experts to go into the question of production of standard products by public sector undertakings.

When the public sector units are incurring losses year after year, the private sector units are getting orders from them for the production of spares and components. Why should the public sector units fritter away their limited resources in this manner ? Why sould they not produce the spares and components also by themselves ? Similarly, some of the public sector units are on the verge of being wound up. For example, Scooters India is losing every year. Instead of attempting to set it right, the Ministry has given licence to a private concern, Messrs Lohia Machines, to manufacture scooters. This private concern has collected from public deposits to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. This money could have been mopped by Scooters India if this licence had not been given. While the public sector units are starving for funds, the private sector is being encouraged by the Government to run their units with public money. It is inexplicable to me why the Centre should follow such a dual policy in the matter of industrial development.

I would like to suggest that while the Industrial Policy is being formulated, the views and comments expressed on the floor of Parliament by the members should be taken into account. The industrial policy should reflect the public views expressed here.

Maruti Udyog has been set up in the public sector for manufacturing cars at cheap price. Huge investments have been made in this unit. At the same, the centre has permitted the expension of produc-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. Murugian]

tive capacity of Fiat and Ambassador cars manufacturing companies. Does the Government want Maruti Udyog to become sick even at the initial stages ?

Before 1967, when the Congress Party was ruling Tamil Nadu, the State was occupying 5th place in the industrial map of India. After the advent of D.M. K. Government in Tamil Nadu, the State came to third place. Now, under the AIADMK Government, the State is in the 13th position. I do not know whether it is due to inefficient functioning of the State or due to lack of administration on the part of AIADMK Government, this has happened.

I also begin to doubt whether the callous neglect of Tamilnadu by the Central Government is responsible for this sorry state of affairs in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government has per force to pay attention to the industrial development of South India at this critical juncture when the people there are disenchanted with the ruling party at the Centre. I appeal to the Central Government that adequate attention must be paid to the industrial growth of Tamil Nadu.

I would now come to inefficient functioning of small Industries Service Institutes in the State, in which we have sunk huge sums and on which we are incurring heavy expenditure annually. There are hundreds of officers working here. Even when the M. Ps go there to solicit their opinion, they are treated in such a perfunctory manner that they start repenting for going there. I demand a thorough overhaul of all SISIs in the country. I would like to know what services have been rendered by these Institutes to the development of industries in rural areas. These organisations should be made to function effectively. Similarly, one officer in the District Industries Centre cannot look after the entire district in the matter of industrial innovations. The District Industries Centres should be strengthened immediately, so that small units come up all over the district.

Normaley, Bihar is said to be the industrially backward area and it has been neglected by the Centre. But Tamil Nadu is below even Bihar in this regard. I demand greater attention from the Centre to be paid to Tamil Nadu.

According to the law, the concurrence of Water Pollution Board has to be obtained before the industrial approval is sought by the entrepreneur. There is inordinate delay in getting the approval from Water Pollution Boards. The development of rural areas will be further delayed if this condition is adhered to. How do you expect a small flour mill or a unit to produce agricultural implements for harvesting the crop to get the prior approval of Water Pollution Board before they are enabled to start production ? There will be delay and hence such a condition should be withdrawn in the case of small units coming in the rural areas.

In rural areas, cement is not available at competitive prices. Similarly other infrastructural elements needed for industrial development of rural areas are also not available. Naturally rural industrialisation is hindered on this score. I suggest that wherever possible mini-cement plants should be put up for making available cement at cheap price. Similarly, employment oriented units should be set up in rural areas.

Before I conclude, I would only refer to the absence of industries resulting in acute unemployment in Chengam and Tiruppattur taluks in Tamil Nadu. This has led to growth of Naxalism in this area. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Industry to pay attention to such no-industry areas in the country to contain Naxalism and such violent movements.

I conclude my speech with this fervent appeal to him that industries should be set up in such vulnerable parts of our country.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : While supporting the Demand on Industries. I wish to offer a few points.

A healthy industrial climate is created

in our country and there is progress in different fields of industrial activities in spite of unfavourable circumstances and infrastructural constraints.

Within a short period of 36 years of our independence, our country has become one of the leading industrial countries of the world and we rank tenth in the world in industrial production.

Industrial growth is highly essential for the progress and prosperity of the nation and to generate employment opportunities, to cater for the increasing number of unemployed persons both educated and uneducated.

Various suggestions that industrial development should be export-oriented, employment-oriented, agriculture-oriented and village or rural-oriented, are valid approaches viewed from different angles of the socio-economic activites of the people of this vast country and these approaches have to be given due consideration while formulating policies and programmes and implementing the industrial development.

Regarding our performance, we cannot be too complacent. our country ranks third in the number of scientists and technologists. But we rank only tenth in industrial production. So we have to march forward vigorously and speedily to cope up with the advancement of other countries in this highly competitive world. The industrial policies and programmes would remain mere good wishes and intentions of the Government unless they are vigorously pursued and effectively implemented.

14.53 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

Regarding development of backward areas, the intention and policy of the Government is the overall development of the nation and reducing the regional imbalance. But we cannot shut our eyes to the realities and say that the above object is fully translated into action. Some regions and States continue to be forward in industrial development whereas the others are lagging behind. Even within the State itself, there is regional imbalance. Still there is concentration of industies in metropolitan areas and cities. The policy of the Government for dispersal of industries away from the existing developed areas to backward areas is not fully successful. There are still many districts and areas in our country which have not been taken up for development and which have not been benefited in an adequate manner. The criteria for declaration of a district as backward were laid down by the Planning Commission as far back as 1969. The guidelines suggested by the Commission have become out-of-date. The pressing demand from different quarters to liberalise the criteria has to be taken up for early and favourable consideration.

The norm prescribed regarding selection of industrially backward areas has to be changed. Instead of 'district', taluk should be the norm for purposes of industrial development. In certain States, districts are smaller in area whereas States like Tamil Nadu have bigger districts and location of a single industry in a corner of a district would make that district ineligible for getting new projects. Government have declared 87 districts as 'zero industry districts', but none of them is in Tamil Nadu or in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. So, the whole region would be isolated from developmental activities on this Category for a certain period. This would lead to suspicion and complications. I wish to point out that Tamil Nadu is now in the 13th position in industrial production.

I would also like to point out that there is no comprehensive, uniform policy adopted by the States in the development of backward areas. Some States are for dispersal of industries away from the developed areas to backward areas, some for all-round development of all areas and some others favour growth centre approach, and so on. So, a uniform policy has to be adopted and it has to be implemented and put in practice throughout the country.

Another point I wish to stress here is that certain districts are classified or declared as industrially backward districts, but they remain backward as before for years together without any

[Shri N. Dennis]

change or improvement because no industry, either from the public sector or from the private sector, is established there; so, they remain as backward for a long period. Mere classification or declaration of a particular district as an industrially backward district cannot satisfy the people of that area; they cannot be content with mere declarations. Special attention has to be paid for the improvement of such areas. Apart from the general approach, specific or concrete or definite steps have to be taken for industrialisation of such areas. Government have to come forward to establish industry in such places where there are scope and opportunities for the establishment of particular or specific industries on the basis of the potentials available in such areas.

Such places have to be declared as the most backward areas and special concessions and other incentives and help should be given to such areas. Special attention has to be taken for the development of such areas and also other backward areas. Mere financial assistance and subsidy would not help. There should be infra-structural development and the Government has to provide infrastructural development to such areas. If private setor industries fail to encourage in such places for long and there are no public sector industries, too, worth in name, public sector industries should be established in such places.

15 hrs.

Licensing procedure has to be liberalised in such cases. Even in the case of applications in respect of establishment of industries in backward areas, though the time is specified, they are not disposed of within the prescribed time. The time limit should be prescribed in the prescribed time and the applications have to be disposed of within that specified time.

Special concessions and incentives have to be given for the establishment of industries in such places. Grants, subsidies and loans have to be given with special attention. Banks are not fully helpful to carry out the message of the Government to the extent the government want them to do and carry out the policy of Government in the matter of giving loans to the poor people.

Unemployed graduates in rural areas and particularly in backward areas have to be encouraged. Engineering and science graduates have to be encouraged for starting industries by providing them with loans and other incentives. They may not have financial stability for starting industries and thus they have to be encouraged.

New industries should be started in backward areas and restrictions on issue of licences to developed places must be strictly put into practice. Industrial licensing should be done in such a manner as to correct the regional imbalances and this should be taken into serious consideration and put into practice strictly.

Industrialisation of the backward rural areas is the strategy by which we can uplift the rural poor. Considerable number of people in our country live below the poverty line and they have no purchasing power. They are unemployed and are poverty-stricken. Of course, there are special programmes like IRD, NRE P and TRYS EM but they are not adequate to meet the widespread unemployment and poverty-stricken condition of the people. Industrialisation would alone help them to recover and save them, rather give longstanding relief to them from misary, poverty and unemployment. This is the area—the rural areas and backward areas—where the Government have to pay more attention for development.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that certain places are isolated and left out from industrial establishment due to distance from the capital or due to other reasons. To cite an example, the Kanyakumari district. It has been declared as a backward district. But not even a single industry either in the public

sector or the private sector is established there for long years. There are ample opportunities and scope for establishment of rubber industry and titanium industry. The raw materials are also available. It is the southernmost part of the country. It is seen the tempo of implementation goes down and down in consonance with the distance it travels and when it reaches distant places like Kanyakumari, it subsides and there is nothing to implement. This aspect of neglect and isolation has to be rectified and corrected.

Industrial centres should be business-oriented and they should not be like the industrial estates established in 1962. These centers should not concentrate their activities in districts only. They have to develop industries at the panchayat and blocklevels also. These industrial development centres should coordinate with the intensive rural development programme to eradicate unemployment and property and also setting up of small scale units throughout the country.

Sir, in the Report it is mentioned that Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been asked to draw up programme on regional product basis under which selected list of industries would be developed in identified economic regions where the potential exists. This intention has to be put in to practice and Khadi and Village Industries Commission has to pave the way for implementation of this policy, namely, where there is scope and possibility of starting certain specific industries in specific areas.

Lastly, I would like to point about the condition of handloom weavers. Nearly 3 crore people are dependant on weaving. They are in dis-array and difficulty. Weaving gives employment next to agriculture. Though a large number of people are getting employment opportunities through weaving, they are at the moment in poverty stricken conditions. Most of them are operating old- fashioned looms. The price of yarn is very high. Therefore, yarn has to be supplied at a subsidised rate. The rate of interest charged for the loans from the weavers is also very high and the yarn is also given at a high rate. The middlemen are misappropriating the loan and Yarn given to the weavers. Therefore, Yarn and subsidies have to be supplied to them through Government cooperatives.

Sir, upto four power-looms it is classified as cottage power-looms but hundereds of power-looms are housed in a single shed and shown in different names with the result that they are getting duty and tax concessions intended for those who own only for four power looms and less. This mis-use has to be eradicated. The purpose of introducing powerloom was to rehabilitate the traditional weaver but this purpose is being defeated by this misuse.

With these words I support the Demands of the Industries Ministry.

Shri C. D. Patel (Surat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry. So far as this Ministry is concerned it is as important as the agriculture ministry but I must say that so far as the statistics go to show about the increase in industrial production when we compare the figures of 1981-82 the rise was about 8.1 percent. Now, it has come down to 4.5 per cent for the year 1982-83.

So far as this Ministry is concerned, I helive it is in competent hands. So far as the shortfalls are concerned, the arguments are advanced that these were lot of constraints and that there were lot of difficulties. But my only submission is that these difficulties or any other difficulties that are likely to crop up, are required to be visualised by the planners in those industrial sectors. So far as the constraints are concerned, energy is the main constraint. Our Sixth Five-Year Plan target was 20,000 megawatts. This target has been brought down to 14,000 megawatts and we do not know whether we will be able to achieve that target or not. Then another constraint is the cement sector. Our capacity is about 30 million tonnes. Our target was for 26 million tonnes. We are likely to reach about 23 million tonnes as against the

[Shri C. D. Patel]

target of 36 million tonnes in the Fourth Plan. I don't know how we are going to reach this target within the remaining period.

So far as the steep decline in the industrial production is concerned, it is because of the strike in the textile mills at Bombay. I personally believe that so for as the emphasis on the production of cloth and yarn is concerned, it is only on the mill sector, whereas the decentralised sector-power loom and handloom is not being looked into properly as it ought to have been.

So far as the licensing policy for granting permits for expansion of the spinning capacity for the mill sector only is concerned, its increased production is expected from the increased capacity and modernisation. The handloom industry is expected to increase production by 30% and the power loom units are expected to increase the output by 37% with only a marginal increase of 5% in the additional looms, So, my submission is that so far as the production of cloth is concerned, we cannot rely on the composite mills. We will have to rely on the powerloom and handloom sector too.

So far as our industrial policy is concerned, our strategy should be one of providing facilities for industries basic raw materials, rendering assistance to small and medium industries, helping artisans and technicians in setting up self-employed enterprises, imparting training to entrepreneurs, giving incentives to the industries of the backward areas.

Sir, this is a very important point and I would like to touch it rather in detail. So far as industrialisation of the backward areas is lcncerned, much is said on paper. So far as the industries are concerned, they have developed parallel to railway lines of highways. So far as the interiorportion of the rural areas is concerned, no industries are there. Of course, so far as this year 1982-is concerned, it is heartening to note that the total number of letters of intent issued were 1043. Out of this about 56% have been granted to bakward areas. And out of that percentage, only 159 have been granted to no-industry districts. So, I would reguest the hon. Ministr to look into matter and see that industries are set up and commissioned there as early as possible, since they are already in the Plan. Unless we go in for the industrialisation of the backward areas, whatever the fruits we achieve out of industrialisation or whatever gains we get, they would not percolate to the down-trodden and would remanin concentrated into the hands of a few.

Sir, the Government of India has recently prepared a list of no-industry districts. So far as Gujarat is concerned there are many no-industry districts. After a lot of persuation and representations only one smallest district of Dang has been brought within this list. But, sir, there are many no-industry districts in Gujarat. There are Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Gandhi Nagar and they are yet to be included although repeated representations have been made in this regard. On this point, I would pause for a moment and submit that so far as industrialisation, progress and development of Gujarat is concerned, there is a misconception that Gujarat is a very prosperous State. When we look to the statistics we find that about 21% of the population here belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and about 52% of the people here are backward. Therefore, 73% of the people are of economically backward classes in Gujarat. Keeping this in view I would request that the case of various districts which are expected to be included for the purpose of no industry-district may kindly be looked into, because we earnestly believe that these are the districts which should be included. They are not included on the ground that these districts have only 1 or 2 such industries, and these are largely cooperative spinning mills or dairies. I request the hon. Minister to look into this.

So far as subsidy is concerned, the grant of a cash subsidy to industries

operated as a powerful incentive to the decentralization of industries throughout India. For the purpose of central subsidy, panchmahal, Bharuch and Surendranagar have been cleassified as Centrally-declared backward areas, and new industries in these districts are a present eligible for the central cash subsidy of 15%. This was continued till the end of the year, i.e. 31st December 1982. Afrer repeated requests, it has been extended to 31 March 1983. I do not know whether further extension has been granted, or otherwise.

So far as a district like Bharuch is concerned, Ankleshwar is a place which has come up very recently; and if those subsidies are not continued, the industrial progress not only of that district but of the entire State will be hampered, and we will lag behind as far as industrial production is concerned. So I request that the criteria for giving this subsidy should be revised. So far as distance is concerned the crow flight distance should be taken into account from the General Post Office and not from the border of the city. So while calculating the distance, this criterion should be kept in mind.

Another point is that ahe specific period of extension should be made known to the concerned persons.

Surat is my constituency, and it is a place where mainly art silk fabric industry is localized. About 70% of the units are small scale industrial units. It is almost a decentralized industry. This industry is facing a lot difficulties and constraints. One of the constraints relates to the availability of raw materials. This Ministry may say: "We are not concerned much with raw material availability." So far as industrial development sector or the Department is concerned, this will have to be looked into, For this purpose. I think you would also be interested in an anamaly which is being practised so far as that industry is concerned. It is about the investment allowance. The principal aim of the adjustment of industrial policy during 1982-83 has been to streamline the invesment procedure and to ensure expeditious disposal of the proposals and to promote industrial investment and consolidate infra-structural facilities. So far as industrial investment is concerned, under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the investment allowance for a sum equal to 25% of the actual cost of plant or machinery is allowed as a deduction to the assessee. This is in order to provide encouragement for the purchase of new machinery from the funds created in this manner, within a prescribed period.

The processors of the Surat art silk industry brought this question of investment allowance to the notice of the Income-tax authorities. The latter said: 'You are not a menufacturer. Yours is a mere processing work.' For example, the crimping of yarn and processing of fabrics is conducted, in order to make it a finished good. It is in a way finished good. Then the argument advanced by the Income Tax Deparment was that they were not manufacturing units. It was not an ancillary process of manufacture; so, they were not entitled to the investment allowance. On the same analogy, the industrialists approached the Central Excise Department. The latter did not pay any heed to the arguments of the industrialists. Then the industrialists filed a writ petition in the Gujarat High Court. Their contention was that they were not manufacturing, and so they were not liable to pay Central excise duty. Government did not agree with that plea. It was hotly contested. Somehow or the othet, Government was defeated, and the Gujarat High Court upheld the contention of the industrialists. Then the Government thought it necessary to change the definition of manufacture in Section 3 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and they changed the definition, to bring it within the purview of Central Excise Duty, and to term it as a manufacturing process. While levying the central excise duty, they say, it is a manufacturing process; while granting investment allowance, they say, it is not a manufacturing unit; it is a simple process. So. my request to the hon. Minister is that this aspect may kindly be looked into and the necssary remedial measures may be taken immediately.

About the non-availability of the raw-materials, somehow or other, the policy

[Shri C. D. Patel]

on paper speaks something else, but, in actual practice, the government behaves in a different manner. The decentralised sector or the rural sector or the small scale sector is to be encouraged. That is the policy or what the government says, whereas in practice we donot find it.

So far as production of nylon yarn is concerned, repeated representations had been made by the industry to allow them to have a mini plant, because, as I said earlier also that these are small units manufacturing the art silk fabric. So, those units want to go in for mini plants for the manufacture of yarn; and for that, they say that the DMT unit, which the spinners get from IPCL or by import, that one stage by polymerisation should be extended and it should be converted into chips and those chips should be supplied to small weavers who are in the cooperative sector. Those weavers can spin yarn. Mini plant applications for licences have been lying there since a number of years, I should say. The hon. Minister is handling the affairs very competently. I have already represented to him I once again make a request through you that this aspect may kindly be looked into.

Then another constraint this industry is facing is the bonded warehousing. Import is being made. The payment of duty is deferred The period for keeping the goods imported by the importer was allowed to be kept for three years; then it was reduced to one year; now, it is reduced to three months. That should again be raised *statusquo* should be maintained and it should be made one year period, so far as payment of duty is concerned.

There is another very important industry, a very significant industry, but, somehow or other, not much attention has been paid to it and that is ship-breaking industry. This industry is coming up in Gujarat. It is significant that the largest ship breaking yard in the country is being developed at Alang, 60 kms from Bhavnagar. It is expected that ship breaking activity will account for almost three lakh tonnes of metal during the year 1982-83. If I say something about it, then what will be the purpose of breaking ships, what will we be doing with the ship ? Ultimately, we will be getting scrap of the ship which will be used for the purpose of manufacture of steel. So, it is a very good raw-material which we will be getting for the purpose of manufacture of steel.

Gujarat has established very attractive conditions for the ship-breaking industry. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has already started work in cooperation with Gujarat Maritime Board for the development of a ship-breaking yard at Alang. My request to the hon. Minister is that this industry may be encouraged; special study may be made so that about 2500 people may be employed, and a large quantity of raw-material may be made available for the purpose of manufacture of steel.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Then you need mini steel plants nearby.

SHRI C. D. PATEL : There aret Regarding a sponge iron plant, a request had been made; an application had been lying with the government since a number of years. Immediate action should be taken in this regard. Necessary preliminary function have been done.

The land has been cleared at Hajira and it may be finalised as easly as possible. These are two urgent points. It is about third gas based fertilizer plant. I am not going into details; that may also be looked into.

Lastly, about the Hajira Shipyard this Ministry may say that they are not much concerned with it but that project has been lying with the Government. I therefore request the Government that this project may be finalised as early as possible because the infrastructure is readily available...

With these words I conclude, and I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, आजादी के बाद देश की जनता ने उम्मीद की थी कि देश के औद्योगीकरण के जरिये यहां की गरीबी और बेकारी को मिटाया जाएगा। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए 1956 में औद्योगिक नीति का निर्माण किया गया। लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है, यह हम सब देख रहे हैं। मुझे तो संदेह है कि 1956 की औद्योगिक नीति को धीरे धीरे मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के नाम पर डाइल्यूट किया जा रहा है और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को खास रियायतें दे कर जनता का शोषण करने और उसे लूटने का मौका दिया जा रहा है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा।

1982 के अंत तक हमारे देश में 1,97,-53,000 लोग बेकार हैं, जिनके नाम रजिस्टर में दर्ज हैं। दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में टाटा, बिड़ला और अन्य बीस बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की स्थिति क्या है? टाटा और बिड़ला की पूंजी 1947 में 48 या 50 करोड़ रुपये थी। लेकिन टाटा की पूंजी 1979 में 1309.38 करोड़ रुपये, 1980 में 1538.97 करोड़ रुपये और 1981 में 1840.16 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। इसी तरह बिड़ला की पूंजी 1979 में 1309.99 करोड़ रुपए, 1980 में 1431.99 करोड़ रुपए और 1981 में 1691.69 करोड़ रुपए हो गई।

1981 में 20 औद्योगिक घरानों के एसेट्स 8987.07 करोड़ रुपए, टर्न ओवर 12 20.02 करोड़ रुपए प्राफिट बिफोर टैक्स 658.72 करोड़ और पेड-अप कैपिटल 995.09 करोड़ रुपए थे। इन आंकड़ों से साफ जाहिर है कि ये बड़े औद्योगिक घराने बहुत फल-फूल रहे हैं और हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति उनके हाथ में सिमटती जा रही है।

जहां तक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों का संबंध है, हमारे देश में उनकी ब्रांचिज 1978 में 473, 1979 में 358 और 1980 में 315 थीं। इनके टोटल असेट्स 2168.9 करोड़ रुपये के थे और 1980 में प्री-टैक्स प्राफिट था 39 करोड़ रुपया। इस तरह से इनका भी बढ़ाव हो रहा है और हमारे देश के उद्योगपति भी बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन दूसरी ओर हमारे उद्योगों में संकट की स्थिति है। इंडियन टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी का एक्सपोर्ट 20 प्रतिशत कम हो गया है। इसका कारण यह बताया जाता है कि विभिन्न देशों में मन्दी है। यूरोप के देशों में और जापान में आसान शर्तों पर कर्जा दिया जाता है। इस वजह से हमारे देश की टेक्सटाइल मशीनरी का एक्सपोर्ट घट गया है।

1982 को उत्पादन का साल कहा गया था लेकिन 1982 में पहले के मुकाबले में कैपिटल गुड्स का उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं। रेल डिब्बे, ट्रक्स और रेल इंजन के उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। जीप का उत्पादन जरूर कुछ बढ़ा है, 4.1 परसेन्ट और कार का भी बढ़ा है 0.2 परसेन्ट। इसी तरह से हमारे देश में कागज की भी कमी है। अखबारी कागज के जो कारखाने हैं वह हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते हैं आप दो नए कारखाने एक नैनीताल (यू. पी.) में और दूसरा बेतिया (बिहार) में लगाने वाले हैं और एक एक लाख टन कागज वहां से पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जरूरत का 80 प्रतिशत कागज बाहर से मंगाया जाता है। इस समय प्रति वर्ष 3 लाख 50 हजार टन कागज की आवश्यकता है। कुछ वर्षों में यह आवश्यकता 5 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष हो जाएगी और 1988-89 तक 7 लाख टन हो जाएगी इस तरह से अखबारी कागज के मामले में

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हम दूसरों पर निर्भर करते हैं। हमारा नेपा मिल अपनी क्षमता के मुताबिक उत्पादन नहीं कर रहा है।

इस देश की आम जनता ही बीमार नहीं है, यहां के उद्योग-धंधे भी बीमार हैं। आपने कह दिया कि आम जनता भूख से नहीं मरी, बीमारी से मर गई। इस देश के 422 यूनिट्स भी बीमार हैं यानी दस परसेंट इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स बीमार हैं। इसमें ज्यादातर, गन्ना, जूट और सीमेन्ट के यूनिट्स बीमार हैं। 1981 तक बैंकों से 377 करोड़ का कर्जा ये पचा गए और अब कहां से देंगे? इसके अलावा छोटे-छोटे, लघु उद्योगों की हालत और भी पतली है। वह बन्द होते जा रहे हैं और लाखों मजदूर निकाले जा रहे हैं। उनके लिए बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। कच्चा माल भी नहीं मिलता है और सरकार भी ठीक से उनकी मदद नहीं करती है। इस तरह से छोटे उद्योगों की स्थिति बड़ी ही दयनीय है। यहां पर क्वायर इण्डस्ट्री की चर्चा हुई थी, केरल में बीस लाख मजदूर उसमें काम करते हैं। इण्डस्ट्री की स्थिति और भी दयनीय है। उनके सामने सबसे बड़ी प्राब्लम मार्केटिंग की है। अगर सामान बनाते हैं तो उसको बेचने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं पूरे उद्योग संकट में हैं। इसके बावजूद सरकार कहती है कि हमारे देश के अर्थ तंत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने कमांडिंग हाइट्स में हैं। लेकिन असल में यह देखा जा रहा है कि वह धीरे धीरे डाइल्यूट होते जा रहे हैं। आप वहां पर ऐसे लोगों को भरते जा रहे हैं जो वहां की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनके प्रबन्ध में बहुत गड़बड़ी है। जो लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर फिलासफी में विश्वास नहीं करते उनको आपने उन्हें चलाने का मौका दिया है। घाटे होते हैं और घाटे के नाम पर पब्लिक सेक्टर को बदनाम करने वाले लोग या उसी तरह के दल के लोग हमारे देश में हैं। इस स्थिति से देश को आपको निकालना है। यदि आप एक करोड़ 97 लाख 53 हजार बेकार लोगों, जो कि रजिस्टर्ड हैं, को आप काम देना चाहते हैं, तो इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

आपके पास करोड़ों-करोड़ अन-रजिस्टर्ड बेकार लोगों का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। यदि आप उनको गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि आपको उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ाने चाहिए। पिछड़े इलाकों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए। वहां पर जो गड़बड़ियां हैं, उनको दुरुस्त किया जाए और वर्किंग क्लास को विश्वास में लिया जाए। उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करके सहभागिता के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर उनका सहयोग लिया जाए। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उद्योग धन्धों में जो स्पष्ट संकट दिखलाई पड़ रहा है, उसे ठीक नहीं कर सकेंगे या हम जिस तीव्र गति से देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, वह हम नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। फल भेजने के लिए या खाने का सामान भेजने के लिए टीन के डिब्बे का एक कारखाना गाजियाबाद में है, जिसका नाम पायसा है। वहां डेढ़ साल से लॉक-आउट है। इस सवाल को हमारे इंद्रजीत गुप्त जी ने बार-बार यहां उठाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तालाबंदी को गैर कानूनी घोषित कर दिया है, फिर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। अब आप ये डिब्बे दक्षिणी

कोरिया और ताईवान से मंगा रहे हैं। क्या यह उचित है ? कारखाना बन्द कर दिया फिर भी आप कोई कार्यवायी नहीं करते हैं। ठीक इसी तरह से बिहार में एक कुमार धुबी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद में है जहां पर तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कारखाना है। बिहार सरकार ने विधान सभा में एक बिल पास करके संभवत: जुलाई, 1982 में आपके पास एसेंट के लिए भेजा है। लेकिन आप उस पर एसेंट नहीं देते हैं। इसके बारे में मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आई, जिसकी दो-तीन लाइनें मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"Bihar Government has passed a Bill in July' 82 for 'Taking over' of the Unit Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd. through the Assembly and sent the same to Delhi for President's assent but why it has not been placed before the Hon'ble President for his signature ? Why are the vested interests allowed to play with the poor souls of 3000 workers ?"

महीनों से एसेंट के लिए आपके पास पड़ी हुई है। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि वह कारखाना ठीक से चले, तो उसको आप अपने कब्जे में लीजिए। मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप बीमार कारखानों को लेकर उनको अपने पांव पर खड़ा करके फिर पूंजीपतियों को दे देते हैं, जिससे आपका करोड़ों रुपया चला जाता है। इस नीति में भी आपको परिवर्तन करना होगा। मेरा आपसे यह भी निवेदन है कि आप अब कुछ कारखानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की नीति पर भी चलिए। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उसका लाभ आप आम जनता तक नहीं पहुंचा पायेंगे। जूट उद्योग, चीनी उद्योग, कपड़ा उद्योग, दवा उद्योग-इन सब का आपको राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए, चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभाओं में बारबार हो चुकी है, लेकिन आप फिर भी इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। इस बात को भी आप जानते हैं कि दवा के क्षेत्र में मल्टी नेशनल का शिकंजा होने की वजह से जनता को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। कपड़ा उद्योग भी संकट में है। यह सबको मालूम है। कुमार धुबी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, नेशनल रबर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, कलकत्ता इन के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग बहुत दिनों से हो रही है, लेकिन आप शान्त हैं। "टिस्को" क्यों प्राइवेज सेक्टर में है ? सारे इस्पात कारखाने सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं, लेकिन टिस्को और टाटा की ट्यूब कम्पनी, टाटा के सारे कारखाने टाटा के कब्जे में हैं-यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। आप की नीति अर्थ-तन्त्र को सरकारी क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत करने की कही जाती है, हालांकि आप उस को डायल्यूट कर रहे हैं। यदि नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो इन कारखानों को अपने कब्जे में ले कर चलाने में, आम जनता के फायदे में इस्तेमाल करने में, क्या दिक्कत है ?

बिहार में कुछ नये उद्योग खोलिये। उत्तर बिहार में तो सिवाय चीनी उद्योग के कुछ भी नहीं है। उत्तर में मुगलसराय से भागलपुर और गया के पांच-सात जिलों में कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। पटना जो सूबे की राजधानी है उस के आस पास भी कोई उद्योग-धन्धा नहीं है। बिहार को पिछड़ा हुआ खुद योजना मंत्री जी ने कहा है। वहां सब से ज्यादा गरीबी है। लेकिन वह गरीबी मिटेगी कैसे ? उद्योग धन्धे लगाइये, भूमि-सुधार कीजिये और वहां भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उन तमाम चीजों को ठीक कीजिये, तब ही वहां की गरीबी मिट सकेगी। उत्तर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

और दक्षिण बिहार के जिन जिलों का मैंने जिक्र किया है-पटना, गया, भोजपुर, इन तमाम जिलों का सर्वे कराइये और इधर कोई इण्डस्ट्री लगवाइये, मेरा तात्पर्य है सरकारी कारखाने लगवाइये। आप केवल मिश्रित उद्योग के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों की मदद न कीजिये, इस नीति को त्यागिये।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Sir, I must compliment the hon. Minister of Industries for the good performance in the industrial sector. At a time when most advanced cuntries have registred about one percent industrial output last year, India has achieved more than four per cent rise in industrial production. Is this a small achievement, I ask you, particularly when we keep in view the general conditions prevailing throughout the country ? Industrial expansion is very big, particularly in the areas where at present no industry exists.

Many of the hon. Members have suggested that the unit to declare an area backward should not be so big, as a district, but it should be a block. I come from Chengalpattu district, which is divided into Noth and South Chengalpattu. While there are some industries in North Chengalpattu, there are only one or two small industries in South Chengalpattu district. All the same, the entire district is considered to be an industrially forward area. I know it for a fact that in four talukas of my district they do not have any industries at all. So, I would like to appeal to the hon Minister to consider the policy of treating a particular district as a whole as forward or backward, depending on whether there is even one industrial unit, shou'd be changed and the unit should be at least at the block level. Merely because one industry is situated in a district, it should not be considered as a forward district.

(Interruptions)

We talk about the development of villages and improving the condition of the people living in the villages. The philosophy of cottage industries has gone. In my view, the cottage industries have failed in India to cater to the needs of the rural people. It is only in paper. The people who are occupying key positions in the Cottage Industries Board and some of the officials eat away a large portion of the money allocated to cottage industries. So, it is a mere waste.

Therefore, I would say that the time has come for us to consider whether we should not go in for small-scale and medium-scale industries, if not large-scale industries, in the villages. There is enough potential for that. The infra-structure is available; unemployed graduates are available in plenty. So, we have to make use of them. That is why I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider the setting up of small-scale and medium-scale Industries in the villages, in the rural areas.

The district which I represent, Kanjeevaram, is very well-known for silk sarees. Tough there are nearly two to three lakhs of people engaged in the silk industry, we do not have any large-scale or medium-scale silk industry. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider setting up of a medium-scale industry for manufacturing silk cloth.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : But those people will be thrown out of employment.

SHRI ERA AMBARASU : No. It is without affecting the weavers there. Even if we set up a medium-scale industry, it will not affect the weavers.

In this respect I request you to declare South Chengulput as an industrially backward area and also to set up an industry for the manufacture of silk cloth and therefore, I suggest again that insted of earmarking large districts as industrially backward, individual blocks or taluks shoul be marked industrially backward. The basic unit for industrial development should be a block or a taluk and not a district.

I may also refer to the performance of the heavy industry sector. Here I must

congratulate the hon. Industry Minister for over 20 per cent increase in the output of the 18 large undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry. Last year the increase was 25 per cent. This is a very good performance and it must be repeated in the coming ye rs.

I am also happy to note that the Government has started an all-round campaign to make cars more fuel efficient. This is very important. The Government should make all efforts to ensure that vehicles produced in India use less and less fuel. The manufacturers of all fuel-efficient vehicles must be given incentives to continue their efforts.

However, in th's connection I must draw the attention of the hon. Industry Minister to the criticism in the newspapers levelled against the policy of differential customs and excise duties on fuel efficient cars of various engine capacities. While the fuel-efficient car with an engine of less than 1000 cc capacity will be lived a duty of 40 per cent, the fuel efficient car with an engine capacity of more than 1000 cc will be levied a duty of 160 per cent. This is not reasonable and logical. I cannot understand why there should be difference in the duty on the basis of engine capacity of different fuel efficient cars. We should give the benefit of reduced duty of 40 per cent to all fuel efficient cars, whether their engine is less or more than 1000 cc capacity.

As a matter of basis policy, we should encourage the production of a variety of fuel efficient cars with different engine capacities. This will give the different consumers the choice to select the best car suitable to the needs of each one of them.

By putting 160 per cent duty on fuel efficient cars with engine capacity of more than 1000 cc, we will reverse the movement for the introduction of fuel efficiency in the automobile sector.

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Industry Minister to change the policy of demand pattern control to contain the inflation. India needs supply-side economy which would increase production and make ample goods available to our vast masses. Demand Management as a part of the Government strategy to contain the inflation proved unsuccessful. Therefore a supply-side economy so as to generate greater supply of goods and services will have a favourable impact on prices and limited productiod where capacity and capability exists and the goods are in demand by the masses is of the greatest disadvantage to the consumer. Hence, our country needs only supply-side economy.

Again, the dismal growth in industry and productivity and the highest economy are all on account of inefficient working of the State-owned industries and services mainly power generation, coal, steel, iron, oil, petroleum products and inadequate port facilities etc.

All these services need to be improved substantially and need professional and cost-efficient management; until the basic requirments of the Industry are freely available at a competitive price, Indian work force management Industry cannot show improvement in the Annual Economic Growth rate. The shortage of power, coal and transport for the past three years have played havoc with the Industrial and agricultural production. Power generation units outside the state sector like Tatas in Maharashtra, Calcutta Corporation, Allahabad Power Plant and Renu Sagar have shown better performances because they are professionally managed and well-maintained. it is not my intention to support Tatas and Birlas. What I would like to say here is that the States should bring about better management in power generation and must introduce professional and cost-efficient management. Joint ventures between the private sector and States would bring about better management in Industrial growth.

India has the necessary man-powar and industrial capability with the latest technology. Industry can grow rapidly provided it is freed from the Government shackles and complicated procedures. Some industrially advanced countries are

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

of the opinion now that India will not only be a leading industrial nation but would have the capability to feed the Middle-East and South-East Asia in another 20 years. I therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister for Industry to resort to supply-side economy with high production both agriculturally and industrially. And it is the only way to keep the prices down and the masses satisfied.

With regard to the State of Tamil Nadu, I would like to place before the hon. Minister one more thing. On the floor of the Tamilnadu Assembly, the Minister spoke in 1982 that the Government of Tamilnadu had applied for 644 industries. Out of this, 315 industries were for industrially backward area. Out of 644, it appears that only 66 were given the Letter of Intent. I do not want to go into the merit of the allegation raised by the Government of Tamilnadu. But whatever may be the case...

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Is it an allegation ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Day in and day out the ADMK Government in Tamilnadu is accusing the Central Government that step-motherly treatment is being given to Tamilnadu. This is a serious allegation. This may or may not be true. But I do not want to give such an impression to the ruling party in Tamilnadu.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : In your opinion is there no step-motherly treatment ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb him.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : When the Congress Party was in power in Tamilnadu, a Member from Tamilnadu was telling that Tamilnadu was third or fifth in rank. I may inform him that Tamilnadu was third in rank then. Credit goes to Shri R. Venkataraman for this when he was Minister for Industry there, he brought industrial revolution over there. But for his efforts, Tamilnadu would not have progressed to such a level.

The hon. Minister was kind enough to convene a meeting in Tamilnadu in which I also took part with him.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : In the presence of the State Government Minister...

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I do not know why we have been ousted out of power. After the rule of the Congress Party there has been no advancement in industries in Tamilnadu. It may be due to inefficient administration or it may be due to lack of administration. I can say it is due to lack of administration. I would like to point out here that a Polyester Unit with an investment of Rs. 40 crores was about to be set up in Tamilnadu. I understand a communication had been sent to Tamilnadu. Tamilnadu Government so that they may take part in discussion. I understand no one from Tamilnadu came to discuss about this unit. Because of this carelessness we have lost this unit and this unit has at last gone to some other State. I appeal to the hon. Minister that whatever may be its due share, kindly take special interest in giving us the same so that industry may develop in Tamilnadu.

Then, I would like to point out here that recently...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How can the Minister do it if the local Government is not cooperating and is not taking the initiative ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Yes, Sir, But fortunately, the Congress Government will come to power in Tamil Nadu and it will fight tooth and nail to get more industries located in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, recently, I have seen the statement given by the Chief Minister of Karnataka that he has written a letter to the hon. Minister of Industries to stop the

Industrial development that is being carried on in Hosur in Tamil Nadu. It appears that because of the industrial activities at Hosur, the Bangalore people are hard pressed for accommodation and other facilities. Sir, this is politically motivated because he is developing another industrial complex on the boarders of Tamil Nadu near Anaikal. A number of industries are being set up there. According to his argument of the industrial activities at Aosur should be stopped, is it not his duty to stop the industrial activities in Anaikal area also? But at the cost of the industrial growth of Tamil Nadu, he wants to prosper. This is politically motivated and, therefore, I appeal to the Minister not to give any credence to such statement of the Chief Minister of Karnataka,

Once again. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to falsify the statement given often and the accusation raiseod by the AIADMK Government. I would request the hon. Minister of Industries to take some more interest in developing Tamil Nadu as one of the best industrially progressed States.

With this, I conclude my speech;

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the growth of industries and its development, ever since independance, we can see that there is an uneven development in the country. As far as various States are concerned, step-motherly attitude has been shown to the some States.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : No, no. It is false.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : For example, the State which I represent-Kerala-has been neglected as far as the establishment of industries and its development is concerned for the last 35 to 36 years I want to draw the attention of the minister throught you that Kerala is having large human resources, raw materials and electricity. Even though we are having less power this time because of drought, we hope we will have enough power in future also. Kerala has been contiuously neglected by the Central Government as far as the establishment of industries and its development is concerned.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Because of your communist activities, the industries do not grow in Kerala.

SHRI A.NEELALOHITHADA-SAN NADAR : Should it be taken for granted ? I want to know whether the Minister of Industries will concur with the statement.

The only thing we were having was the traditional indusrty. Now, those traditional industries such as coir, hanloom, cashew and beedi are also on the way to destruction.

Even though the matter has been brought before the Government and the hon. Minister of Industries several times by the Government of Kerala, various political Partie sand Members of Parliament.

16 hrs.

no effective step has so far been taken to save the traditional industries of Kerala from the path of destruction. For example, the Coir Development Scheme Coir is one of the main traditional industries of Kerala. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri was also telling about it and the Government of Kerala has submitted a comprehensive Coir Development Scheme in February, 1979. Even after the passage of years, it is still under the cold storage of the Central Government. I want to know what the Government of India is going to do for the revitalisation of of this coir industry. In the report of the Department of industrial Development, something is said about the coir industry and Coir Board and other things. All those connected with the coir industry, the workers in this field, the political parties, trade unions and the Government of Kerala objected to the mechanisationin this field because it will throw a lot of workers out of employment. Earlier a licence has been giving, not in Kerala, but outside Kerala, permiting mechauisation in coir industry. That has been objected to by all those concerned. Coir Board has also taken serious notice of it. If my information is correct, the Coir Board representatives represented to the Hon.

Minister and to the Government again for not giving approval for the starting of mechanised coir industry. Overruling the objection of this Coir Board, again approval was given by the Government for the starting of mechanised coir industry by some big industrialists in which the Government of India, the Hon. Minister of somebody may be having some interest. I do not know. This is the sorry state of affairs. I request the Government of India and the hon. Minister through you to take some effective staps for the revitalisation of the traditional industries of Kerala, particularly coir and to do something effective for the industrialisation of Kerala which is an industrially backward State.

Our Constitution promises a socialist system but as far as the present industrial policy of the Government of India is concerned, there is no orientation at all to achieve this goal. Actually, we are going in the opposite direction. The rich are becoming richer. The monopoly houses are being given a free hand. Multi-nationals are dominating in such fields of industries in which we can manage on our own in a better way, that is in cigarette-making, tooth paste and tooth brush, cosmatics etc. These can be managed by our people indigenously. But multi-nationals are dominating in these fields.

This is the sorry state of affairs. Actully, the Foreg on Exchange Regulation Act has become a dead letter as far as these matters are concerned. Again, I am astonished to know a report in the Economic Time dt. 13th April, with the heading :

"Enhanced Capacity Re-endorsement

March 31 production to be the basis"

If this report is correct; we are again moving in a dangerous direction. The enhanced capacity as on 31st March is going to be fixed as the licensed capacity. The Licensing committee, and its role, is almost becoming irrelevant. This will only help the multi-nationals, much to the detriment of the indigenous industries.

Then there is the matter regarding 'zero industry districts'. In their reports and statements. Government is saying much about the 'zero industry' and other things. Unstarred Questions No. 4950 and 5120 were put by our. hon. leader, Shri H.M. Bahuguna, on 30-3-1983.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the chair*]

The answer given is :

"The small scale, tiny and village units are eligible for 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent capital subsidy from the State Budget in respect of the units to be established in Pithoragarh, Tehri, Chanoli, Uttar Kashi and Pauri. In respect of Almora, 15 per cent Central capital subsidy is available."

There are eight hilly districts of U. P. which come under the 'zero industry districts'. But according to the reply of the hon. Minister, only Almora district is given 15 cent Central capital subsidy. Why are the other seven districts excluded from this. May I ask whether this has been done only because our leader, Shri Bahuguna, is representing those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : Almora is a capital subsidy district. The incentive schemes for 'industry districts' are yet to be announced. There are six capital subsidy districts in U. P. out of which Almora is one. The other 'no-industry districts' are not capital subsidy districts as yet. The schemes are yet to be announced.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I am sorry to bring to the attention of hon. Minister through you, sir that, within the last three years no new industrial unit has been established in these eight hilly districts of U. P. after this Government came to power.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollochi) : before that, in Janata ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Regarding transport subsidy...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Mr. Bahuguna was Finance Minister. He could have started them a bit earlier.

SHRI A. NEELALOITHADASAN NADAR : Whatever things have been started there have been started when he was the Chife Minister. I am proud to say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What he means is that, in Janata period he could not expect much, but he could expect at least from Congress-I. That is what Mr, Dhandapani is pointing out.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : When you are in the chair, you should not plead for Congress-I.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : He is only expending to Mr. Nadar what I had stated.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Page 32 of the Annual Re ort of the Department of industrial Development for 1982 83 states.

"Transport subsidy to the extent of 50% of transport costs of raw materials and finished products from selected rail-head/port is also provided. This Scheme covers the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern Region including Sikkim, the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh."

I want to know from the Minister through you whether this has been made available in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Government has announced that 1982-83 is a productivity year. But I am rather amazed to state that in this productivity year there has been a 80 to 90 per cent power cut in 13 of our States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 13 minutes in place of five minuts

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : But most of this time is taken by you and the hon. Minister and other members of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : As far as our public sector industrial production units are concerned, they are lacking a proper planning and they lack a proper perspective and perception. I request the hon. Minister through you to plan the public sector production units for certain periods e.g. 3 years, 5 years, 7 years or 10 years according to the needs and requirements.

I want to know from the Minister through you. What is the order book of the Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi ? What is the order book of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. ? I want unitwise details. What is the order book of the Bharat Heavy Platos and Vessels, Visakhapatnam ? I want to know whether this Government and the Industry Ministry are having a perception regarding the equipment needs of the fast expanding fertiliser industry. When these public sector industrial units are being planned and their programmes are being carried out, are you taken into consideration these needs ?

Similarly, I demand through you the stoppage of the indiscriminate import of technology which are taking place at present.

I am not at all happy with the way our scientists are treated. Several cases regarding the scientists of BHEL are raised in this house itself but no proper step has so far been taken by the Government.

We have great institution like IITS Universities and research and develop ment organisations of the Government of India under CSIR. I want to know from the Minister through you whether the activities of these institutions are having any interaction with our industrial reqirements and needs.

Before concluding I once again request the Government throught you to take a leading role as far as zero indurtry districts are concerned, particularly, the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh and the districts of Kerala which are industrially backward.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस विशाल देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए कृषि और उद्योग का समानान्तर विकास होना बहुत जरूरी है। देश की आजादी के बाद जहां कृषि के विकास का कार्यक्रम चलाया गया, वहां साथ ही साथ यह भी महसूस किया गया कि बड़े पैमाने पर और द्रुत गति से देश का औद्योगिक विकास भी किया जाए, और यह हुआ भी। देश का औद्योगिक विकास हुआ, मगर फिर भी आज भी इस देश की आबादी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा कृषि पर निर्भर करता है, खासकर देश के कुछ विशेष क्षेत्रों में।

जिन क्षेत्रों में आबादी के बहुत बड़े हिस्से की जीविका कृषि पर निर्भर करती है, वहां हीं गरीबी ज्यादा है, वहां ही जीवन का स्तर नीचा है और वहां ही प्रति-व्यक्ति आय भी कम है। देश का बहुत औद्योगिक विकास और कृषि का विकास हुआ, देश साइंस और टेकनोलाजी में आगे बढ़ा, लेकिन इस विशाल देश के ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं, जहां गरीबी, पिछड़ापन और आर्थिक तंगी है। उन इलाकों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

औद्योगिक विकास में जो असंतुलन है, उसको दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है। देश में औद्योगिक विकास की मांग चारों ओर से हो रही है। हर प्रदेश में, हर जिले में उद्योग लगाने की मांग हो रही है। यह तो सम्भव नहीं है। आजादी के बाद प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस देश में मिक्स्ड इकानोमी, मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था, की नीति का निर्माण किया। वह जानते थे कि किसी एक सैक्टर के द्वारा इतने विशाल देश का शीघ्रतापूर्वक विकास नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए यहां मिक्स्ड इकानोमी स्वीकार की गई—पब्लिक सेक्टर, कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर और प्राईवेट सेक्टर सभी को इस काम में लगाया गया। इस समय देश में व्यापक औद्योगीकरण केवल पब्लिक सैक्टर में होना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि औद्योगीकरण का जो काम पब्लिक सैक्टर में चल रहा है उसे चलाया जाए और जहां संभव हो, उसको बढ़ाया जाए। उसी प्रकार को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर को भी चलाया और बढ़ाया जाए। लेकिन प्राईवेट सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहित करके इस काम में बड़े पैमाने पर लगाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर देश की गरीबी को दूर करना है, देश के पिछड़े इलाकों को आगे बढ़ाना है, देश के विकास के असंतुलन को दूर करना है, तो प्राईवेट सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहन देकर औद्योगीकरण के काम में लगाना होगा, नहीं तो इस असंतुलन का कोई भयंकर परिणाम हो सकता है।

मेरा स्पष्ट विचार है कि अगर पिछड़े इलाकों में पब्लिक सैक्टर और को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत औद्योगीकरण नहीं किया जा सकता, तो वहां पर प्राईवेट सैक्टर को उदारतापूर्वक लाइसेंस दिए जाएं, बिजली दी जाए और यथासंभव सब प्रकार की अन्य सहायता दी जाए।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि देश में 85 उद्योग-विहीन, नो इंडस्ट्री, जिले हैं और वहां पहले उद्योग लगाए जाएंगे। अभी जो बात तामिलनाडु के मित्र कह रहे थे, वही बात हम पर लागू होती है। हमारा मिर्जापुर जिला लम्बाई-चौड़ाई में केरल और हरियाणा के बराबर है। वहां एक किनारे पर कोयला मिला है, तो वहां पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लग गए हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी और गौरव की बात है कि हमारा जिला बिजली की राजधानी हो गया है। रिहंद डैम के पास बिजली उपलब्ध होने के

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कारण वहां बिड़ला का एलुमिनियम का कारखाना लग गया है। फिर वहां पर लाइमस्टोन और कोयला है, इसलिए सीमेंट के कारखाने भी लग गए हैं।

लेकिन सारा उत्तरी मिर्जापुर, जो चार जिलों के बराबर है, पिछड़ गया है, उजड़ रहा है, वहां से लोग कलकत्ता और बम्बई भाग रहे हैं, दक्षिण मिर्जापुर भाग रहे हैं, गरीबी बेतहाशा बढ़ रही है। हमने केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रदेश सरकार और उद्योग मंत्री से, जो सारे जिले के चप्पे-चप्पे में घूमे हुए हैं, उसके एक-एक विकास-खंड को जानते हैं, बार-बार कहा है कि मिर्जापुर के उत्तरी हिस्से को उजड़ने से बचा लीजिए और मिर्जापुर शहर के पास कम से कम एक दो उद्योग दे दीजिए, ताकि वह उजड़ने से बच जाए।

मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के और जिलों की वकालत करूंगा। गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, बलिया, बस्ती, बहराइच, गौंडा, सुल्तानपुर, गोरखपुर सब नो इंडस्ट्री जिले घोषित कर दिए गए हैं, इसलिए वहां पर बड़े-बड़े उद्योग लगाए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि मिर्जापुर नो इंडस्ट्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं है। उसके दक्षिण में जितने बड़े कारखाने लग रहे हैं, उतनी ही वहां गड़बड़ हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति यह है कि पांच प्रदेश मिलकर एक प्रदेश बने हुए हैं। पर्वतीय उत्तर प्रदेश, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बुन्देलखण्ड, मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 75 पैसे है, बुन्देलखण्ड में 80 पैसे है, मध्य उत्तर में एक रुपया है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में 90 पैसे हैं और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं पर 3 रुपया और कहीं पर 4 रुपया है।

इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 13 करोड़ है जोकि यूरोप की आधी के बराबर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में डिफरेन्ट नेचर के इलाके हैं और वहां पिछड़ापन बहुत है और उसकी तरफ सरकार की जितनी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए, वह नहीं दी जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश एक बटा 6 भारत है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना भी माननीय उद्योग मन्त्री ने ही बनाई थी। उनकी कृपा भी उत्तर प्रदेश पर रही है। लेकिन आप देखें कि छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर-कैपिटा प्लान आउटले क्या रहा :

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इस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश काफी पीछे हो गया।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखें कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर-कैपिटा सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेन्स क्या रही। मैं उससे पहले की योजनाओं की बात नहीं करना चाहता।

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उत्तर प्रदेश में इसी प्रकार से बिजली का कंजम्शन भी सबसे कम है हालांकि सारी बिजली का तीन चौथाई भाग हमारे मिर्जापुर में ही पैदा होता होगा, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर बिजली का कंजम्शन सबसे कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश जो आधे यूरोप के बराबर है, 13 करोड़ जिसकी आबादी है, जोकि सबसे गरीब और पिछड़ा इलाका है, वहां पर पर-कैपिटा इनकम भी कम और पर-कैपिटा केन्द्रीय सहायता भी कम। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य सभी मंत्रियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत के विशाल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश को पिछड़ेपन से बचाएं, वहां पर औद्योगीकरण किया जाए ताकि वहां विकास हो सके अन्यथा वहां पर निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हो सकता है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय को एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। किसी भी इलाके में केवल कुछ बड़े उद्योग लगा देने से ही समाधान नहीं निकलेगा। हमारे उद्योग मन्त्री ने तो दुनिया देखी हुई है और हमने भी जैसा कि पढ़ा है, जापान का औद्योगीकरण दुनिया के लिए एक आदर्श है। कहीं पर 15-20 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट लगता है तो उसके इर्द-गिर्द का जो इलाका है, जो ब्लाक, खण्ड तथा अंचल होते हैं, वहां पर एंसिलरीज लगा दी जानी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए इलाहाबाद हेडक्वार्टर पर अगर साईकल का कारखाना खुले और आस-पास के इलाकों में कहीं पर तीली, कहीं पर रिम और कहीं पर टायर बनें तो इस तरह से 20-25 एंसिलरीज खुल जाएंगी जिनमें 20-25 ब्लाक्स कवर हो जाएंगे। इस प्रकार से उस पूरे इलाके में एम्पलायमेंट मिल सकता है और वहां के लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा हो सकता है। मेरे जिले मिर्जापुर में औद्योगीकरण तो हुआ है लेकिन अगर वहां पर हर विकास खण्ड में सहायक उद्योग भी लगा दिए जाएं तो वहां के लोगों को काम मिल जाएगा। वहां का विकास हो जाय वहां के लोग भी आगे बढ़ जाएं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां-जहां बड़े उद्योग लगाए जाएं, उनके आस-पास उस क्षेत्र में आवश्यक एन्सीलियरी यूनिट्स लगा-कर विकास खण्ड के लेबिल पर विकसित किया जाय।

कुछ ऐसे उद्योग हैं जिनमें बड़ा फायदा होता है। उनको आप ग्रामीण उद्योग, काटेज इण्डस्ट्री, स्माल स्केल इन्डस्ट्री, चाहे जो कहिए। हमारे पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जैसे हथकरघा उद्योग हैं, कालीन उद्योग है, बर्तन उद्योग हैं, खादी ग्रामोद्योग के अन्तर्गत अनेक उद्योग हैं, जिनसे लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट मिलता है, रोजगार मिलता है, उनका स्तर ऊंचा होता है; गरीबी दूर होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के जो उद्योग हैं, जैसे कालीन उद्योग, हैंडलूम उद्योग, सिल्क साड़ी बनाने के उद्योग, इस प्रकार के उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दीजिए तथा खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड से जिन उद्योगों की सूची स्वीकृत है उनको बढ़ा कर जैसे पत्थर उद्योग, काष्ठ कला उद्योग, मिट्टी उद्योग को भी उन में शामिल कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फैलाया जाय।

बिजली, कोयला और कच्चे माल की कमी के बारे में अनेक सदस्यों ने उल्लेख किया है। मैं अब केवल दो प्वाइन्टस और रखना

(श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र

चाहता हूं—जो बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनियाँ हैं या बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक कारखानें हैं, ये छोटी चीजें भी बनाते हैं जैसे साबुन बनाते है, कलम बनाते हैं, अगर ये बड़े लोग ऐसी चीजों को बनायेंगे तो हमारी विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज या काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज क्या बनायेंगी और यदि बनायेंगी भी तो कैसे उन के मुकाबले कायम रह सकेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में कोई डिमार्केशन किया जाय। जो बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें हैं ये बड़ी कम्पनियां बनाएं लेकिन जो छोटी चीजें हैं जिनको हमारे हमारे छोटे और मझोले उद्योग बना सकते हैं उनके बनाने की इजाजत उनको ही दी जाय, बड़े उद्योगों को न दी जाय।

आखरी निवेदन मै यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योग हैं उन की जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी होती है उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है, जबकि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उद्योग अपनी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग करते हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पनियों में घाटा नहीं होता है, मुनाफा होता है, उत्पादन पूरा होता है, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटा होता है, उत्पादन कम होता है और उनकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा—हमारे जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं उनको आई० ए० एस० या पी०सी० एस० कैडर के लोग चलाते हैं। मुझे उन पर अविश्वास नहीं है, वे हमारे सीलेक्टेड माइण्ड्स हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इस देश में औद्योगिक प्रबन्ध सेवा में परिवर्तन की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। यदि इस देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बड़े-बड़े कारखाने, मझोले कारखाने चलाने है तो चाहे उन्हीं लोगों में से लें, लेकिन उनको प्रशिक्षित किया जाए ताकि वे इन कारखानों को चलाने की क्षमता हासिल कर सकें। जिससे स्थापित क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग हो, उनमें घाटा न हो, जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए वह हो और यह जो बदनामी आज होती है; कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में कुछ नहीं होता है सब फेल हैं, निकम्मे हो गए हैं, असफल हो गए हैं—इस कलंक से बचा जा सके। इस दिशा में सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): While supporting these demands. I want to say a few words.

The District Industry Centres set up by the Janata Government have proved to be a futile exercise. These centres are not able to provide even the consultancy services. No doubt, they have provided some job opportunities for the disgruntled elements. That is all I can say.

I have practical experience of the work of the District Industry Centres in my district, Tirunelveli. Any one approaching them for advice on any industry will be told : 'You will be supplied with it in course of time'. This is a phrase which is always used.

This is the stock reply from the Centre. Before this DIC, one Assistant Director was there in the district. They were looking after all these things, certificates and so on. But now there is a huge staff, more than 50 officials; and for their services, the Government of India is making the payment. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister is not here. I have writen to him a number of letter about it.

There is a sub-committee called District Industry Sub-Committee. For the past three years, I have been there in the Committee. So far, no meeting has been held. Nobody, the so-called

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

officer, the GM—they don't care for the public mind. That kind of administation is going on. If anybody wants SISI certificate, he has to wait for months together. That is the anomaly in this DIC.

Now I come to small industries whose annual production is of the order of Rs. 33,000 crors. My hon. friend, Mr. Tiwari is here now. I have written to him a number of letters about the abolition of the DIC. About five minutes back, I explained to my friend Mr. Krishna about it. This Centre should be abolished immediately. While the Central Government talks about its commitment to the growth of small industries, which have so far provided jobs for a crore of people, you will be surprised to know that the annual purchases by DGS & D from these small units amount just to Rs. 210 crores. You can imagine how the luge industries will take interest in making purchases from the small industries.

It was reported some time back that more than 5000 small units were reported to be sick. My friend, Mr. Krishna deals with this subject. The former IDBI Chairman stated that it would be in the interest of industrial climate that they are all wound up. But at the same time the IDBI and other financial institutions of the Centre run after sick and large industries. The I. T. C. has been allowed to take over the sick units in Bihar and in lieu of that the shares of India Cements have been sold to them. Now there is a common thing. Their management is taken over. The public money is invested for their revival and then they are handed over to the former management. I wonder why the Centre is solicitious towards large industries. The MRTP companies are allowed to have automatic expansion up to 20 per cent.

The MRTP companies corner all letters of intent and they prevent fresh entrepreneurs from entering the industrial efield. I would like to know how many letters of intent have not been translated into industrial licences by the large scale units. The Government should strictly implement the provisions of the Act in this regard.

Another important point : The Government wants to control the imports. You have passed an Anti-Dumping law also. The new export-import. policy intends to save Rs. 500 crores by imports alone. But I am surprised to see that soda ash, a common item, is being imported while soda ash is available in plenty within the country. The argument of non-availability of soda ash held so water. The Government have given more than adequate production capacity of soda ash within the country. You allow the import of soda ash. This compels the indigenous industry to produce only 50 per cent of the installed capacity now-a-days. In the interest of industries the hon. Minister—Shri Tiwari is a well-experienced Minister—should exert his good offices in stopping such unnecessary and immediate imports. The Government have licensed substantial production of insulators within the country. The Indian manufacturers located in South India are producing full to the installed capacity. Last year, on the advice of the Energy Ministry, glass insulators were allowed to be imported, valued at several crores and crores of rupees. This has adversely affected the indigenous industry. The imported glass insulators are also lying unutilised.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Yes, yes, say this.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : How do you expect the indigenous industry to grow in such an environment ?

There is an industrial imbalance in this country. The urban areas are allowed to develop at the cost of rural development. I am personally aware of the fact that M/s Kotharis Madras have been allowed to set up a propylineglycol plant near Madras—area surronding Madras—while the proposal to set up similar plant in the joint sector of Tamil

[Shri K. T. Koslaram]

Nadu Governnment, Tidco along with Dharangadhara Chemical Works has been rejected. Dharangadhara Chemical Works is situated in my own village. I know that there is wastage of 250 tonnes of chlorine everyday' but if this plant in the joint sector had been agreed to it would have been most beneficial for the rural area but unfortunately it has not been agreed to. I have written a number of letters to Shri Tiwari, and he has replied to me saying that they are considering the matter favourably. Similarly I wrote to the Prime Minister also and got a reply.

In spite of our letters to Shri Tiwariji, somehow or another the licence has been granted to M/s. Kotaris. The Kotharis have been raided twice. Crores and crorses of rupees have been seized, Not only that; that have been prosecuted. Such are the people who given letters of intent, but the joint sector has been refused. You have relied t c me. I have also written a numers of letters. So, kindly re-examine this and see that such industries, wherever possible, are rural areas, in the villages.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : सभापति महोदय, देश में बेकारों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध करना बहुत कठिन कार्य है। फिर भी एक अनुमान है कि इन बेकारों की संख्या 15 से 20 करोड़ के लगभग होगी। ये शिक्षित हैं, अशिक्षित हैं, प्रशिक्षित हैं, अर्द्ध प्रशिक्षित हैं और अप्रशिक्षित हैं। इसके साथ-साथ ये बेरोजगार और अर्द्ध बेरोजगार हैं हैं। इन सबकी संख्या लगभग 15 से 20 करोड़ है। इन्हें काम देने के लिए आप के विभाग को ही सोचना होगा।

ये अधिकांश बेरोजगार कई राज्यों में हैं और गांवों में। इनके कारण वहां अशांति है। सब जगह आतंक का वातावरण है। आप तो गांव के रहने वाले हैं। आप सारी बातों को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि किस तरह बिहार में, उड़ीसा में, आपके राज्य में, मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में कितनी अशान्ति है। हो क्या रहा है? हो यह रहा है कि ये जो गांव में बसने वाले बेकार लोग हैं, जो खेतों में काम करते हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं, सीमान्त कृषक हैं और लघु कृषक हैं, इनके पास साल भर काम नहीं है। उन्हें काम चाहिए।

ये काम माँग किससे कर रहे हैं? उन लोगों से माँग रहे हैं जो भूखे हैं, अर्द्ध भूखे हैं। वे इन्हें काम नहीं दे सकते हैं। ये हैं गांव के किसान। इसके बारे में प्रबन्ध तो आपको करना होगा। यदि आप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, हर गांव में लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित कर दें तो यह काम बड़ा आसानी से हो सकता है। इसके द्वारा आप इन सारे लोगों को, यानी अधिकांश लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। इससे अपने देश की दशा भी सुधारी जा सकती है। लेकिन दुःख है कि ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है।

ये गांवों में रहने वाले लोग जिन्हें कि हम प्रशिक्षित कह सकते हैं, ये चमार हैं, लोहार हैं, कुम्हार हैं, सुनार हैं, बुनकर हैं, रस्सी बांटने वाले लोग हैं, टोकरी बनाने वाले लोग हैं, चटाई बनाने वाले लोग हैं। सब अपनी-अपनी तरह के कारीगर गांवों में हैं लेकिन उन के पास कोई काम नहीं है। वे शहर की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। फुटपाथ पर भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको कोई देखने या उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। उनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था आप कर सकते हैं, आपका विभाग कर सकता है।

आप ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनको सारी चीजों की जानकारी है। आपके विभाग को इनके बारे में जानकारी है। आपने इन गांवों में रहने

[श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

वाले इन कारीगरों के लिए कुछ कच्चे माल का प्रबन्ध कर दिया तो यह सवाल उठेगा कि बिक्री कैसे हो। ये जो उत्पादन करें; उनकी बिक्री का भी प्रबन्ध भी आपको करना है, उन्हें बाजार देना है। उनके बनाए माल को विदेशों में भी भेज सकते हैं। बड़े शहरों में भी भेज सकते हैं। थोड़ी ऐसे माल की खपत जरूर मंहगी हो सकती है। लेकिन फिर भी इन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की जरूरत है यदि बड़े लोग, पैसे वाले लोग इन गांवों की बनी हुई चीजों का इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से अन्य लोग भी इस्तेमाल करेंगे और इस प्रकार काम बढ़ेगा। ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी समितियां बनी हैं। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से समितियां बनती चली आ रही हैं। 1955 में सर्वे कमेटी बनी और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई। लेकिन उस पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद बहुत सी सिफारिशें की गई, लेकिन सब कागज पर रह गया। अगर काम हुआ होता तो आपको और हमको दिखाई देता। आप सबने गांवों को देखा है। ग्रामीण अंचल में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विगत दिनों मैंने आपके विभाग की सलाहकार समिति में इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। तीन दिन तक इस पर लगातार वाद-विवाद होता रहा। नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला आपने रिपोर्ट दे दी। हम उन रिपोर्टों का विरोध करते रहे और आप उनका पक्ष लेते रहे। नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। सब बेकार हो गया।

अनेक वर्षों से पिछड़े और उद्योग में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की चर्चा चल रही है। आपकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 1982 में इनका चयन किया गया था। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में काम कुछ नहीं हुआ हैं। पिछले 7-8 वर्षों में इस न के बराबर काम हुआ है।

मेरा क्षेत्र भोजपुर जिले का आधा भाग और पटना जिले का पश्चिमी इलाका है। इन दोनों जिलों में धान की बहुत अच्छी फसल होती है। यदि हम यह कहें तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि ये दोनों जिले मिल-कर पूरे बिहार को भोजन देते हैं। यहां पर धान और गेहूं का इतना उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन इन दोनों जिलों में कोई उद्योग नहीं है। भोजपुर जिले में एक भी उद्योग नहीं है।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : (राबर्टसगंज) : पेपर मिल है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : एक छोटा-सा प्राइवेट कारखाना खोल कर रखा हुआ है। वह भी चलता नहीं है : वहां पर कागज, तेल और सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। वहां पर इतना पुआल पैदा हो रहा है कि ये कारखाने चलाए जा सकते हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : राइस मिलें हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप बीच में मत बोलिए।

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : कागज, तेल और सीमेंट के कारखाने खोले जा सकते हैं। इस ओर कोई कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय आज कागज का बहुत महत्व है।

सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है

[श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

कि एक जनवरी 1982 को संगठित क्षेत्र में कागज और गत्ते का उत्पादन करने वाले 159 एकक थे जिनकी कुल क्षमता 18.16 लाख मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक है। जैसा मैंने कहा हैं कि इसकी क्षमता का प्रतिशत गिर रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कुछ वर्षों में कागज उद्योग की क्षमता उपयोग 85.5 प्रतिशत से गिरकर 74.6 प्रतिशत हो गई है यानि चार-पांच प्रतिशत के हिसाब से प्रति वर्ष गिर गई। सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि क्षमता का कम उपयोग किए जाने का मुख्य कारण कोयले को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लाने-ले-जाने के लिए बेगनों का न मिलना है। इसको कौन देखेगा ? यह सामन्जस्य तो आपको स्थापित करना है। सामन्जस्य स्थापित करके ही इस काम को आसानी से कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सका और न हो रहा है।

आज अखबारी कागज की मांग बढ़ रही हैं, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। 1982-83 की 3·60 लाख मीट्रिक टन अखबारी कागज की मांग थी। आपने एक लाख 35 हजार मीट्रिक टन अपने उत्पादन से जुटाया और बाकी विदेश से लिया। नयी परियोजनाओं के बारे में आपने कहा है कि वे 1982 में चालू हो गयी थीं। लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों रुक गई ? केरल अखबारी कागज परियोजना और मैसूर पेपर मिलस के बारे में भी आपने कहा है कि ये 1981 में चालू हो गयीं थीं। पता नहीं क्या हुआ, ये भी नहीं चल पायी ? आपने जितनी भी परियोजनाएं बनायी हैं, वे सब खटाई में हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी बोलने की स्पीड कम है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : यह तो किसान की स्पीड है। मन्त्री जी गांवों की हालत अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। किसानों के लिए एच० एम० टी० द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन करवा रहे हैं; लेकिन पावर टीलर का नहीं। कोई भी छोटा किसान इतने महंगे ट्रैक्टर को नहीं खरीद सकता। इसकी 80 हजार रुपये से ऊपर कीमत रखी गयी है। पावर टीलर बनाइए जो 10 और 15 हजार रुपया के बीच हो जिससे किसान उन्हें आसानी से खरीद सकें और उत्पादन भी बढ़ा सकें।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार की कुमार डूबी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। 1979 में वह कारखाना बन्द हो गया जिसके कारण 3,000 मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं और उनके परिवार के लगभग 22,000 लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय लिया था इसको टेक ओवर करेंगे। मुख्य मंत्री ने रेडियो से उसकी घोषणा भी कर दी, बिहार विधान सभा में बिल भी स्वीकृत हो गया, लेकिन केन्द्र में वह बिल राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये पड़ा हुआ है। हजारों लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं अत: मजदूरों का ख्याल करते हुए इस काम को शीघ्र कर दीजिए।

कृषि पर आधारित जो उद्योग हैं उनको बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है। जो रुग्ण औद्योगिक केन्द्र हैं यूनिट्स हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमेंट और विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए छोटे-छोटे कारखाने बनाने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहूंगा कि औद्योगिक नीति पर यदि इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सोचने की जरूरत हो तो जरूर सोचा जाय।

पटना जिले में बर्तन बनाने के कई गांव

[श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

हैं, जैसे परेव एक गांव है जहां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोग बर्तन बनाते हैं। ये तांबा, पीतल और कांसे के बर्तन पूरे राज्य को सप्लाई करते हैं. इसके विकास के लिए आपको अधिक से अधिक उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has gone a long way in qickening the pac of industrial development and in the comity of nations India has a prominent place among the developing countries. The improvement in productive capability and its corresponding thrust to exports has enabled the country actively pursue self-reliance and import substitution in criticul areas. The success of import substitution has enabled reduction in import in many major factors The bulk of equipment required for industrial and infrastructural development is being produced in the country. The industrial growth is in accordance with the policies and programmes of the country.

16.59 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the choir*]

Sir, we have to look back to the year 1982-83 and the year 1982-83 has not been particularly a happy year for industrial growth. There is a global trend of recession and our own country cannot be free from its influence: Serious drought has affected production of hydel power. As a result of various international and national factors, the industrial production during the year has decreased by about 4.5 per cent as against 8.6 per cent in 1981-82 and 4 per cent in 1980-81. However, it is gratifying that impressive increase in production has been achieved in several key sectors such as crude petroleum, coal vanaspati, cement, sugar, fertilizer etc. Thermal generation has shown substantial improvement and the plant load factor of thermal plants has improved by about 2% in the country as a whole. Decline in growth rate has been partieularly marked in the textile sector. We have had the longest textile strike in our history. We know how it has affected our economy. The performance in small scale setor has been good. In Khadi and Village Industries sector the production has inceasey by 20% an impressive performance indeed. The investment climate is highly favourable and capital issues during the year have reached a record level. The public sector has shown marked improvement in working. Net profits of public sector units during the first 9 months of the year were about Rs. 360 crores compared with Rs. 134 crores during the corresponding period of last year. The industrial scenario should inspire optimism in spite of recessionary trends and temporary adversities.

The Union Budght for 1983-84 has devoted carful attention to industrial growth. Its philosophy has been to give a positive orientation towards stimulating savings, growth in corporate sector, avoiding of wasteful expenditure and enabling companies which are in a position to pay dividends to pay more taxes. Certain welcome steps have been suggested from the point of view of industries.

(i) New concessions have been announced for both non-corporate investors in the country and non-residential Indians.

(ii) The deposit scheme with the Industrial Development Bank of India is an innovative approach.

(iii) Production-link Excise Duty concessions would be a good incentive for production.

(iv) Tax concession on incremental turnover will boost exports.

(v) Reduction in the ceiling on the interest rate charged by Banks on commercial loans to selected growthoriented sectors is a very welcome step.

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnayok]

(vi) A specially welcome feature is the tax exemption of capital gains on sale of land and machinery to the extent they are re-invested. This will encourage dispersal of industries from cities to less congested areas.

The Union Budget is indeed oriented towards industrial growth.

The Ministry of industries has come impressive records during the last year. In 1982, 14% more letters of intents have been issued compared to 1981. I understand that out of 1043 letters of intents issued, 56% have gone to backward areas and as many as 159 to " no industry districts". The Ministry has redefined the list of scheduled industries keeping in view technology advancement, need for creation of adequate capacity, export requirements." energy conservation and development of middle level entrepreneurship. This would provide a thrust to industrialisation in desirable sectors. Emphasis has been givin on "no industry districts."

Declaration of 87 districts in the country as "no industry districts" is a right step towards curbing regional imbalance. I understand that overriding preference for industrial licencing and DGTD registration is being given for these districts. In spite of this, the Ministry has to make special efforts to persuade industrialists to go to these districts where the infrastructure is some what lacking. Othewise, regional imbalance will not be removed.

Sir, once a licence is issued in the "no industry district' the entrepreneurs would never be permitted to choose an alternative location because sometimes it happens that once licences are given, they want to change the location. So, it should not be done like that. I feel that the financial incentives should also be given to the 'no industry district'

Central subsidy is given to the backward district. But it should be increased from 15% to 25% in the case of backward districts. The financial institutions which provide loans to the backward districts at a concessional rate should also provide loans to the 'no industry districts' at a more concessional rate.

The tex incentives should also be provided for the 'no industry districts'. Unless such a package is provided, it is difficult to industrialise the 'no industry districts' in preferance to the back ward districts. In the backward districts also, we find that there are some diffculties. I have come across some instances where the Department of Company Affairs creates diffculties for the large industrial houses. In backward districts with natural resources, only large houses or public sector undertakings can set up industries requiring heavy capital base. Unless the large industrial houses are permitted to do so, it will be difficult to find investments forthcoming. In a recent case, the Department of Company Affairs have insisted on 20% promoteers' contribution for a large industry in a backward district in Orissa, although the standard norm of All India Financing Institutions is only 17.5% which should be further reduced to 15%. I feel that such rigid attitude would be detrismental to the interests of backward districts and 'no industry districts' in the matter of industrialisation.

I am coming to power which is a powerful factor for the industrial growth. Power shortage has affected utilisation of capacity in a large number of industries in the country. This is a national waste. I am happy that the Ministry of Industries has extended some concessions and facilities for units installing captive diesel sets. But this is not enough. It is time that the thermal power plants are permitted in the private or joint sector. A clear policy in this matter needs to be evolved. I understand that some States have already sent up proposals for such thermal plants in joint sector. Besides, financial incentives need to be given for captive power generation. Generation of power, in whatever sector, may be encouraged at all costs. Talking of the generation of power, I would like to mention regarding the BHEL. We find

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnayak]

that the equipment supplied by BHEL for some new thermal plants have not been functioning satisfactorily. Since BHEL is a monopoly supplier of power equipment, it should improve its research and development so that its power plants function satisfactorily.

Sir, in the small scale sector, there is a feeling that the mortality rate is rather high. The reason is partly due to indiscriminate promotion of paralle and rival industries without proper market survey. Better marketing support by large consumers like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, D.G.S.&D. is also required. It is necessary to establish a much stronger linkage between large industries and their ancillaries. The District Industries Centres have been playing a useful role in promoting the small industries. It is, however, necessary that the Central budget of the Ministry of Industries shares some of the burden of financially weak States in respect of the District Industries Centres in these States. The cost of establishment of the District Industries Centre is indeed a heavy burden on the States.

Sir, there is a difficulty in the supply of levy cement also to different sectors.

Although production of cement has increased, many private industries have been deliberately defaulting in supplying levy qutota to different sectors allocated by the Cement Controller It is high time that a comprehensive review is made and the defaulting industries punished.

A strong machinery should be set up to give assistance in solving various problems of industries. of course, there are constraints. The constraints are beind found in regard to raw materials like coal, power, railway movement and industrial management relations and finance. There should be a coordinated and concerted effort which can solve these problems. In reply to one of my Unstarred Questions, the hon. Minister has replied that Control Room comprising of representatives of Heavy Industry and the Ministry of Industrial Development and DGTD has been set up to monitor and liaison the concerned activities but, I must say, that there should be concerted efforts between the Departments so that before the industries become sick units, Government should come to their help so that the problem of unemployment and the problem of growth of the industry, I am sure, will be solved.

I would also draw the attention of the hon-Minister of Industries to two important issues. One is the Government decision on Sivaraman Committee on Backward Areas and the second is in regard to the policy for a nucleus industrial complex. The policies of the Central Government should be made clear on these two important issues.

Lastly, unlike the developed countries where research and development efforts are the primary responsibility of the private industries, in our country there is a minimal effort in this respect by the private industries. The tax concession and incentives are, of course, available to a certain extent for research and development efforts but the effect has not been very encouraging. Our national laboratories are of course, making good efforts but the linkage between laboratory research and industrial application leaves much to be desired. Considering the faster advancement in the technology in the global sphere, the development in our country should be stepped up. Otherwise, we would not be able to catch up and compete in the international market.

I would urge that a comprehensive scheme should be developed by the Ministry of Industries to raise the level of technology in our country.

With these words, I support this demand.

*SHRI GANGADHAR S. KUCHAN (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of

*The original speed delivered in Marathi.

[Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan]

Industry. I would like to express my views in my mother tongue, Marathi.

From the point of view of generation of employment opportunities, industries occupy next place to agriculture. The Government's policy of locating 'no industry districts' and giving precedence to them in establishing industries is laudable, but this approach requires to be expanded further. The implementation of the policy as is being propounded now may do injustice to some areas of industries are not set up where there is scope and potential, it will hamper our productive efforts and consequently our exports also. There will be adverse balance of trade when exports decline. The flow of foreign exchange will be impeded if there is no balanced development of industries. From this view, the policy should be renewed with the objective of benefitting all blocks and talukas. Instead of district, taluka should be the unit for planning industries. In Maharashtra, for example, Ratnagiri, Chandrapur and Aurangabad districts have been declared as backward districts some years ago. If the progress of the industries in these districts for five to six years is reviewed, it will be seen that industries have been set up in an area of 20 to 25 Kms. in those districts thereby depriving the other areas of the district from industrial development. In order to remove the concentration of industries in some areas, the Government should announce policy of no industry talukas.' This will enable the local enterpreneurs to start new industries Such a step will ultimately benefit Central Government rather than State Governments because the Government can earn more revenue by way of levying income tax and other corporate taxes.

After the division of Chanderpur district, Gadchiroli is a newly formed district. But the Government has not declared it as a backward district. I request the Government to announce Gadchiroli district as a backward district immediately.

In my constituency, there are three talukas namely, Mangalvedha, Karmala and Akkalkot which do not have small, medium or major industries. I request the Government to set up industries in these talukas or encourage the local industrialists to set up industries. Unless industries are started in rural areas, we will not solve the problem of unemployment in this country, where there are more than two crores of unemployed persons.

The small industries are progressing well in our country. The annual production of this sector, it is heartening to note, is more than worth rupees 32 thousand crores and we are exporting to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. More than 75 lakh persons from this sector have been employed in small scale industries. However, these industries are not sufficiently protected by the Government. In competition with big industries, small ones find it difficult to survive.

No plants can grow under the shade of a big tree; similarly, small industries do not thrive in competition with major industries. Some areas of production should be exclusively reserved for small scale industries. If the big industries are not allowed to enter that area of a productive effort, only then small industries will thrive. The Government should purchase 50% of the production of small scale industries. Presently, the Government purchases production of small industries to the order to rupee two hundred ten crores. This is negligible. I feel that Government should adopt definite policy keeping in view the development of small industries.

Khadi and village industries occupy a vital place in industrial development. This will promote cottage industries creating more employment potential in rural areas. Presently, 35 lakh persons are employed in these industries. Thi- progress is quite satisfactory. The proe duction in this sector has reached the figures of 840 crores of rupees. These industries will offer employment to the uneducated men and women. But

[Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan)

Khadi and Village Industry Board is not enthusiastically functioning to exploit the employment potential in rural areas. It is also not effectively functioning to make sales arrangaments of the production of this sector. The Board should set up more collection and sales centres in the village to promote cottage industries. The promotion of village industries will go a long way in removing unemployment.

The intention of Government in setting up industrial centres is quite good. It was hoped that an entrepreneur would get all facilities like land, water, power and capital at one place. But it is the experience that the aspiring entreppreneurs have to wait for two years to get these basic facilities. This had discouraged them to set up new industries and they are dissuading others from taking assistance from these centres. A time limit of one month should be prescribed for the industrial centres for providing all required facilities to the entrepreneurs whose project has been aproved. Unless this is done, the establishment of these centres will prove to be a futile exercise in promoting industries. Then as suggested by the hon. Members these centres can as well be closed down. Bearing in mind the laudable objective with which these centres have been set up, these centres should be vested with more powers.

Though the achievement of the public sector may not be as significant as prive sector, still it is doing well. Effective steps should be taken to ensure its efficient functioning I congratulate hon. Minister of Industry who has taken good steps to improve the functioning of public sector undertakings under the aegis of his Ministry. In this management of this sector there should be better co-ordination between administrative and technical personnel. This will enable these undertakings to implement the projects successfully.

The inordinate delay in the implementation of new project causes financial loss to the nation. For instance, Kerala News Print Project which was estimated at the project cost of Rs. 39 crores in 1973 was delayed. It was due to be completed in 1978. It has not yet been completed. But to-day its project cost has gone upto Rs. 157 crores. We would have saved a lot of foreign exchange had the project been completed on time as per schedule. An inquiry should be instituted to find out why the project has been delayed so far. In future it should be ensured that new projects are not delayed which leads to escalation in project costs.

Heavy industry is the backbone of the nation. The success in this field is quite satisfactory. More than one lakh seventy six thousand persons are employed in this sector. The annual production is more than 2,000 crores of rupees. The orders worths Rs. 48000 crores are pending with the heavy industries. They have earned sound reputation not only in India but in foreign countries as well. All steps should be taken augment their production. The Planning Commission must provide more funds for their expansion. The country will earn more foreign exchange after their expansion. More incentives should be given to heavy industries. If the quality of the products is improved it will set an example to other industries. Heavy industries should be allowed to have their captive power plants so that they do not have to depend upon State Electricity Boards and other power producing agencies. More funds should be given to them for stepping up their production. They should be asked to manufacture export-oriented goods.

The decision of the Goverment to set up industry productivity Boards is welcome. But their role should not be advisory but they should have powers to take decisions to regulate the working of the industries. The Government proposes to set up similar boards in the State also. This move also is to be welcomed. The Government should see that such boards are set up by the State Governments and they function satisfactorily.

[Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan]

The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is a necessary organisation. It should function impartially and honestly. But one wonders to what extent the Bureau is achieving its objective. For example, in the private sector the cost escalation is of the order of 60% in the last three years. It means that either the Bureau is not controlling the costs or the private industrialists are able to overlook the decisions of the Bureau. The Bureau should be made to function more efficiently and effectively to control costs and prices. A few years back the cost of spinning mill projects was $2\frac{1}{2}$ croes of rupees Now it has gone up to 10 crores of rupees. If the prices go up at this rate, it will be difficult to set up industries in future.

There is a wide gap between the release and disbursement of cement. Only 60% of released cement has been disbursed I want to know why 40% of cement has not been disbursed. This creates artificial scarcity and encourages blackmarketing and hearding.

Leather industry is export-oriented. At least 4 to 5 leather centres should be set up in every State to promote leather industries.

More vigilance is needed in respect of capacity utilisation. Stringent action should be taken against such industries whose capacity utilisation falls below 80%. If the industries succeed in utilising more than 90% of the capacity, then they should be encouraged by providing more incentives. There can be a margin of 5% in expected untilisation of installed capacity. But if it falls below that then deterent action should be taken against such units. Only then productivity will pick up.

With these words, I thank you, sir, for giving me an opportunity to say a words on the demands for grants, which I heartily support.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : hon.Members, a few more Members are to speak. I think we can conclude our discussion today and the Minister will rep'y day after tomorrow, on Friday. ...Those membrs whose names have been received and —they want to speak, they must wait and they should not take more than ten minutes.

PROF.N.G. RANGA : That means till 7'0 clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are about four to five Speakers and we may be able to conclude by 6.30 provided every member co-operates.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, at the outset I would like to say that there should be a healthy attitude and policy towards the sick industries. This is the barometer of the health of our industrial policy. If you analyse the pattern of industrial sickness in the country, you will find certain discomfortable features.

One is that sickness in the industries is increasing. Why should it be like that ? If you cannot cure the sickness, at least you should be in a position to arrest it. But what we actually find is that the sickness in industries is increasing.

Second feature is that the sickness is not due to the so-called labour trouble or any-thing else. It is mostly due to mismanagement. Why is it so, sir ? I would like to know what are your instruments working for controlling the mismanagment ? You can control the workers by ESMA, by the National Security Act but why are you unable to control those in Management, who are including in mismanagement and causing a great national loss ?

The third feature on which you may kindly ponder over, is that sickness is not taking place in the industries which are producing luxury items.

Those industries which manufacture luxury items and non-priority items are not sick. Sick industries are the

[Shri A. K. Roy]

which produce items of priority, which produce goods which the poor people use.

There is sickness in the engineering industry. This country is an agricultural country. We want the engneering industry to flourish, not only in big metropolis, but in every corner of our country. But we are finding that the engineering industries are becoming sick.

We are a poor people. We should wear coarse cloth, and we are not having enough cloth on our body. But you will find that those textile industries which produce coarse cloth are getting sick. All those producing items of necessity are getting to sick. But the car, refrigerator and rayon industries are flourishing. The coarse cloth industry is getting sick in a country like India. In which way are rou taking the country? Your 5-Star hotel industries are flourishing. But your cottage industry is becoming sick.

I am hear to question the very direction of your industrial policy. There is drought in agriculture—we can understand it. But there is drought in industry also. Can you concede drought in industries ? This Minister of Industry is very industrious, no doubt; but only in an opposite direction. What was your target in the 6th-five year plan ? 8% per year increase in production. And now, after three years, you have ended up with 6%. It is certain that you are not going to fulfil your own targets. In 1980-81, your progress was 5.6% in 1981-82 it was 8.6%; and this year, you have ended up with 4.5%. Experts do not agree with your statistics and say that it should be less. You can not blame only the Bombay textile mills for all your ills.

I am giving you a report regarding sickness in your entire policy. One of the pillars of our industrial policy should be self-reliance. But after 1956, in each year of the Policy declarations, you have diluted your original premise, your commitment to take the country step by step to a socialist goal. Now you have completely abandoned it. My other colleagues have said that your FERA regulations have become a hoax. You have diluted your MRTP. You have all the reins in your hands. But you have given up your reins so far as management is concerned. That is why your industries are becoming sick.

You know that on an average, 250 collaborations used to be there in the last 25 years. During the Janata times, there was a slight increase, i.e. 300. It seems that the figure now has shot up to 600. Collaboration and dependence are increasing. I am not talking of the conditionality of the IME (loan); but I know that each and every collaboration in this country at the present juncture is a blow to the indigenous growth of national talent. I believe that we have everything. I throw a challange to the Planning Minister : Let us call the technologists, technicians and scientists of the country . . . and ask them, this is the country, this is your indigenous talent, expertise, build it; they will be in a position to build it. But your officers, your brain, your attitude is towards trans atlantic flight. You cannot think, stand on the soil How can this country be taken forward ? If it is fertilier; you run for loan; for steel, you go in for turnkey projects. In every respect, your attitude is to fly; your attittude is not to work. I like to say, regarding sick industries, this is the report. That is why you are becoming sick. With foreign collaboration, you cannot cure your sickness; with more dependence, you cannot cure your sickness; with more liberal import, you cannot cure your sickness; giving more licences, more facilities to the management, you cannot cure your sickness; by diluting your FERA, you cannot cure your sickness. If you want to cure sickness, you have to give a new philosophy to these people, a new direction to these people, a new motivation to these people. What is lacking is the motivation ? This is the sickening report about sickness : 24051 industrial units are declared sick till mid-1981 while this figure was 22325 in 1980 and 20,7000

[Shri A. K. Roy]

i n 1971 amounting to an annual rate of increase of 7.5 per cent. You can easily imagine it. The industry is progressing at 4.5 per cent. The rate of development is 4.5 per cent and the rate of increasing sick industries is 7.5 per cent. That means after some 50 years, all of us will be sick, because our forward motion is less, but our backward motion is more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of us including Shri A.K.Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Increase of loan in large sick units with aggregate bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above was from Rs. 345 crores in 1979 to Rs. 389 crores in 1980 and to Rs. 422 crores till June 1981. The number of industrial units in small scale industry grew from 20,326 in 1979 to 22,325 in 1980 etc.

The study of the Reserve Bank of India among the large units found that only 2 per cent of them develop sickness due to labour trouble and 66 per cent of the units turn sick simply because of mismanagement and faulty planning and technical drawbacks. I want to read more and there are certain reports also how to cure sickness. Now, they have become a wenderful doctor. If you develop headache, somebody will say, cut off the head. If you develop trouble in the teeth, they will say, extraction. We have got a doctor whose only prescription was extraction. People were so very much afraid of him that nobody used to go to him. For any ailment your mouth, his only prescription was extraction. He got two big healty helpers also. They used to take out the whole thing. So they have developed a new philosophy-incurable sickness. What to do? Kill them, killing, killing the industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You suggest some medicine.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The first medicine is to treat yourself. Change your motivation and direction. Then everybody will be treated all right. Change the line of collaboration, dependence and looking at the sky and flying in the air. First, you learn to walk on the soil. Then you will run ? If you don't walk, how do you expect to run ? Your first attitude, after being born, is to fly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, when the whole world is flying, how can we alone walk ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : They first learn to walk and then they start flying. But these people after getting up they want to fly without walking. We can fly in indigenous rockets. They get some other rockets to move in some other's rocket.

SHRI ERA AMBARASU : We are lanching our own rockets.

SHRI A. K. ROY : It is all imported; technology is imported. Shell is yours; cover is yours. What I want to say is, all of us know about Mother Teresa. She is bringing up the sick children. She is adopting orphans. But this Government this--Minister--has refused to become Father Teresa to bring up sick industries and units. And I know there cannot be otherwise. But they should not be killers and if they refuse to adopt these industries, the workers are in trouble. Abouto ne million workers are involved in this.

I am personally involved, and I have some personal knowledge about certain sick in industries. Many hon. Members have already referred to M/s. Kumardhube Engineering works. That is in my constituency; there was no strike and the factory is lying closed, and that question was going on That industry is in the priority sector, engineering industry which used to produce railway equipment. They also used to produce colliery equipment. That was originally under Bird and Company. That poor company was nationalised and there was a manipulation to transfer the whole assets to this Kumardhubi group of companies headed by one capitalist employer,* He is a very big man with btack money. After that he a siphoned

*Not recorded.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

of the money, the whole working capital of the company with all its capabilites and assets. Thus that industry became sick and it stopped working in July, 1979. Since then 3,000 workers have been sitting idle. We referred the matter of the Central Government. The Industrial Development and Regulation Act was made applicable to it. We asked the Government to take over the company. But you will be surprised to know the attitude of the Government in this matter In February 1980 the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and he was also the Technical Adviser—visited the factory and gave a report to the Government that this industy is viable and that the Government should take over it and run it. After that the Bihar Government was asked to have a talk with them. There were several discussions. I raised this issue in parliament perhaps a dozen times and I was assured that the Government would take over. That company was running into losses and about 20 crores of rupees of capital is being bolcked there. They were asked to take over. After that it was indicated that it would be taken over and the Chief Minister of Bihar bolonging to the same party Mr. Jagannath Misra announced that the Government had taken over.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is only Jagannath now !

SHRI A. K. ROY : He is de-Misra now; yes, he is only Jagannath. He announced on the 7th November, 1980 that the Government had taken over rather that the Government had decided to take over the factory and to run it. So, all the workers sat idle thinking that one day the factory would be opened, and that the factory would start. But this Central Government backed out. In this context a committee was sent and after that the Central Government backed out. And then the Bihar Government passed a legislation nationalising the Kumardhubi Engineering works. That was in July 1982 and still could not become an Act, because the Central Government still, did not clear it. It could not get the presidential assent.

Today also I asked the question. They have accepted that they have received the Bill in August, 1982. I ask; what is the reason it is taking so much time, because, as the Bill is passed by the Bihar Government, the responsibility will go to them ? You say that at the introduction stage of the Bill we can question only the legislative competence and constitutional impropriety of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what the rules say.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Similarly when a State passes a Bill, the Central Government, as per rule, can see only two things constitutional impropriety and legislative in competence. As sometimes, here also, we misuse this provision and start giving lectures, with all the merits, similarly, the Central Government has started that. They are questionging as to where the finance will come from. That is the look-out of the State Government. Do you not have faith in the State Government at least run by your party ? That is one of the points of the Central State relations. When a State Government passes a Bill, if it is constitutionally valid, you have got no right to question its merit and policy and stall it. There you are stalling it. You will be shoked to know that in that sick industry, closed industry with all the viability, till today 85 persons have died of starvation and hundreds of families are being driven towards that path. Each day dely means killing one man. Who is responsible for this ?

You have got the private sector and the public sector. But you should have one workers' sector at least in the sick industry. I have seen in the sick industry that whatever dues are pending with the management, both of the Government and also of the labour, they become more than the value of the industry. So, there is no necessity of paying anything. You convert the workers' dues into shares. You are talking of joint sector—joint sector with the State, multinationals, with private parties. But kindly experiment this joint sector with the workers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Workers' participaption is already there.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Not workers' participation. That is an other thing. I say with proprietorship. By that you have got no risk. If the industry cannot run and incurs loss, the loss will be for both. That will inject a new motivation.

With this suggestion of workers' sector at least in the sick industry, I thank you very much.

SHRI BHUBANESWHR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are well aware of the fact that Assam is the most backward State so far as industrial devlopment is concerded. In this context, I would like to refer to my questions dated 13th, 18th and 19th April, 1983 enlisted for written answers from the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Food and civil supplies and Ministry of chemicals and Fertilisers respectively. But as to answers given by different Ministers regarding the above mentioned questions, I am constrained to state that the answers themselves hardly indicate the existance of any detailed plan and programme for Assam in a time-Bound manner, although they speak of installing a few industries in Assam. Consequently, the said answers dampen not only my high hopes but also of the people of Assam.

You are the best person to Judge whether the establishment of two or three paper mills or cement factories, the establishment of one or two sugar mills and the establishment of a single petrochemicals complex at Bongaigaon and the installation of one or two fertilizer plants indicate the servious attempts on the part of the Union Government of India to bring Assam at per with the rest of the country so far as indutrialisation is concerned. To me it rather reveals inherent lack of foresight and adequate planning on the part of the Union Government so far as industrialisation of Assm is concerned.

It will not be out of place to state here that in the past the people of Assam had to agitate even for a refinery or for the construction of a bridge over the river Brahmputra. These facts clearly speak of the indifference and apathy of the then Government of India so far as the progress and development of Assam is concerned. As a resfult, a deep sense of frustration and lack of faith in the Central Government, in the State Government and in the major national political parties prevails in the minds of the pepole of the State which finds its expression in the form of the violent agitation in the name of "Foreign Nationals" issue in Assam today. While the reactionary cammunal forces along with some fruteated reactionary politicians and their parties among the opposition group found a fertile ground in Assam to sow the seeds of dissention, discard and violence in Assam, foreign agents are there to mould the situation to their advantage while posing as the only friends of Assam and Assamese people.

Thank God for the bold and dynamic leadership of our beloved Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government for taken interest in Assam and varied problems and people. Recently a change has been marked and observed so far as the development of Assam and its different problems are concerned. In this connection, I appeal to all concerned Ministries of the Government of India, through you and also to the Members of this August House and to our revered Prime Minister to consider the Assam agitation in the light of an eye-opener to treat the same with adequate time-bound measures to eradicate and existing sense of frustration and lack of fiath by infusing a pace of development and a progress without further loss of time No one can say that India attained any progress if Assam lags behind. People today are conscious enough to scan the the speeches and promises of our leaders and Ministers and actual work done in different fields, I am confident that only seraously considered and calculated plans and moves determined actions with foreight alone can free all of us from the impasse of AsSam agitation today.

In this context I may be allowed to voice the following demands before the Government of India through you :

[Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan]

The first thing is to deal with lawlessness with an iron hand, secondly, to detect foreign nationals in Assam on 1971 basis and, thirdly, to formulate and execute overall development plans and programmes on war-footing for Assam which will rehabilitate the victims of the recent mass violence and to begin a new the negotiations with the agitators and all others concerned with agitation for a peaceful solution of the "Foreign Nationals" issue on the basis of the provisions of our Constitution, Citizenship Act, National commitments and above all with a humanitartan approach.

I also appeal to the leaders of the agitation to take to the peaceful path of negotiation and to shun the path of violence and agitation for the solution of the 'Foreigners' issue". I also urge on the Government of India to declare again that it stands for the protection and pursuance of all democratic rights, particularly of the religious and linguistic minorities of Assam, in view of their apprehension in the wake of violence and agitarion.

18 hrs.

I may also be allowed to take this opportunity to appeal to our Minister of Industries and other Ministers, and particularly to our revered Prime Minister, to take a personal interest in the development and progress of Assam in all fields and to formulate a vigorous policy of rapid industrialisation within the shortest possible time, in view of the gravity of the situation. I am confident that only such an approach will detract and dissuade the people of Assam from the path of violence and agitation, while keeping them active with programmes and actions of development.

In this connection, I would request him to consider the following for inclusion in the development programme of Assam : (1) the establishment of a unit of HMT in the public sector for the manufacture of wrist watches, radios, cassettes, television sets, calculators etc. within the Greater Gauhati city area; (2) establishment of another complex of petro-chemical industries near the Gauhati refinery area; (3) the establishment of factories and industries based on coal tar and its allied products at Gauhati; (4) the establishment of an integrated training centre for industries at Gauhati; (5) the establishment of a skin and hide tanning factory at Amingaon in Kamrup District; (6) the establishment of a cotton mill at Krishnai in Goalpara District; (7) the establishment of a plywood factory at Boko in Kamrup district; (8) the establishment of a jute mill at Santally in Kamrup district; (9) the establishment of a factory for producting vegetable oil (vanaspati) at Garaimaru; (10) the establishment of factory for food and fruit processing and producing canned fruits, juices, jam, jellies etc. at Sonapur in Kamrup district and; (11) the establishment of a sugar mill at Mukalmuwa in Kamrup district.

Besides this, I would request the Government of India to formula an elaborate scheme of harnessing and rearing all forest, agricultural and mineral resources of the State in a planned manner.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industries.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Industries. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one aspect. If we look at the industrial policy of our country from 1956, the policy is the same. Every year we try to review our industrial policy. But this year the hon. Industries Minister and the hon Prime Minister identified 85 districts in our country where, during, the last 30 or 35 years, not a single major or medium industry was started.

They have identified and have taken a decision to give priority to such dis-

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

tricts. I am only trying to say that every year the policy has to be reviewed and it has to be seen how it is being implemented. So, for this year I would like to bring out some points.

You have rightly identified 87 districts for encouraging industries. Now it is a must for our Government to identify cities where no industry should be started. We have come to a saturation stage in some cities and you have to identify some cities where only Medium-scale or small-scale industries should be allowed. In this way, if we do not do it, I am afraid in a place like Calcutta or Kanpur so much of industrialisation will take place that it may be impossible for industries to exist, and pollution also will be there.

The third point is for the dispersal industries in rural areas. It is long back that the Planning Commission had decided and declared certain districts as backward and certain tracts as Central Subsidy Tracts, The Government has taken a decision and appointed Shivaraman Committee and the Committee had submitted its Report. My point is, since the last two years why has our Government not taken a decision ? What is the reason in delaying a decision ? Earlier, about 10-12 years back, whatever the thinking of the Planning Commission was, certain wrong decisions were taken. For example, in every State a place was selected near the Capital as subsidy tract. It is very surprising to note how a backward area can be situated just near the Capital. But somehow some places like that were declared backward and the Committee's Report is not implemented, and the entrepreneurs who would like to enjoy all facilities of opening industries near the Capital yet enjoy all the benefits of the Government of India. So, I would urge upon the Ministry to take immediate decision so that wrong utilisation of incentives will be checked.

The fourth point is regarding the Industrial Policy. One factor which I do not understand is, how our hon. Minister and the Ministry have failed to catch up. You see, every day, every month and every year in all discussions in this House it is said that our production has stopped because of power cut. Let us take the example of cement industry. We could not produce 2 million tonnes of cement in spite of having the capacity, due to power-cut in different states. On the other hand we have imported 2 million tonnes by investing about Rs. 100 crores. So, I would only like to urge upon the Ministry to incorporate in the policy a provision to include some industries in the priority sector. Now, levy cement is allowed only to priority sector like the small-scale industry, etc. Similarly, distribution of power also should be to the priority sector. In our country there should not be any question of power-cut to cement industry and fertilizer industry. You should not allow power to be enjoyed in air-conditioned cinema halls which are putting up four shows daily. Ours is such a poor country that we cannot afford to lose production of cement and fertiliser because power is given to air-conditioned theatres. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to review the whole thing and see that priority is fixed at any cost, whatever may be the shortage of power in any State. It may be declared that in the case of such industries there will be no power cut.

I am thankful to the Government of India for having sanctioned a cement plant in my constituency Adilabad. The hon. Minister may be aware that it is one of the public undertakings which has come up as per schedule. I am really thankful to all the officers and engineers who were incharge of this work. But what is the result ? Andhra Pradesh, no doubt, is not short of power but there is problem of voltage. They are not getting required voltage now. Because there is problem of voltage, we are not getting production.

There is a place called Ramagundam. we have a coal base fertiliser plant there.

[Shri Narsimha Reddy]

Andhra Pradesh has no shortage of power. But since there is no proper voltage this plant too is not having production.

I am trying to bring all this to your notice to emphasise that unless we declare the priorities and say that these industries are essential and therefore there will be no power cut at any cost, we will not be getting full production. You have to say that the people of the country will have to under go some discomport to see that all essential industries have full production.

The second aspect is about the dispersal of our industries in rural areas. I am really thankful to all our policy makers who have rightly judged to give subsidies, incentives to entrepreneurs to start industries in rural areas. But what is actually happening ? What is there in practice ? No doubt, you have given central subsidy. There are so many cases of small scale industrialits who have started their industries in backward areas, where the Central Government has to give subsidy of about 15% the State Government has come forward to give to about 10% subsidy wherevere Central Government is not going and incentives like interest-free loan on sales tax paid etc. He prepares a project report in which he incorporates that once he goes into production, he will get subsidy of about Rs. 1 lakh or 2 lakhs. Keeping that in view he gets along to implement the project. He applies for subsidy to the Department of Industry He does not get that. Has Government of India ever reviewed that? I would like to go on record that I have verified this in Andhra Pradesh that files are lying. They are complete files. They are not getting even the Central Government subsidy leave aside the State Government subsidy, interest free loan, etc., or the incentive which the State Government may have to give the shape of cash. Pending files are there which are complete in all respects only for want of Budget. For want of amount they are not disbursing to those entrepreurs. It is not a small amount. It is more than Rs. crore. May I ask the hon. Minister, is it not a fraud on the small scale entrepreneurs? They take up the work thinking that they would get subsidy. Then you say, all right, wait for six months. As Shri Ray put it, it will become sick. To whom should he approach? He cannot go to the court. He will have to approach the Government. You may please issue order to the State Government, to the banks, stating if the yare not in a position to give incentive or subsidy, openly state that from such and such date no incentive or subsidy will be granted. This will enable the entereprencur to be alert before starting or taking up the small scale work. After completion of the project, if he does not get incentvie or subsidy his fate is closed. He will become sick.

So my appeal throu gh you would be whatever we can give let us say so. Otherwise, you say clearly that we will not give. And for giving these incentives and concessions, you will have to find out finance also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should be given in time also.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : You will have to find a way of giving confidence to entrepreneurs and providing setting apart certain funds so that whenevere they come to you, they can get subsidy.

We all know very well that in the policy statement of July, 1980, we have said: "Consumer protection against high price and bad quality". Sir, I want to know whether this is being followed. In the cement industry, we fixed to the price. I do not know with what imagination this price might have been fixed. Do you know there is no other industry in this country which makes such a big percentage of profit like the cement industry? Inspite of that, recently I have read in the newspaper on 18th of this month that Mr. Birla, Chairman of the Cement Manufacturers Association is demanding a higher price for the levy cement. I would like to request the hon. Minister to go deeply into the possibility of bringing

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

down the price of non-levy cement in the open market It is a fraud on the people of this country that just because it is an essential commodity, people have to pay wheather the price that you fix. There is so much possibility of bringing down the price of cement.

So, I come to the last point as the hon. Deputy Speaker said. The District Industries Centres which he have opened since last three or four years back are not functioning well. The objective was very correct. Now, once more, I would like to remind the House about it before I take my seat. So many hon. Members have been saying more than once in the last 20 or 25 year in this House that in our counrry it is not the raw material or the labour which is scarce. We have abundance of labour which we cannot employ. Wherever certain industries are coming up we have to keep in mind that we will have to utilise our labour force. So, when you compare the difference between the small scale industries and the big industries, I would only take half a minute to quote the report of the SSI Units for the years 1981-82.

The small scale units established during the year 1981-82 were 69,980 and the total persons employed were 9.75 lakhs. Against an investment of Rs. 424.38 crores, employment was given to 9.75 lakhs of people. When we see the heavy industries, in all the 18 industries put together from the beginning, 19 public undertakings' Gross Block as on 31-3-82 is Rs. 1231.67 crores which has given employment to 1,76,708 youths. The report is at page 62. If you see the ratio, for one lakh rupees of investment in the small scale units, about 20 people gets the employment. In the big industry, not even one person got & the employment against an investment of Rs. one lakh. So it is necessary for us that apart from whatever the items that we have reserved for the small scale industries, I would urge that whatever we can manufacture in the small scale sector, let us give priority to the small scale sector. If you want to give priority to the small scale sector, our District Industries Centres will have to function properly because the small entrepreneur who may be a farmer or trader or contractor would like to look forward these Centres He only sees towards the District Industries Centres for all the help and guidance. We all know they are not functioning well. We will have to see that they come up to the leval so that the small scale industries will develop in a big way by which the employment problem also will be solved.

श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया (जालौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे राजस्थान में जालौर और सिरोही जिले बहुत पिछड़े जिले हैं। सिरोही जिला तो आदिवासी एरिया है। जालौर पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ है। वहां पर खनिज का बहुत भंडार है। उसका सरकार वहां कोई उद्योग लगाए तो वहां के मजदूरों को जो कि बेकार बैठे है, उनको काम मिल सकता है, रोजगार मिल सकता है।

ये हमारे बहुत पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं। चार-पांच साल से इनमें अकाल पड़ रहा है। इस अकाल में हमारे यहां के काश्तकारों की खेती में पैदावार भी नहीं हुई है। हमें वहां पानी भी नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि जमीन भी पानी से सूखी पड़ी है। हमें वहां बिजली भी नहीं मिल रही है। हमारा सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। वहां बिजली भी सबसे कम आती है। वहां के लिए बिजली का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सिरोही जिला उद्योगों के माल का भंडार है। वहां बहुत भारी मात्रा में सीमेंट मिलता है, सफेद सीमेंट भी मिलता है, शीशा और कोपर भी वहां निकलता है। सिरोही में टंगेस्टन भी है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से

[श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया]

निवेदन करता हूं इनके उद्योग वहां लगाये जाएं। इससे वहां की बेकारी दूर होगी। वहां पर आप सीमेंट का, तांबे का और टंगेस्टन का कारखाना लगाएं। सिरोही जिले में ग्रनाइट का भी विपुल भंडार है। जालोर जिले में यदि एक कटिंग मशीन और एक पालिश मशीन लगाई जाए तो वहां के छोटे मोटे व्यापारी भी उद्योग लगा सकते हैं, गरीब आदमी भी उद्योग लगा सकते हैं। अगर कटिंग की मशीन भी वहां लगी हो तो वहां का आदमी हाथ से पालिश कर सकता है। इससे वहां के गरीब आदमियों को रोजी-रोटी मिलेगी।

मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं कि हमारे यहां पिछड़े जालोर जिले की तरफ ध्यान दें और ध्यान दे कर के वहां पूरा उद्योग लगाने की मेहरबानी करें। मैंने कई दफा उद्योग की मीटिंगों में इस बारे में कहा है कि हमारे यहां उद्योग लगाने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। वहां का मजदूर आजकल अकाल पड़ने से पंजाब जाता है, कोई गुजरात जाता है।

हमारे यहां के लोग भाग कर पंजाब और गुजरात आदि राज्यों में रोजगार की तलाश में जाते हैं। हमारे यहां रोजी-रोटी का कोई साधन नहीं है। हमें अगर पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाए तो हम तीन फसलें ले सकते हैं। अनाज के मामले में हमारा जिला पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं रह सकता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि किसानों को पर्याप्त बिजली दी जानी चाहिए।

ग्रेनाइट का कारखाना जोधपुर में लगाया गया है। इस कारखाने के लिए पत्थर हमारे जिले से जाता है। वहां पर मजदूर भी नहीं मिलते हैं और पत्थर की ढुलाई का खर्चा भी बहुत आता है। इसलिए यह कारखाना जालोर जिले में लगाया जाना चाहिए। इससे कारखाना भी लाभ में चलेगा और यहां की बेरोजगारी भी दूर होगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय इन्दिरा जी के शासन काल में इस कार्य को अवश्य पूरा किया जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मांग करता हूं और आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Vidya. I would request every hon. Member to take not more than five minutes because we have to complete the debate today.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग विभाग के बारे में मैं इसलिए बोलना चाहती हूं क्योंकि महिलाओं की कुछ समस्याएं हैं। मन्त्री जी को महिलाओं की तरफ भी कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिए। महिलाओं की संख्या देश में 50 प्रतिशत है। इस अनुपात में उद्योगों में महिलाओं का योगदान नहीं है। उनको घर पर काम नहीं मिलता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You mention only the points, what industries you want in your constituency.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति : ठीक है। मैं मांग का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। जो महिलाएं घर में बच्चों को संभालती हैं और पति की देख-रेख करती हैं, इसके साथ-साथ काम भी करना चाहती हैं, उनके लिए घर पर काम देना चाहिए। मैंने लुधियाना में जब मैं पंजाब गई थी देखा था

[श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति]

कि महिलाएं कुछ न कुछ काम घर पर करती हैं और परिवार की आर्थिक सहायता करती हैं। हालांकि वह काम प्राइवेट उद्योगों द्वारा दिया जाता था। सरकार के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्डस्ट्रीज सेंटर्स हैं, वे महिलाओं के लिए काम क्यों नहीं दे सकते? मैं अनुरोध करती हूं कि डी. ई. सी. के जरिए महिलाओं की मदद की जानी चाहिए। सारे देश की महिलाओं की मदद करने के लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करती हूं।

मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से आती हूं और मेरी कांस्टीट्वेंसी विजयवाड़ा है। मैंने कई बार इस बारे में कहा है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में बहुत बेकवर्ड एरिया है। बहुत से क्षेत्र बैकवर्ड हैं। आप समझते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश फारवर्ड है। वे क्षेत्र फारवर्ड नहीं हैं। हमारे श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी जी ने भी यही कहा है कि वे फारवर्ड नहीं हैं। हैदराबाद, विजयवाड़ा और कुछ जिले तो फारवर्ड हैं, ऐसा आप लोग सोचते हैं। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के कुछ क्षेत्रों में पीने का पानी नहीं है और लोगों को काम करने के लिए भी काम नहीं मिलता है। कुछ रॉ-मैटीरीयल वहां होता है, जिसके जरिए उनको कुछ काम मिल जाता है और आमदनी हो जाती है। विजयवाड़ा के पास पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूं कि इन्डस्ट्रीज में कुछ-न-कुछ चेंजेस अवश्य आनी चाहिए। इन्डस्ट्री शुरू करने के लिए आपका प्रोसीजर भी बहुत लैन्थी है। जो भी मदद आपकी ओर से मिलनी चाहिए, वह इस मामले में तुरन्त नहीं मिलती है। मैं चाहती हूं कि आपका प्रोसीजर ज्यादा डिफीकल्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। विजयवाड़ा में पानी, बिजली और जगह की कमी नहीं है लेकिन कमी है तो सिर्फ आपकी मदद की। अगर आप इन्डस्ट्री शुरू कर दें तो काफी मदद वहां के लोगों को मिल सकती है। मैं कुछ ताल्लुक के नाम आपको बताना चाहती हूं। Tiruvuru, Vissannapeta, Jaggayyapeta, Nandigama Kanchi Kacherla and Mylavaram.

इनको सेन्ट्रली बैकवर्ड करने के लिए लिया गया था। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो सका। इसलिए, मैं यह चाहती हूं कि आप अवश्य इनको सेन्ट्रली बैकवर्ड करने के लिए हमारी मदद करें। वहां जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनमें पब्लिक सैक्टर इन्डस्ट्री स्थापित कर दें तो उसके जरिए आम जनता को कुछ-न-कुछ धन्धा मिल जाएगा। हमारे क्षेत्र में स्माल स्केल और काटेज इन्डस्ट्री की भी बहुत आवश्यकता है। अगर चाहें तो मीडियम स्केल इन्डस्ट्री भी शुरू कर सकते हैं। स्माल स्केल और काटेज इन्डस्ट्री अगर घर-घर में शुरू हो जाएं तो उससे महिलाओं को भी मदद मिल सकती है। आपका जो डिस्ट्रीक्ट इन्डस्ट्री सेन्टर है, उसमें एक एडवाइजरी आफिस बना दीजिए। जो इन्डस्ट्री शुरू करना चाहते हैं उनको बैंक की फैसिलीटी भी मिलनी चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि आपकी तरफ से तो सैंक्शन मिल जाती है लेकिन बैंक से सैंक्शन आसानी से नहीं हो पाती है। जिस इन्डस्ट्री को शुरू करने के लिए आप लाइसेंस देते हैं उसको बैंक से भी लोन मिलना चाहिए। स्टेट कैपिटल्स के पास जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनको आप बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर कर देते हैं लेकिन जो रीयल बैकवर्ड हैं उनको नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए, मैं चाहती हूं कि आप अपने आफिसर्स को भेजकर उन रीयल एरियाज को बैकवर्ड डिक्लेअर करवाएं। टी० वी०, रेडियो और वॉच का काम ऐसा है, जिसको महिलाएं घर में बैठकर कर सकती हैं।

[श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नुपति]

मिडिल क्लास महिलाओं के लिए बाहर जाकर काम करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। इसलिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज शुरू करने के लिए आप हमारी मदद करें। मार्किटिंग की भी बड़ी दिक्कत है। बाहर जाकर मार्किटिंग करने की ताकत महिलाओं में नहीं होती है। मैं चाहती हूं कि अगर आप डी०आइ०सी० के जरिए मार्किटिंग सेन्टर शुरू कर दें तो इससे महिलाओं को काफी मदद मिल जाएगी। यदि महिलाएं इकोनामीकली सेल्फ सर्फिशियन्ट हो जायेंगी तो जो आजकल अखबारों में डावर डेथ्स वगैरह के बारे में पढ़ने को मिलता है, वह नहीं मिलेगा।

I am requesting our Minister to please allow us to do some work in our houses......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To start industries in your area where women alone should work.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : I am requesting the Minister to please give some industrial potentiality in our area so that we can get employment, become self-sufficient and get self-confidence. It will be a help to the family also—not alone for the woman...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am recommending your case.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : So I am requesting our Minister to give economic support to the women so that they can stand on their own legs.

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं की आप कुछ मदद करें और खासकर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी विजयवाड़ा के आसपास कोई पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्री ऐस्टेबलिश करने की बात अनाउन्स करें। इससे हमारी महिलाओं को काम मिल जायगा। मेरा महिलाओं और अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी की तरफ से अनुरोध है कि आप अपने जवाब में कुछ न कुछ हमारे लिये जरूर अनाउन्स करें।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिये बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं उद्योग मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। मेरे क्षेत्र का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, या पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वहां जो उद्योग लगे हैं वह सारे के सारे बोर्डर एरिया पर लगे हैं। चाहे गढ़वाल हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश हो या जम्मू-कश्मीर हो। हमारे यहां काफी बेरोजगारी है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बीच के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग लगाये जायें ताकि बोर्डर की प्रोबलम से हम बच सकें। अभी तो बोर्डर पर उद्योग होने से हमारे लिए प्रोबलम हो जाती है क्योंकि हमारा बोर्डर पंजाब और हरियाणा के साथ लगता है, उत्तर प्रदेश से लगता है। चाहे पाबंटा साहब हो, परवानू हो या इन्दोरा हो, यह सब क्षेत्र किसी न किसी राज्य के बोर्डर से लगते हैं, जैसे पंजाब, हरियाणा या जम्मू कश्मीर। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में कोटद्वार से लेकर मैदानी क्षेत्र में उद्योग हैं। बीच के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग नहीं लगे हैं। पंजाब में अगर कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो हमारे यहां बोर्डर पर प्रोबलम हो जाती है क्योंकि हमारे यहां की पुलिस बोर्डर पर लगे उद्योगों की देखभाल में व्यस्त हो जाती है। बोर्डर को सम्हालने का काम हमारे यहां की पुलिस के जिम्मे आ पड़ता है।

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में मैट्रिक से ज्यादा लड़के, लड़कियां नहीं पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन उद्योग सारे के सारे चूंकि बोर्डर पर लगे हैं तो उन राज्यों के लोगों को ही रोजगार मिलता हैं और हमारे यहां के बच्चों को नहीं मिलता। जैसे हरियाणा के लोग परवानू में काम करते हैं, मेहतापुर में कश्मीर के लोगों को काम मिलता है, नालागढ़ में रोपड़ के लोग काम करते हैं। वैसे हमें इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है कि दूसरे राज्यों के लोगों को काम मिले, लेकिन जिस राज्य में उद्योग लगा है वहां के लोगों को भी तो उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मेरी मांग है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सबसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी उनको मिलनी चाहिए जो बीच के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में इन्डस्ट्री लगाते हैं।

जो हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने हैं वह घाटे में जा रहे हैं। अभी 4 लाख रु० के लगभग हमको नाहन फाउन्ड्री के मजदूरों को देना पड़ता है। वह इन्डस्ट्री महाराजा के समय से लगी है, उसको 102 साल हो गये और उसके प्रोडक्शन की कहीं कोई खपत नहीं है। मजदूरों के पास कोई काम नहीं है। सरकार को नुकसान ही हो रहा है। जहां-जहां उद्योग लगे हैं उनमें आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० अफसरों को ही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर बना दिया जाता है।

उनको क्या पता है, वह तो एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन करना जानते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि टारगेट फिक्स होना चाहिए, उसमें उन आफिसरों की ड्यूटी लगानी चाहिये जो उद्योग चलाने वाले हैं। इस तरह का प्रावधान करना चाहिये कि अगर वह उद्योग घाटे में जाएंगे तो उनकी रैस्पौंसिबिलिटी होगी।

हमारे भाई कह रहे हैं कि आसमान में उड़ रहे हैं। यह बात नहीं है। हम भी समझते हैं कि अगर मजदूरों को मजदूरी ठीक देना चाहते हैं तो उनको भड़काना नहीं चाहिए। उद्योग में काम करने की उनको ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए ताकि मुल्क का सुधार कर सकें और वह अपने बच्चों को पाल सकें। जहां काम ठीक चलता है, वहां एजीटेशन शुरू हो जाता है, सरकारी सैक्टर के कारखाने इसीलिए घाटे की ओर जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ वहां पर टैक्नोक्रेट्स को लाया जाये, वह लोग समझ सकते हैं कि इन्डस्ट्री कैसे चल सकती है। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में कई जगह पुलिस के अफसरों को इनमें लगा दिया गया है, उससे भी घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है।

हमारे यहां बिजली की कमी नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिमला से आगे पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई भी बड़ा उद्योग लगाने की कृपा करें। हमारे यहां लाखों लड़के-लड़कियां बेकार हैं। मैट्रिक से ज्यादा कालेज की पढ़ाई पढ़नी हो तो उन्हें शिमला जाना पड़ता है। मेरा क्षेत्र कालका से तिब्बत बार्डर तक लगता है। उसमें 3 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं—सोलन शिमला, सिरमौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और नाहन डिस्ट्रिक्ट। इसमें 17 असेम्बली के हलके हैं। सोलन का क्षेत्र एक असेम्बली हल्का हैं। वह बार्डर का इण्डस्ट्री एरिया है। वहां एपल होता है रोहड़ू और कोटद्वार में और ऊपर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में लेकिन एपल-जूस निकालने का कारखाना परवानु में लगा है। अक्सर हिमाचल के इन्स्पैक्शन में लोग जाते हैं और वहां से पेटियां लाकर यहां ओब्लाइज करते हैं। वहां इस तरह से घाटा होता है। अगर भारत सरकार यह सोचती है कि गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना है तो जो भी सेब का जूस निकालने का कारखाना लगे वह ऐसी जगह

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुलतानपुरी]

लगना चाहिये जहां माल पैदा होता है ताकि देखरेख हो सके। खामाखाह लोग उनको लूटें तो नहीं।

हमारे उद्योग मन्त्री हिमाचल में चले गए। मैं बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने उनको ट्रेन्ड करके भेजा है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आप हमारे नेता के रूप में हिमाचल, गढ़वाल और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हैं। जहां आज तक कोई नेता नहीं पहुंचा है, आप वहां पहुंचे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must make frequent visits to the factories. You are a Member of Parliament.

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी : जो घाटा उसमें बढ़ रहा है वह इसलिए कि आयाराम और गयाराम हो रहा है। यहां से इन्डस्ट्री के लोग दिल्ली से पैसा लेकर हरियाणा में चले गये और हरियाणा से सबसीडी मारी हिमाचल प्रदेश में चले गये। हमारे इस तरह के इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं जिनकी तवज्जह हमारी सरकार को तबाह करने की ही है, उस पर रोक होनी चाहिए। यह मेरा सुझाव है।

सीमेंट के कारखाने के बारे में मै यह कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां सीमेंट का अभाव है। सीमेंट के लिए हमारे पास चूने के भंडार हैं और हिमाचल में जो लाइसेन्स दिए जा रहे हैं, वह ऐसे लोगों को जो कारखाना नहीं लगाते। उनके पास सिर्फ लाइसेन्स ही होगा जो कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग ही करेंगे। इस तरह की शर्त होनी चाहिए कि जो लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करेगा उसको साल, 6 महीने में कंस्ट्रक्शन कराना पड़ेगा। आज हो रहा यह रहा है कि 3-3 और 4-4 साल तक ये लोग लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करते रहते हैं कि कारखाना लग रहा है, लेकिन लगता कुछ नहीं है। सीमेंट के मामले में आप अच्छी तरह से काम करें। मैदानी क्षेत्र तो हमारे अनाज की प्रोडक्शन पैदा करने के लिए काफी अच्छे साधन बन सकते हैं, वहां कारखाना नहीं लगना चाहिए।

हम प्रार्थना करेंगे कि दूर-दराज इलाकों में कारखाने लगाए जाएं। पहाड़ी इलाकों में कोई नहीं जाता है, आराम से काम होता है और कोई एजीटेशन नहीं होता है। हमारे यहां घड़ियों का कारखाना लगा हुआ है, जिसमें 700 लड़कियां काम करती हैं वहां पर बहुत शान्तिपूर्वक और अच्छे ढंग से काम हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि अलग-अलग जगहों पर कारखाने लगाना ज्यादा फायदेमंद है। एक ही जगह कारखाने लगाने से वहां पर मजदूर बड़ी संख्या में इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं, जिससे उनको भड़काने का मौका मिल जाता है, एजीटेशन, स्ट्राइक, धरना और भूख-हड़ताल होती हैं, जिससे प्राडक्शन में रुकावट पड़ती है और नेशन का नुकसान होता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जितना अनाज जाता है, वह सब तीन फ्लोर मिलों को दिया जाता है, जिनकी ज्यादा एपरोच है। वे सब माल पीसती हैं और खूब फायदा उठाती हैं। 14 तारीख को वहां की एक फ्लोर मिल के स्टाक रजिस्टर में 4000 बोरी दिखाई गई। 15 तारीख को राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह ने गेहूं के भाव बढ़ाने की घोषणा की। रजिस्टर में दिखा दिया गया कि सब माल की पिसाई हो गई है और वह चला गया है। इस तरह उसे तीन-चार लाख रुपए का मुनाफा हो गया। इस तरह की ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की तरफ

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ गांवों में जो छोटी चक्कियाँ हैं, उनको सेन्टर या स्टेट की तरफ से अनाज का कोई क्वोटा नहीं दिया दिया जाता है। 20-पायण्ट प्रोग्राम कोई रामायण का पाठ नहीं है। अगर गरीबों को फायदा पहुँचाना है, तो उसे इम्प्लामेंट करना होगा। गांवों के छोटे चक्की वालों को भी अनाज मुहैया करना चाहिए, ताकि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को आटा बेच सकें। जो लोग अपने कारखानों का मिसयूज करते हैं, उनके लाइसेन्स कैन्सल कर देने चाहिए।

फियट ऐम्बेसेडर गाड़ियों की डीलरशिप बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को दी जाती हैं, जिससे वे लाखों रुपयों का कमीशन हासिल करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ये डीलरशिप को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के रूप में गरीब आदमियों को दी जाएँ और उनपर सरकार का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े कारखानों का प्राडक्शन डीलरों के पास चला जाता है, जिन पर सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। अनाज के भंडार की तरह इन्डस्ट्रीज के प्राडक्शन पर भी सरकार का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस तरफ तवज्जुह देंगे।

प्रधान मन्त्री ने देश में उद्योगों को लगाने और उनको बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी मन्त्री महोदय जैसे सुलझे हुए नेता पर डाली है, जो हर बात को समझते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह सही उद्योग नीति को चलाएंगे और जान बूझकर रास्ते में रुकावट डालने वाले और गड़बड़ पैदा करने वाले लोगों को दण्डित करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chandra Pal Shailani, Mr. S. T. K. Jakkayan and Shri Chanderjit Yadav will speak day after tomorrow; and then the Minister will reply.

The House now adjourns to meet on 22nd April 1983.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 22, 1983/Vaisakha 2, 1905 (Saka).